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JAPAN TO-DAY

A SOUVENIR OF THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION

HELD IN LONDON 1910

(A Special Number of the "Japan Financial and Economic Monthly")

BY

KOTARO MOCHIZUKI, Ex-M.P.

Barrister-at-Law

President of the Liberal News Agency

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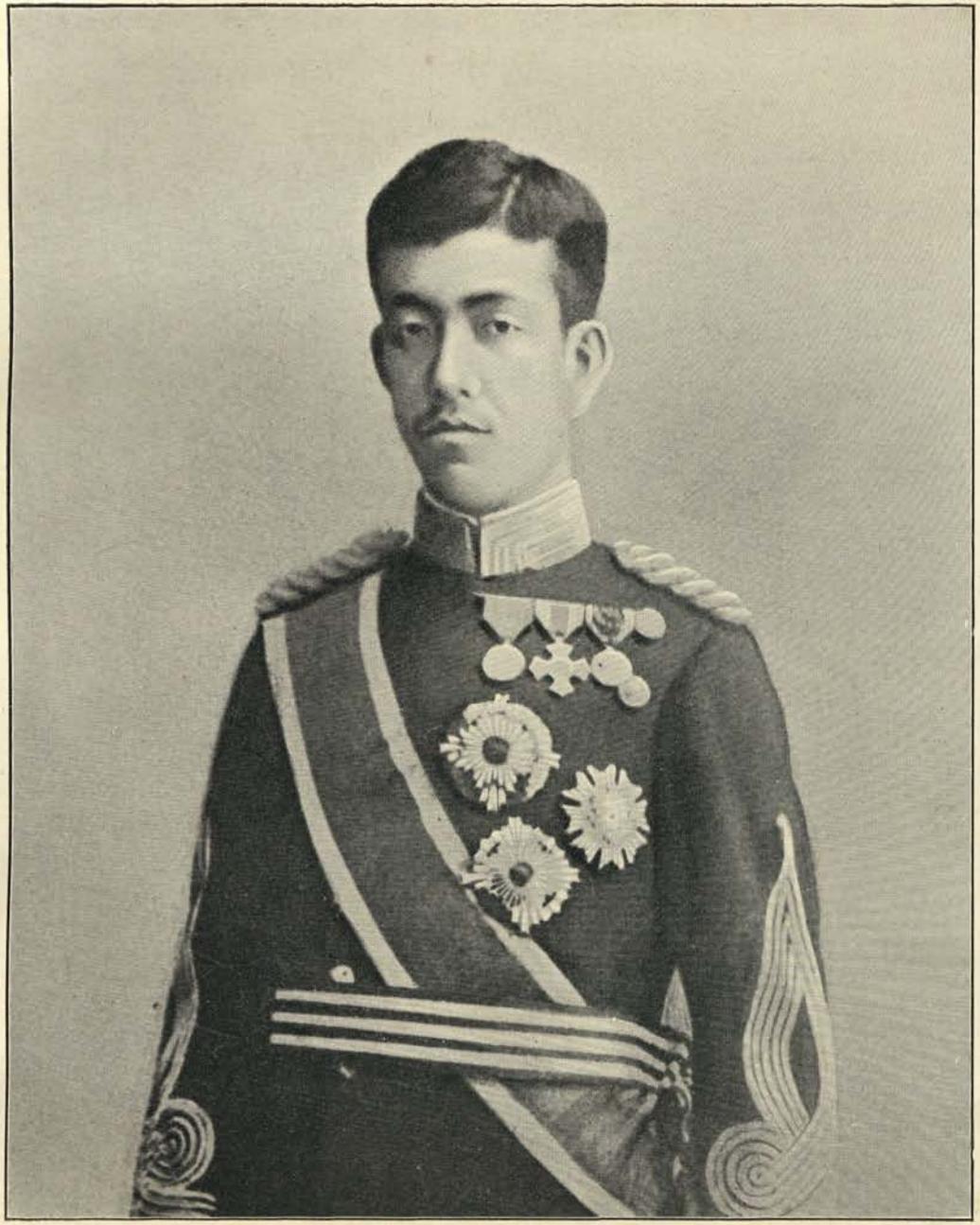
H. I. M. The
Emperor of Japan.

H. I. M. The
Empress of Japan.

H. M. the
King of Great Britain,
and
Emperor of India.

H. M. the
Queen of Great Britain,
and
Empress of India.



THE CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN.

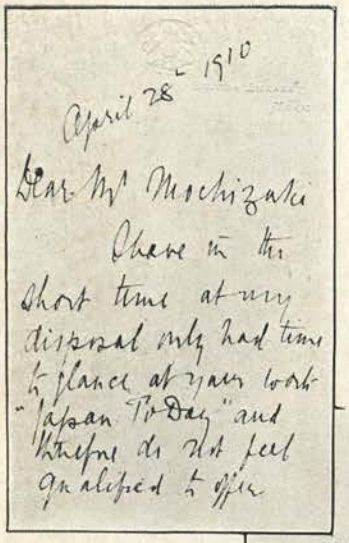
THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRINCE FUSHIMI,

President of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT,

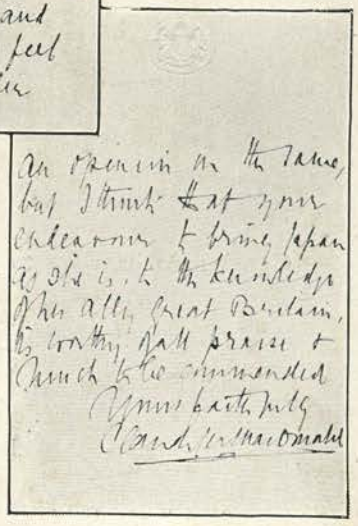
Honorary President of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition



April 28th 1910

Dear Mr Mochizuki

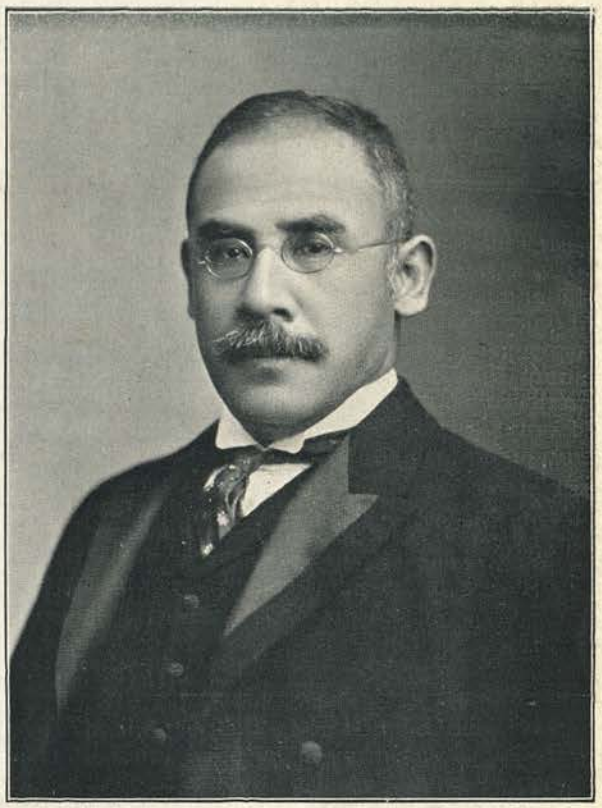
I have in the short time at my disposal only had time to glance at your work "Japan To Day" and therefore do not feel qualified to offer



an opinion on the same, but I think that your endeavour to bring Japan as she is, to the knowledge of her ally Great Britain, is worthy of all praise & much to be commended

Yours faithfully

Claude MacDonald



MR. TAKAAKI KATO,
Japanese Ambassador
in London.

SIR CLAUDE
MacDONALD,
British Ambassador
to Japan.

"It is the desire of my Government, as I trust it is the wish of His Majesty's Government, always to maintain this happy state of affairs, and, in addition to the political friendship which happily unites the two nations, to augment the commercial and other relations for which there is still ample room for development. In taking such an important part in the forthcoming Exhibition the Government of my country has thought that good results on the lines indicated would ensue if the scheme of the Exhibition is successfully carried through. With this object in view the Government is doing its best to contribute to the success of the undertaking so far as lies in its power (hear, hear); and the whole nation has approved the measures adopted by the Government in this connection, both by word and deed. (Applause.)".....

"I have no doubt that the Exhibition will prove to be the great attraction of the coming London season (applause), and will be a means of affording pleasure and recreation to a large number of people in this country, and also to people coming from abroad; but it goes without saying that we must not be content to make it a mere attractive show which leaves no trace behind. (Applause.) The Exhibition has a much more serious object to fulfil. It must serve as a substantial means of bringing still closer the two Island Empires of the East and West, and securing for them both much more important benefits than hitherto of a moral, intellectual, and material character. It is a great undertaking, and no efforts should be spared on either side to ensure its complete success."

(Extract from H. E. Mr. Kato's speech on the 4th Feb., 1910.)

BARON SUTEMI CHINDA,
Japanese Ambassador in Berlin

German Ambassador to Japan

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE
À TŌKYŌ

Tōkyo 30 Avril 1910.

Cher Monsieur Okakura,

J'ai pris connaissance avec grand intérêt, jusqu'à la page 416 où il s'arrête provisoirement, de l'ouvrage "Japan to-day" que vous avez bien voulu me communiquer.

Vous avez, dans ce volume, recueilli et utilisé les renseignements et documents les plus propres à donner une idée exacte de l'Empire actuel et des progrès considérables faits depuis un demi-siècle par l'Empire de Mutsu Hito.

L'Exposition qui va être

BARON S. KURINO,
Japanese Ambassador to France.

inaugurée à Londres dans les premiers jours de mai prochain, et dont votre livre sera comme le manuel et le guide, sera, à cet égard, la démonstration et l'illustration des résultats obtenus par le Japon depuis l'ouverture de l'ère de Meiji.

Veuillez agréer, cher Monsieur Okakura, avec mes sincères félicitations et remerciements les expressions de ma considération la plus distinguée.

A. Gérard

MONSIEUR A. GÉRARD,
French Ambassador to Japan.

April 29th 1910.

My Dear Sir:—

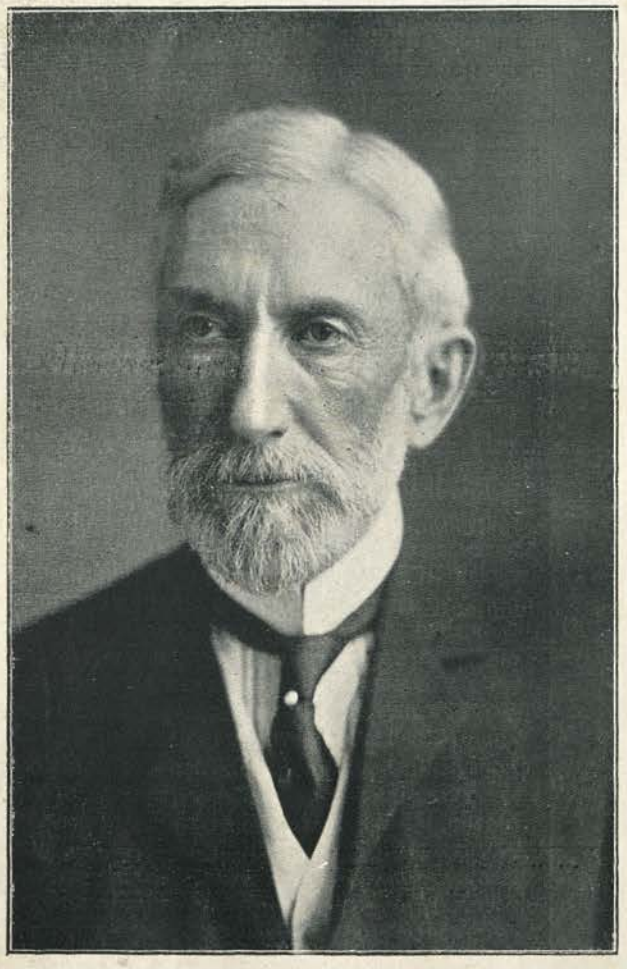
I have examined with great interest your important work entitled "Japan To-day," and I hope you will be rewarded, in part at least, for your great labor, through the congratulations and thanks of the large number who will have, like myself, an opportunity to examine its contents.

Very truly yours,

J. J. O'Brien

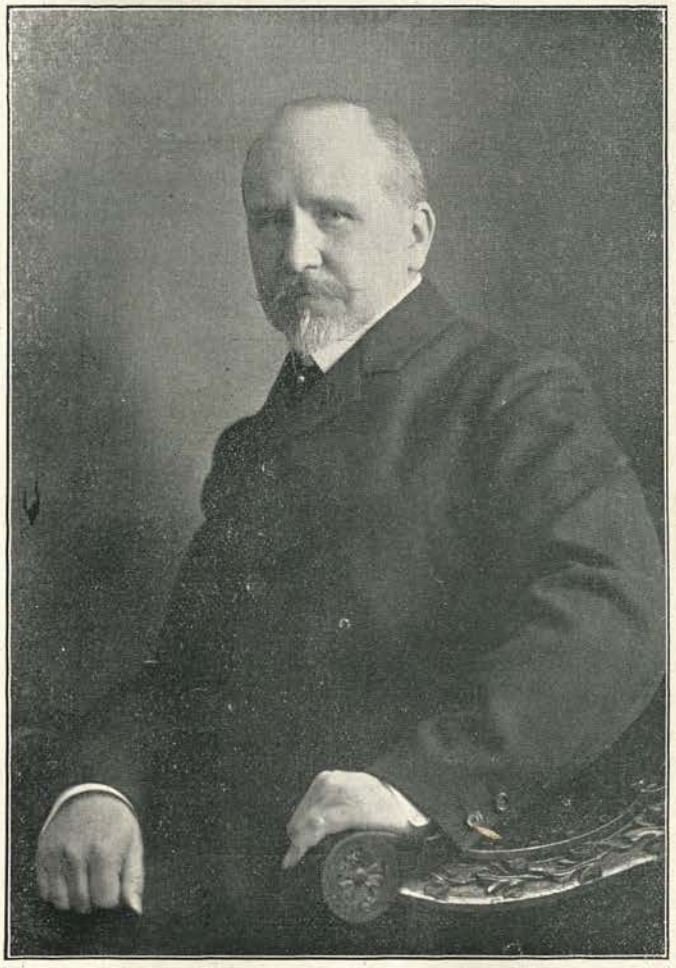
Kotaro Mochizuki Esquire,
Tokyo.

BARON K. UCHIDA,
Japanese Ambassador to the U. S. A.

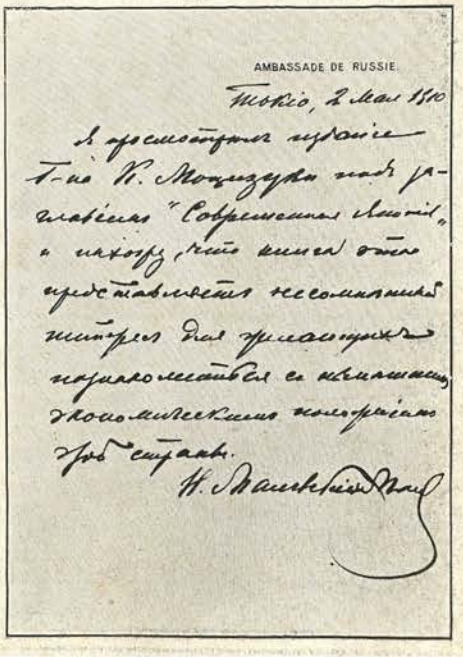


Mr. O' Brien,
American Ambassador to Japan.

BARON I. MOTONO,
Japanese Ambassador in Russia.



M. LE SENATEUR
NICOLAS MALEWSKY-MALÉWITCH,
Russian Ambassador in Japan.

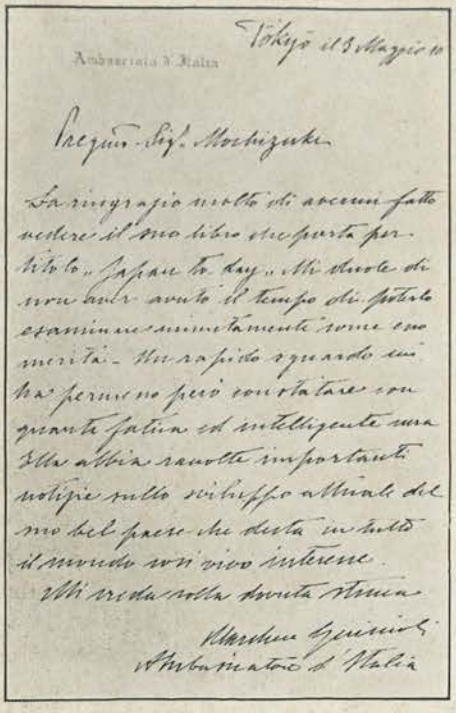


AMBASSADE DE RUSSIE.

Токіо, 2 Мая 1910

Я просмотрѣлъ изданіе
Г-на К. Моцизуки подъ за-
главіемъ "Современная Японія",
и нахожу, что книга эта
представляетъ несомнѣнный
интересъ для желающихъ
познакомиться съ нынѣшнимъ
экономическимъ положеніемъ
этой страны.

Н. Малевскій Мал



Ambasciata d'Italia

Tokyo il 3 Maggio 10

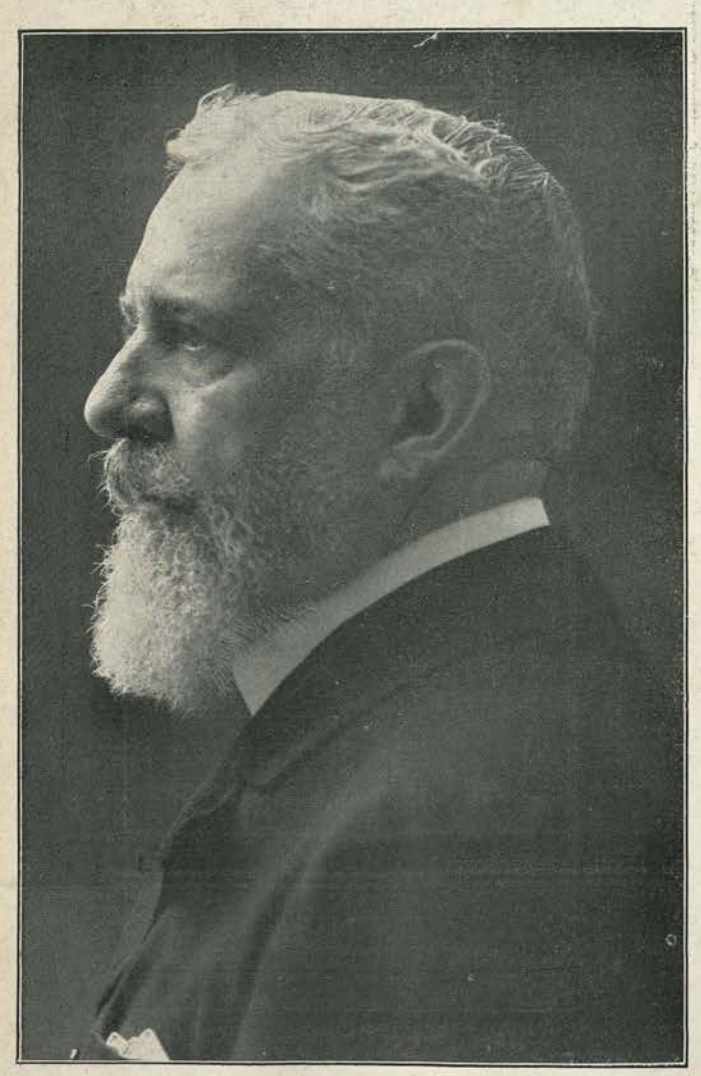
Preg.mo Sig.r Mochizuki

La ringrazio molto di avermi fatto vedere il suo libro che porta per titolo „Japan to-day„. Mi duole di non aver avuto il tempo di poterlo esaminare minutamente come esso merita. Un rapido sguardo mi ha permesso però constatare con quanta fatica ed intelligente cura Ella abbia raccolte importanti notizie sullo sviluppo attuale del suo bel paese che desta in tutto il mondo così vivo interesse.

Mi creda colla dovuta stima

Marchese Guiccioli
Ambasciatore d'Italia

BARON G. HAYASHI,
Japanese Ambassador to Italy.



M. LE MARQUIS GUICCIOLI,
Italian Ambassador to Japan.

Tokyo, May 4th, 1910.

My dear Sir ;

I beg to assure you, that I highly appreciate your very interesting work " Japan To-day " with the sincere wish that this standard book on your country may have a full success.

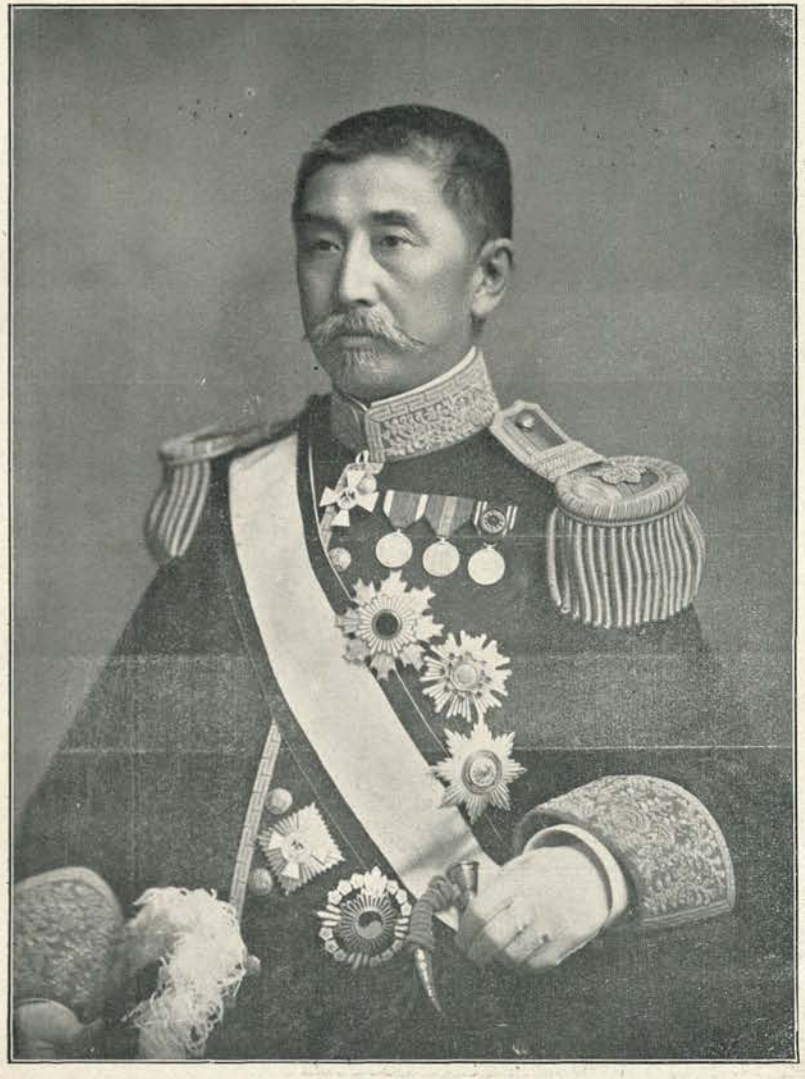
Sincerely yours,

Call.

KOTARO MOCHIZUKI Esq.
Tokyo.

MR. S. AKITSUKI,
Japanese Ambassador to Austro-Hungary.

BARON CALL,
Ambassador of Austro-Hungary to Japan.



BARON OURA

President (Japanese) of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition

DUKE OF NORFOLK

President (British) of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition

Peace!

Autograph of Baron Oura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce

Since the formation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, eight years have elapsed, during which time friendly relations between both countries have been deepened more than ever. The country of the rising sun joined hands with the country upon which the sun never sets, and stands upon the arena of the International politics. And for the sake of the preservation of the peace in the Orient, the sphere of the alliance was further extended by the formation of the offensive and defensive alliance. The unique friendship thus formed afford these two countries a weighty position among the powers of the world, enabling them to contribute much towards the preservation of the world's peace and furtherance of the welbeing of man with a view to permanently commemorate relations of amity and to plan for the commercial developments for these two countries. England expects to hold the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in May of the present year. A moment's reflection will at once show that the present prosperity of Japan as shown in the introduction of new features in politics, education, as well as in productive and technical industry is the result of Japan's following the British example. The Empire of Japan with its rising influence bent its whole attention to the development of commerce and industry, which are weapons of peace. Among some foreign powers, Japan is grieviously misunderstood so that frequently the voice of complaints is raised. The Anglo-Japanese Exhibition is to be held in London at this juncture. Both the people high and low in Japan are availing themselves of this splendid opportunity, by making endeavours to bring the real condition of Japan to the notice of the powers both in Europe and America. In these attempts, we must remember warm supports given both by the Government authorities and the people in England. No such splendid opportunity could ever present itself in introducing Japan to the world than that presented by this exhibition. Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki, a gentleman of noble character and patriotic sentiments, was educated in England for many years, where he thoroughly imbibed the spirit of the British civilization, and on his return home, he was returned as the member of the House from a constituency in his native province. In Parliament Mr. Mochizuki has frequently dwelt upon the necessity of forming friendships between Japan and England. After the conclusion of the Japan-Russian war, the "Liberal News Agency" a unique institution in Japan was founded by him with an object of supplying daily news in the English language and with a view to introducing foreigners the real financial and economic status of Japan, he published "The Japan Economic and Financial Monthly." Again during the last Summer when Japanese business men visited America at the invitation of the Confederate Chambers of Commerce on the Pacific Slope U.S.A., he published an English work called "Japan and America" which was regarded as a great success in view of the limited time at his disposal, with a view to introduce Japan's commerce and industry to the notice of America. Availing himself of the occasion offered by the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, Mr. Mochizuki has published a work called "Japan To-day" in which he covers such

topics as politics, education, literature, fine arts, crafts, productvie industries, not omitting observations or geography, religion, and morality. In fact, he touched upon every topic giving detailed explanations leaving no stone unturned. But for the unequalled energy comprehensive learning and high sense of patriotism of Mr. Mochizuki it would have been next to impossible to produce such a gigantic literary work in so short a time. I trust that "Japan To-day" is a work that is worthy of perusal by our allies besides being a splendid souvenir of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition. The work is an indispensable *vade mecum* to those foreigners who would know Japan and things Japanese. I deem it a high honour to commend the work to the perusal of the people.

May 1910

BARON KANETAKE OURA,
President Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.

"What is the future of Japan which has gained the position of first-rate power through the successful conflicts with China and Russia?" seems to be a question that Europe and America strive to solve. The "Yellow Peril" doctrine broached in certain quarters is a matter of such small consequence that there is not a bit of need for its refutation. There are some, however, who are of the opinion that the Japanese are merely a warlike nation not capable of contributing to peace of the civilized world, and fortunately this absurd opinion has not found favour to such an extent that the international relations are endangered by it. But unless something be done to remove this absurdity from the minds of Europe and America, matters of a grave nature might arise out of it. That Japanese activity is liable to be regarded with mistrust by other powers has its origin in the latter's ignorance of Japanese character as well as of the social and political status. Such being the case, many Japanese have endeavoured, either by tongue or by pen to show Japan in her true character, but their efforts have not borne the expected fruit, for what was done by them was mostly one-sided, no attempt having been made to enable foreigners to grasp the true idea of Japan from all standpoints.

Baron Matsudaira's Autograph
Addressed to
Mr. Mochizuki.

Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki, President of the Liberal News Agency, is a man who shares these views with me and availing himself of the opportunity of the Japan-British Exhibition he is going to publish "Japan To-day" which treats of Japan in various phases-political, diplomatic, military, industrial, literary, religious and educational etc. Our foreign readers, will the better understand Japan through the perusal of this book and will be made sure that she is a lover of peace, doing her utmost for its promotion in various ways and ready always to approve any scheme calculated to bring about such desired result. It is from these motives that as I understand it, that Mr. Mochizuki has become engaged in the compilation of the present book.

In conclusion it may be expressly stated that the books published by the Japanese Government in connection with the Japan-British Exhibition for the most part have passed through Mr. Mochizuki's hand in their compilation. I owe him a debt of gratitude for his valuable services.

May, 1910

MASANAO MATSUDAIRA,
Vice-President Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.

Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki, a good friend of mine, is a public spirited gentleman, and often lamented the fact that the real condition of Japan was misunderstood by foreigners, attributing such, to the want of a proper organ for giving information to foreigners about Japan. Soon after the Japan-Russian War, he started the Liberal News Agency for the purpose of supplying news daily in the English language. He started a publication also in English called the "Japan Financial and Economic Monthly." Through these and other organs, he has made efforts to supply news in matters concerning politics, finance, economics and social affairs at large. Indeed, his bringing about a better understanding between the English and Japanese have been incalculable. For the space of four years, his business grew in prosperity and forms at present an important international organ, and has won confidence and the welcome of the public both at home and abroad. He considered it his mission to bring Japan to the world's notice, and utilized every opportunity sacrificing his private interests towards the attainment of the object. It was in the year 1909 when representatives of five large Chambers of Commerce of Japan carrying with them the nations' peaceful mission, at the invitation of the Chambers of Commerce on the Pacific slope, were about to visit America, Mr. Mochizuki under the impression that their trip should not be made merely a matter of exchange of polite words and that of sight seeing, published a work entitled, "Japan and America," in which he explained the relations of Japan and America and also gave a full description of the degree of development and progress of Japan and the economic and financial condition subsequent to the Japan Russian War.

In this way, he showed that the invitation of our business men by the American Chambers of Commerce was a natural outcome of the relations existing between these two countries. As an appendix to this book, he published character sketches of those representative busines men enabling the readers to obtain bird's eye view of Japan and things Japanese the publication was highly welcomed both by the Japanese and the Americans. Again availing himself of the opportunity offered by the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, he has edited a work called "Japan To-day" in the English language, in which he gives detailed explanations regarding the Anglo-Japanese diplomatic and commercial relations, and the causes which led to the blossoming out of the civilization that lay dormant in the Empire for the space of 2,500 years. The book taken together with the exhibits in the Exhibition will really be valuable in introducing Japan to the world's notice. Mr. Mochizuki's astute mental power was in full play in making the compilation perfect while it is adorned with copious historical imformations in vigorous and elegant English. I am doubly surprised at the energy with which he executed the gigantic work in such a short space of time when I was about to leave England for Japan. Mr. Mochizuki has secured the support of large number of officials and people, and according to his latest report, not only the Government has given support, but also large banks and companies have been most keen and enthusiastic in assisting in the compilaton of the work. The publication of this nature, it is needless to say, has great influence in deepening the friendly relations between Japan and England. The book was originally designed to introduce the conditions of Japan in connection with the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition. A perusal of this work is a necessity to those foreigners who want to know how this rising Empire in the Extreme Orient made its appearance in the world's stage, and how acting uniterdly with friendly nations contributed towards the furtherance of the welbeing of humanity. As a chief commissioner of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, I have been brought face to face with the work of the Exhibition, and the observation that with the completion of this book greater part of the object of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition has already been attained is a source of great joy to me and I take a pleasure in writing this preface to the "Japan To-day"

HIKOJIRO WADA,

Chief Commissioner of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION

MR. HARUKI YAMAWAKI.

COUNT HIROKICHI MUTSU.

MR. USHITARO BEPPU.

MR. SUKEKIYO TOYOHARA.

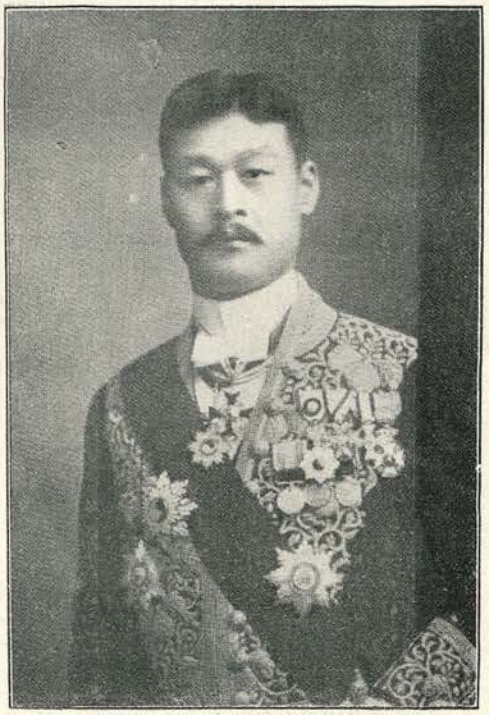
MR. EITARO OKAMOTO.

MR. SHINICHIRO MATSUMURA.

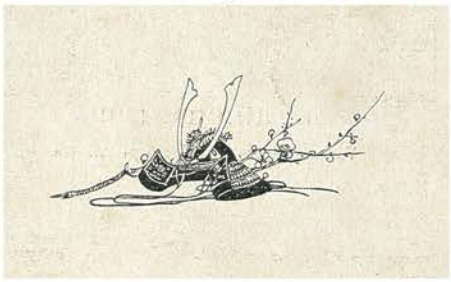
THE RISING DIPLOMATS OF JAPAN

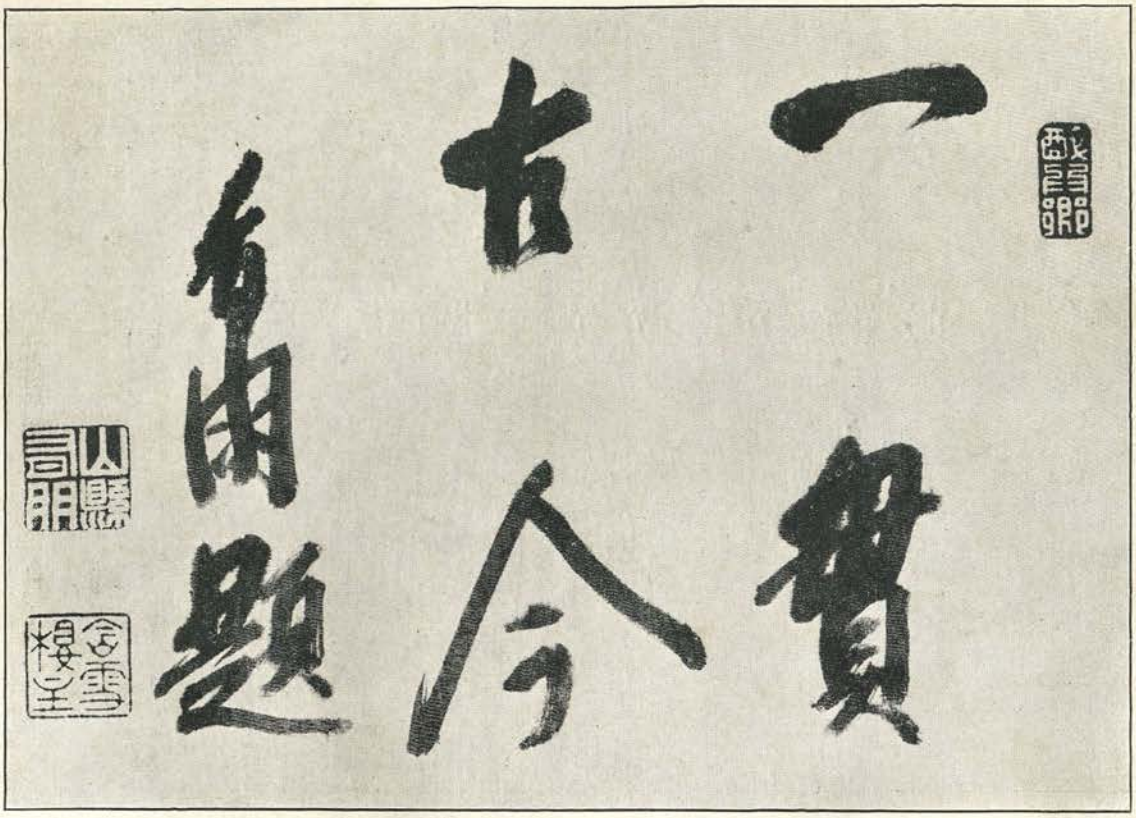
MR. KIKUJIRO ISHII,
Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MR. TETSUKICHI KURACHI,
Chief of Bureau of the Political
Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs.



MR. SHUICHI HAGIWARA,
Chief of the Bureau of Commerce
Department of Foreign Affairs.





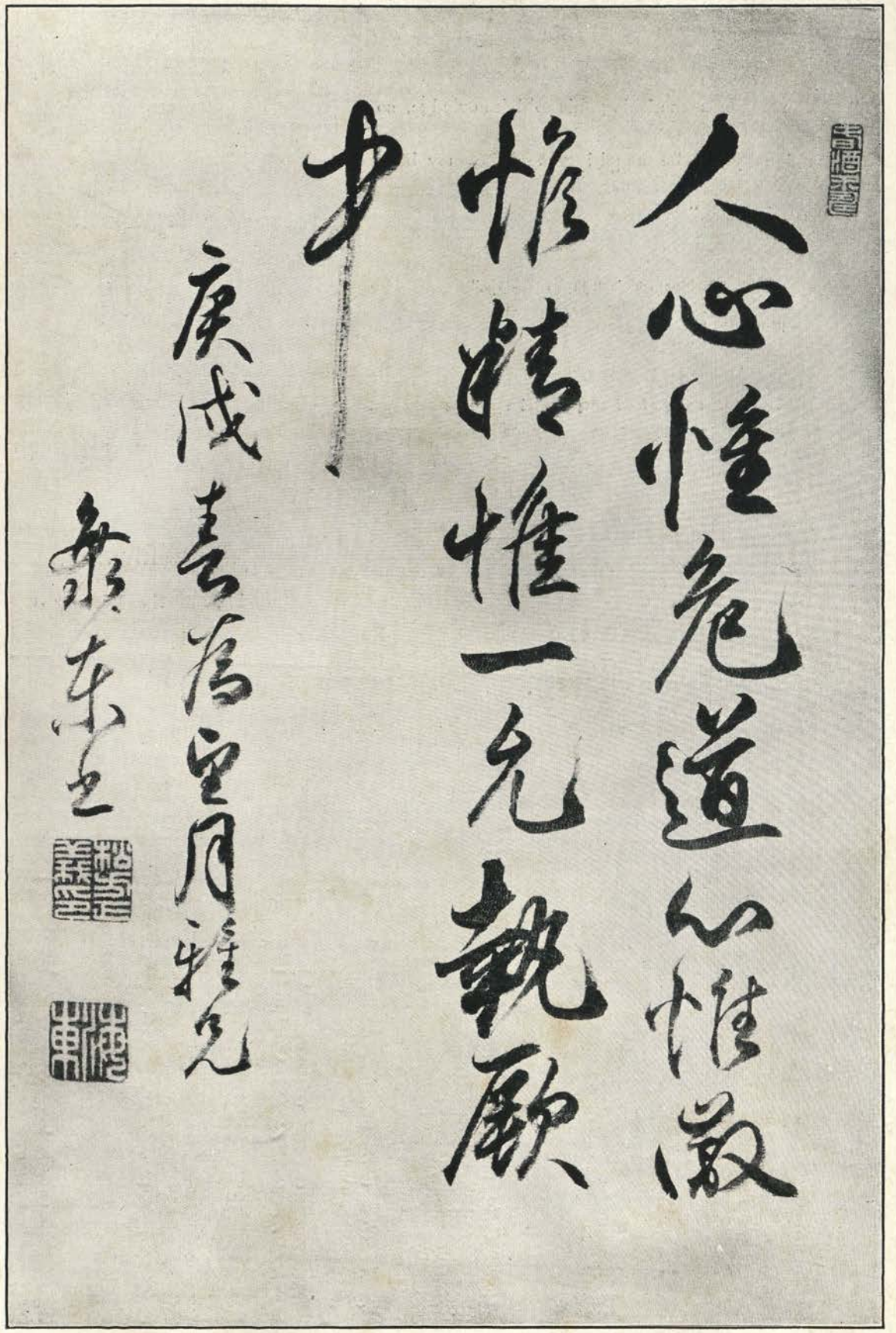
Autograph of Prince Yamagata

"Sincerity pervades all History both Ancient and Modern."

"Observing the manners and customs of the world we derive lessons in politics, education and morals, for home and abroad by considering their successes and failures we are led to understand historical facts both ancient and modern."

Marquis INOUYE, *Genro* or a veteran statesman of Japan.

Marquis Inouye and his Autograph



Autograph of Marquis Matsukata

"Human minds are frail; moral sentiments are feeble; we must concentrate our attention upon their preservation. Let us steer in the middle course."

For Mr. Mochizuki,

Spring, 1910.

Marquis Matsukata, *Genro* or a veteran statesman of Japan.

"If a man keeps cherishing his old knowledge, so as continually to be acquiring new, he may be a teacher of others."

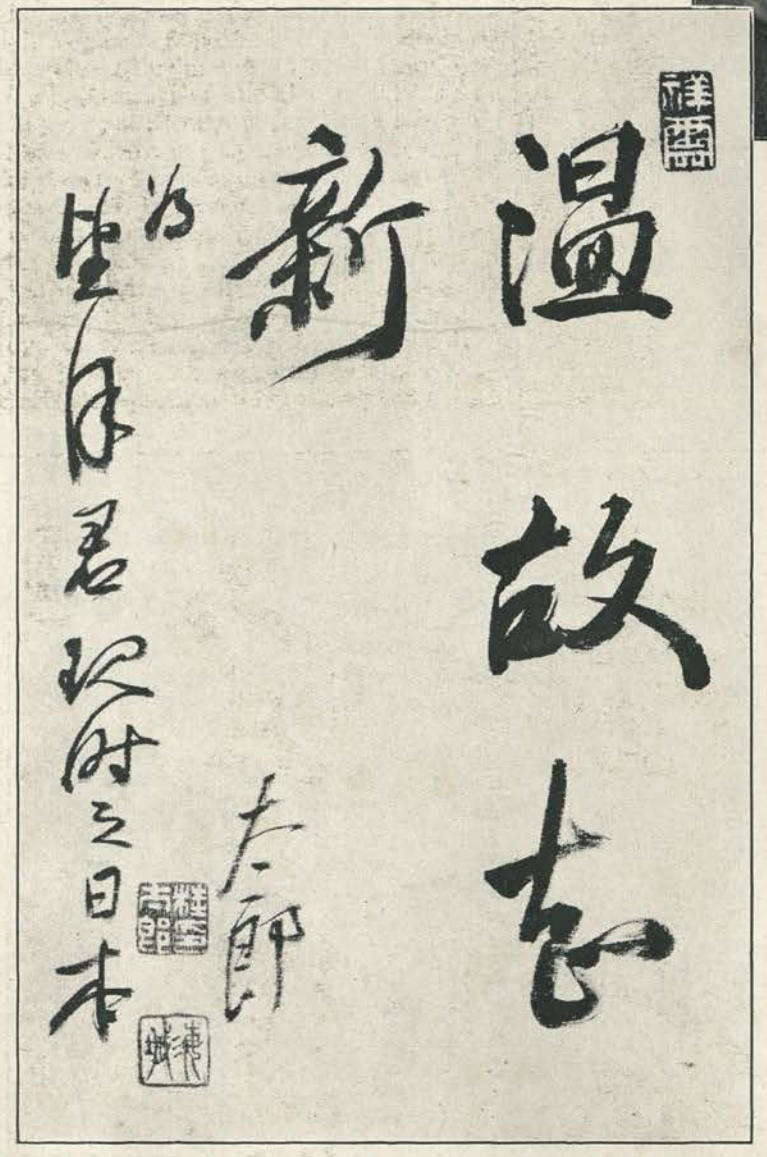
For Mr. Mochizuki's "Japan To-Day."

Spring, 1910.

MARQUIS KATSURA

Premier, and the Minister of Finance.

Autograph of Marquis Katsura



Marquis Saionji and his Autograph

"Let this be your *Vade Mecum*."

Marquis Saionji,
President of the Constitutional
Party and Ex-premier.

Spring 1910.

DEAR MR. MOCHIZUKI:—

In expressing any strong similarity between the two things, the Japanese use expressions "they are like a water-melon cut into two." The similarity of the national conditions between England and Japan may be expressed by this homely and yet highly appropriate saying.

Such similarity between the two countries consists of their insular position, their national career as well as in their strong sense of justice, freedom and purity. These are in fact the very causes which led to the formation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and I regard it as will of providence that the alliance should not be changed.

Regarded from economic standpoint the relations between England and Japan are such that the former, by her civilization which continued for several hundred years, and by her superior experience has attained a high degree of perfection in producing articles either by means of machinery or by the application of scientific principles in making supplies to the undeveloped Eastern market which owing to the limited degree of the power of purchase demands unfinished articles gives Japan certain advantage because of her geographical position and the low cost of labour. Only fifty years have elapsed since the opening of Japan, so that the manufacturing industry is still in an embryonic condition being handicapped by the want of capital, so that Japan has not reached the position of making supplies for all demands to be made in these countries. Hence arises the necessity for the Japanese to co-operate with the English who are better favoured than the Japanese in point of capital; that both England and Japan should make an alliance in economic affairs enabling them to draw closer in the bond of union seems to be a destiny providentially arranged on these two countries.

With a view to deepening the cordial relation between Japan and England, the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition is to be opened for which I can not but offer congratulations to both countries.

Strange to say that after the Japan-Russian War, with the increase of the knowledge concerning Japan among foreigners, the number of those who misunderstand or pass adverse judgment upon Japan has been considerably increased, and very few of them are acquainted with the origin of the Japanese civilization and with the fact that love of peace and the sense of respect towards humanity are characteristics innate to the Japanese who are ever striving not to fall behind the world's progress. With a view to setting forth the real status of Japan and to eliminating any misconceptions, I published "The History of Fifty years of Japan." You have published "Japan To-day" availing yourself of the advantage offered by the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition with the purpose of introducing to foreigners the real condition of Japan and to wipe off any misconception connected with her position. I have examined "Japan To-day" and after the earnest perusal, am deeply struck with the extent of information contained therein which will contribute a great deal towards explaining the real condition of Japan and is the outcome of your earnest effort. I firmly believe that this work will go a long way in explaining away misconceptions, and will lead to the furtherance of our national developments and to the preservation of the world's peace.

Yours Sincerely,

MAY, 1910 COUNT OKUMA.

To Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki Ex-M. P.

President of the Liberal News Agency

Dear Sir:—

Your publication, "Japan To-day" explains the present condition of Japan almost perfectly. You are about to proceed to England in order to avail yourself of the opportunity offered by the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition to distribute them among the peoples of all nationalities. I greatly rejoice at your present successful attempt, for the sake of the Empire. Our country has indeed come to attract the attention of the world, owing to the two great wars we were obliged to engage in. But a great deal is yet unknown about us: Such being particularly the case in regard to the different sides of social affairs, the mode of living, and national characteristics, ideals and sentiments. Sometimes owing to ignorance in these things on the part of people abroad some erroneous ideas and serious misunderstandings are apt to arise. It is a bounden duty of the Japanese subjects to attempt to remove, through explanations, all such causes of misunderstanding. In order to perform that duty, a few books have been recently published with considerable success, but none of these equals yours, which, in its comprehensiveness of scope and detailed explanations, stands pre-eminent. You have in this respect most successfully discharged your duty and I take pleasure in commending your work.

Yours sincerely,

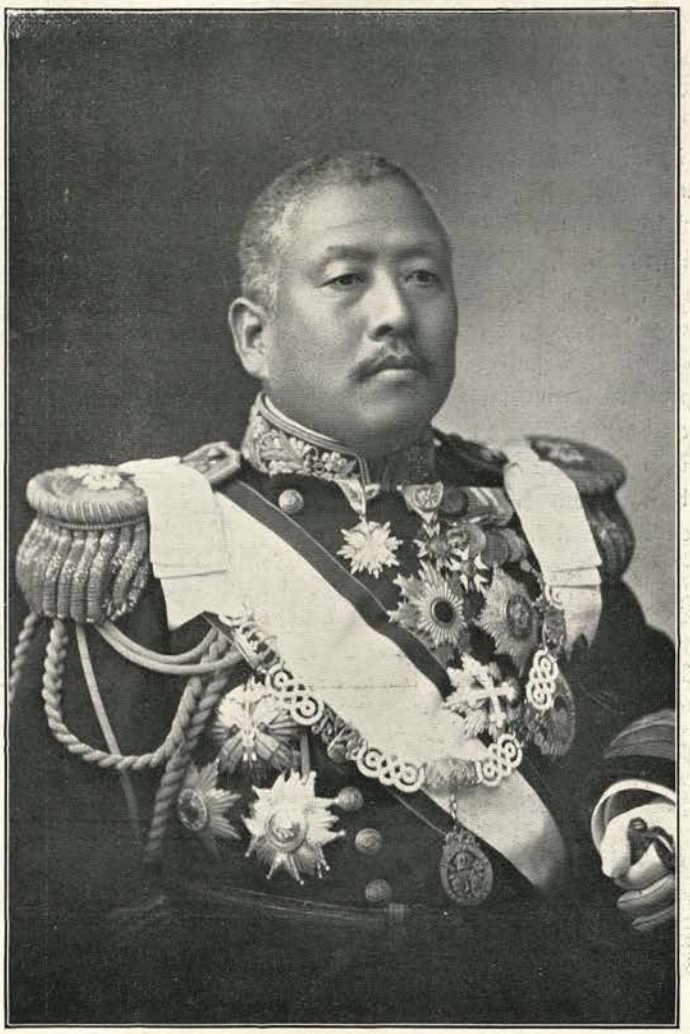
May, 1910.

Général. Vicomte. Terauchi.

Minister of Army

COUNT JUTARO KOMURA,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"Japan To-day" edited by Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki, formerly a member of the House of Commons, and now the President of the Liberal News Agency, is a work full of valuable authentic information, which scarcely has any equal among publications of a similar kind. From early life, Mr. Mochizuki was educated in England, where he later obtained a rich store of information regarding politics, diplomatic relations and economic conditions. On his return home, both by written and spoken words he has made efforts to develop and enlarge the ideas of his people. Mr. Mochizuki has recently founded the "Liberal News Agency" and besides supplying the news in the English language, he publishes the "Japan Economic and Financial Monthly" a journal whose object is to give information concerning Industrial Japan to the world so as to bring about better understanding between the Japanese and foreigners, and promote the development of international commerce and



trade. Availing himself of the splendid opportunity offered by the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, he has published this work which, needless to say, will help in a material degree toward the attainment of life-long aim. Owing to his learning, credit and position, he is well qualified for the execution of this kind of work. In "Japan To-day" Mr. Mochizuki explains the nature of the modern Japanese civilization which is based upon special features of the Yamato race and eclectic choice of the western civilization. There is no doubt but that in the present work our great indebtedness to the countries of Europe and America is explained. In fact, the utmost care seems to have been taken to comprise in this work all that pertains to the explanation of modern Japan. People of foreign countries will find in this book that they have a trustworthy guide, and much useful knowledge about Japan.

Makoto Saito.

May 1910 Admiral Saito, Minister of the Navy.

To Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki:—

The history of the world shows us that civilization in ancient times marched from East to West. The glorious civilization of India and Western Asia was the source of the European civilization. In modern times, however, civilization has marched from West to East. This eastward march of civilization is seen in the modern importation of European civilization to this country which has helped to bring about the fuller development of our old and characteristic civilization.

History repeats itself. There is a cycle of fortune. It may safely be expected that henceforth civilizations of East and West will become harmonized, which fact is now being realized in Japan. Your publication "Japan To-day" is most opportune. A publication of this nature showing the past and present of our Empire is full of interest, and especially on the occasion of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition the book will doubtless be a powerful agent in spreading real knowledge concerning modern Japan. I can commend your book most highly, and wish it great success.

Yours sincerely,

May, 1910

T. Hirata

Minister of Home Affairs.

Peace among nations and the safety of the state depend upon the friendship and harmony among men. Should various races of men be at variance cherishing feelings of malice and hatred towards one another the result would be the derangement of all order and system, precluding possibility of peace and felicity. Therefore, all nations are desirous of living in peace with their neighbors, and vie with one another to perfect commercial and industrial relations. They look upon commercial intercourse as a greater agency of peace than even the political relationship. It is needless to say that the already friendly understandings between the English and the Japanese must have contributed much towards the formation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, though of course the strong desire cherished by both the Japanese and English Governments as well as by the people themselves for such a union as the much needed security for the world's peace was the actual reason for the formation of the alliance. The Anglo-Japanese alliance is the offensive and defensive alliance entered into by the two countries, but such an alliance amply demonstrates the fact that both the orientals and the occidentals may both economically and politically enter into alliance. Such notions as white and yellow perils are simply phantasgomaria created in the minds of certain men. The alliance between the Anglo-Saxons and the Yamato race is a harbinger of the cordial and friendly relations between all the peoples of the world. It is evidently the divine will that such a happy state of affairs should come to exist.

The Anglo-Japanese Exhibition is an object lesson which explains the relationship existing between the two peoples. The Exhibition will reveal, over and above showing the progress and civilization of these two peoples, the particular relationship between them in a most popular manner. Thus it will be seen that the Exhibition will enable peoples of both countries to form better acquaintance with each other, and will also enable the world to know better the development of Japan as a result of twenty five centuries of historical life. Unlike England, the Empire of Japan has come to be known to the world only within past 40 or 50 years, so that there is every necessity for Japan to become better known to other nations of the world. The want of a thorough knowledge will give birth to misunderstandings which in their turn often lead to unexpected results. It is under the circumstances the bounden duty of the Japanese people that every possible means should be sought to bring Japan to the notice of the people of Great Britain and other nations of the world. Such necessity is doubled when we consider the fact that subsequent to the Japan-China and the Japan-Russian wars, there have arisen misunderstandings and apprehensions regarding our country, which seem to give impressions upon some that Japan is a warlike nation. Such is a serious misunderstanding which if it really exists calls for the still greater importance to introduce the real state of the Empire of Japan to the knowledge of foreigners.

Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki, a warm friend of mine, is known to the public for his zeal, energy and diligence in conducting the Liberal News Agency (a daily publication) and the "Japan Financial and Economic Monthly" (a monthly journal) established some four years ago with a view to bring the real condition of Japan to the knowledge of the world, and in both of these publications he is enjoying a deserved success. This present book is a Gospel of peace and cordial relationship existing between Japan and England. Since Mr. Mochizuki with his unrivalled energy and eloquent pen described his observation of the Empire of Japan interpolating the same with his able comments, it can not fail to be effective in bringing about a better understanding of Japan by the peoples of the world. I deem it to be a high honour and great pleasure to be able to write a few lines by way of commending such a worthy publication.

May, 1910.

Minister of Communications

MR. EITARO KOMATSUBARA,
The Minister of Education.

Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki, Ex-M. P. the President of the Liberal News Agency is a gentleman noted for his talent and learning, and is particularly distinguished for his diligence and energy. He is a gentleman of burning patriotic zeal. It is his sincere aim to develop the moral culture and civilization of the country. In publishing this work, it is proposed to introduce the present condition of the Empire to Great Britain and to the world at large, in order to show in what respects Japan differs from other countries, setting forth the characteristics of Japan which had been developed through 2500 years of her historical life. This book will no doubt lead people abroad to better appreciate the fact that the present civilization of Japan is the result of forces at work in the past, and not a matter of recent growth.

小松原英太郎

My friend, Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki, editor of this work, was educated in London. Being desirous, on his return home, of contributing to the furtherance of national interests and happiness of his country, he gave to the public the benefit of his extensive stock of knowledge and, by his energy and diligence established the Liberal News Agency, of which he became the chief.

He was returned as a member of the Japanese House of Commons and, as is well known to the public, faithfully discharged his duties as a representative of his nation. Our allies, the people of Great Britain, in their desire to promote the friendship between Japan and England and contribute to the world's progress, expressed to us their intention to hold the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition. Deeply moved by the expression of such warm sentiments, we at once welcomed the proposal with the utmost respect and sincerity. The Anglo-Japanese Exhibition is about to be held and it affords us greatest pleasure to note that it will tend to strengthen the relations of friendship between Japan and England. For bringing to the notice of other nations the characteristics of our country and people, no better opportunity could be found elsewhere. This is the *raison d'etre* of the work "Japan To-day," edited by Mr. Mochizuki. But little time has been allowed me for the careful perusal of this great work which appears to give detailed information on the history, customs and manners, institutions, fine arts, and a hundred other matters relating to the civilization, which are peculiar to our Empire. I have no doubt that when Mr. Mochizuki takes the book with him to England, it will receive a warm welcome from the reading public, and that the true condition of our country will become clearly known to the world. Such a publication is conducive to the interests, not only of our nation, but also of the world at large. Mr. Mochizuki has called upon me with a copy of the work, and it gives me great pleasure to note down the above remarks.

Yours sincerely,

Nagamoto Okabe

Minister of Justice.

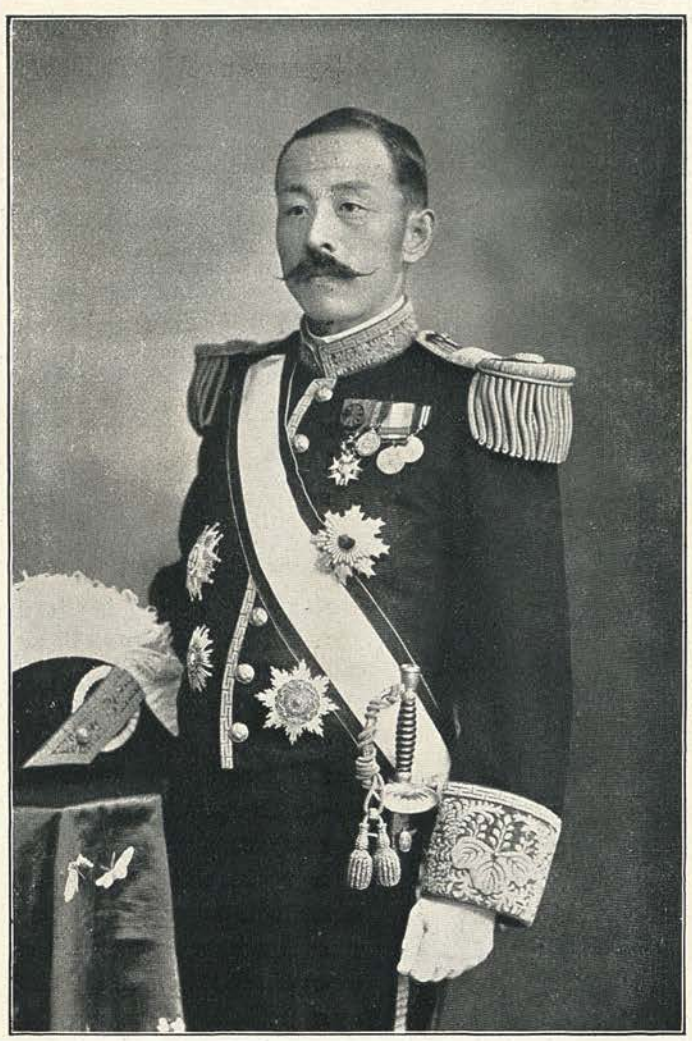
Oceanic waves breaking upon the borders of the Empire of Japan strike the rocky coasts of America in the East and wash the Asiatic shores in the West. When the warm current of the South seas passes by the south-eastern shore of Japan, it comes in co..tact with the cold current from the Okhotsk sea running into the sea of Japan. Being surrounded by diversified currents on all sides, Japan presents such a genial climate that is but seldom seen in the temperate zone, being neither too cold nor too warm.

Mt. Fuji crowned with its perennial snow, cherries with their variegated hues combined with the chimerical appearances of clouds, moon light, water and mountains presents such sights of exquisite beauty as has elicited from the lips of foreigners an unbounded admiration; "This is really the public garden of the world." Such is the boom given to Japan by nature. We observe something akin to this in the development of Japanese civilization. The ideas and civilizations of both the East and West were harmonized to produce the characteristic civilization of the Yamato race which not only shows a tendency towards the preservation of the world's peace, but also inspires the nation with the great ideal of peace and fraternity among the nations. Almost three thousand years have elapsed since the foundation of our country was laid, during which time, the psychic civilization ~~both of India and China~~ was assimilated by Japan which however, instead of following the path of decline as in the case of China and India, Japanised these alien elements of civilization. ~~With the introduction~~ of science and literature from Europe and America, there were ~~produced~~ social changes *pro tempore* but these eventually led to the development of the characteristic civilization of the Japanese. "Japan To-day," compiled by Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki, President of the Liberal News Agency as its name implies, will not only explain the present condition of Japan, but will show the mission of the Japanese race as the harmonizers of civilizations. A perusal of the book by the people in Europe and America will not only enable them to understand the characteristics of the Japanese, but will also furnish them with some data to draw an inference regarding the activities and attitudes of Japan both at present and in the future. The publication of such a useful work on the occasion of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition which is destined to make close the commercial relations between Japan and England is both highly opportune and satisfactory.

May, 1910.

Tadasu Hayashi,

Ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs and fomerly Ambassador to England.



Mr. KOTARO MOCHIZUKI,

President of the Liberal News Agency.

DEAR SIR :—

None show a stronger appreciation than myself at the energy and zeal with which you have edited "Japan To-day" a gigantic literary work in such short space of time. Your publication covers the entire field of the Japanese activities, explaining the history and present condition of the Japanese civilization. What impresses the most is the fact that the book gives the detailed account of the productive phase of Japan. It goes without saying that the civilization of present Japan has not grown in the space of half a century since the opening up of the country. Its origin is to be sought at a more distant past. The people of the Land of Yamato had a peculiar civilization of its own, but standing, as she did, outside the pale of the world's civilization for a thousands of years, she had but lit le opportunities to perfect her own characteristic civilization. When the country was opened to foreigners, then took place a regular introduction of foreign civilization which added a lustre to our own native civilization. A small and weak embryo nurtured under the influence of foreign civilization have made satisfactory development. The introduction of the knowledge regarding the productive industry tended to accelerate this state of affairs. However, everything in Japan at present is in the trial stage which we can not form any definite judgment as to the future difficulties which may be in store for her, but our past experience enables us to come to the conclusion that there can be no ground for pessimistic views as to the healthy growth of the present civilization which must be regarded to be yet in its child stage. We must with zeal and efforts follow the example set by the Europeans and the Americans. Your publication on the occasion of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition is most opportune, and no doubt will contribute a great deal towards the trade development between Japan and England.

May, 1910.

Ex-Financial Minister.

MR. KOTARO MOCHIZUKI.

Dear Sir:—

I have ever been of the opinion that the best form of government in the world is that of the Constitutional Government in which view you no doubt concur.

It is through the constitutional government that the Empire of Japan has attained its present prosperity. The Empire of Great Britain has attained its present splendor through the same form of government. Both the Empires are basking in the benefits of Constitutional Government.

Both the Empires separated as they are by a distance of several thousands of miles with mountains and seas interposing between them have become allies, but these are not the results of fortuitous circumstances. You have published, "Japan To-day" with a view to explain the present state of one Empire to the people of the other. In a full belief that the work will be of advantage to the peoples of the two Empires, I write these words by congratulating you upon your success and recommending the work to our allies in the West.

May, 1910.

M. Matsuda

Leader of the Constitutional Party,
and
Ex-Minister of Justice

Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki, the ex-member of the House of Commons, and the president of the "Liberal News Agency," has published the work in English entitled "Japan To-day," and availing himself of the advantage of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition expects to take it to England with a view to introduce to European countries the present condition of the Empire of Japan. Such a work is highly opportune. A great deal of the Japanese civilization depends upon the special characteristics of the people, and there exist such peculiarities in reference to letters and literature, so that they involve great difficulty in explaining them in the English language. During the war of 1904–1905, I tried such work and found it an arduous task. Mr. Machizuki having been educated in England is well versed in the English language and literature. He is well known for the elegancy of his literary

diction. "Japan To-day" must be one of the most conspicuous literary works written in a foreign language for the purpose of introducing the real conditions of Japan to foreigners. The book has in a nut-shell every conceivable point connected with Japan. I myself have some experience in the work of English publications, I may therefore express my full sympathy with the difficulty of the task, and write these words by way of showing my appreciation of the work.

May, 1910.

Suyematsu

Member of the Privy Council

The Empire of Japan that has a history running back over 2,500 years has not attained its present position without just cause. The origin of Japanese civilization dates back to remote period. In order to comprehend the present condition of Japan, we must go back to that period, otherwise we fail to ascertain the cogent reasons for her sudden development, which has placed her among the first ranks of the world powers. Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki, ex-M. P., the President of the Liberal News Agency is one of the most active personalities and the man of learning and ideals among the Japanese. He has published a work called "The Japan To-day" for the purpose of explaining Japan. This book contains a clear explanation of all the affairs which happened during 2500 years of Japan's history. His minute observations, and lucid style will surely make the Western people to understand Japan and things Japanese far better than before.

Kentaro Kaneko.

Member of the Privy Council.

Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki is a gentleman whom I hold in a very high respect. As the president of the Liberal News Agency, his credit stands high both at home and abroad. He was returned as a member of the House of Commons for several sessions where as an able member his fame spread far and wide. As a friend, I have long known him to be a gentleman guided in public affairs by the principle of impartiality and righteousness, being energetic and tolerating no sinister measures. But as a private individual, he is gentle and kind, and is of a charitable nature returning a good for the evil when seeing persons in distress. He has always made it his point to introduce to foreigners the characteristics of the Japanese, with a view to guide the adverse criticisms of foreigners into a right channel. He has published "Japan and America" in which he explained Japan for the benefit of the American people, and now he has compiled "Japan To-day," which will be placed before the English speaking nations. This is partly due to his patriotism and partly to the sense of the public interests in supplying correct information regarding the Japanese Empire to the world. My desire is that through this work not only the people of Great Britain, but those in all parts of the world may be led to form a just idea regarding our country, so that opinions held regarding Japan may be backed up with a reliable authority.

May, 1910

Yukio Ozaki

Mayor of the City of Tokyo.

BARON SHIBUSAWA.

夫富民者以農業為本以遊業為末百工者以致用為本以巧飾為末商賈者以通之為本以鬻貸為末三者守本則民興富國之所以為國者以民也

庚戌五月

青淵老生題

Autograph of Baron Shibusawa

The enrichment of the nation is to be first sought in agriculture, but last in unproductive occupations, the first aim of the artizans is to be found in utility but last in elaborate ~~work-~~ manship; the first object of commerce is to supply the need, but the mere disposal of goods is the last; when these three classes of people hold fast to these first principles, the nation will grow prosperous: It is the people who constitute the very fundamentals of the country.

Spring 1910.

Trade and commerce form the vital elements of the intercourse among the nations of the world without which nations may not carry on their intercourse in peace and happiness. Trade purports to convert the world into one family by supplying the wants of one with the surplus of the other. An exhibition such as that held in London now, where the products of the two countries are exhibited will greatly assist in the furtherance of the object of trade and commerce. Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki, President of the Liberal News Agency has published, "Japan To-day" with a view to bring to the notice of the world, literature, education, military equipments, agriculture, industry, commerce and the glorious history of the Empire of Japan which runs back over 2,500 years. Among the numerous other advantages afforded by the book, we do not doubt that such a publication will greatly contribute to the enhancement of the trade of the world. I highly appreciate the efforts of Mr. Mochizuki, and take pleasure in expressing appreciation of serivces done to the country by such a publicaation.

Yours sincerely,

May, 1910.

President of the Bank of Japan.

MR. KOTARO MOCHIZUKI, Ex-M. P.

President of the Liberal News Agency.

DEAR SIR:—

I deem it an honour conferred upon me that you asked me to write a preface for the publication "Japan To-day" which you publish with a view to introduce Japan to Great Britain and other powers. I believe that both your "Japan To-day" and "Japan and America" which you published some time ago are certainly two great works which will receive their well deserved recognization from the public. As you know, Japan is really quite an old country, while she is regarded by the world as a country which has suddenly entered into the comity of the civilized powers in these 40 years or so. It is no doubt a matter of regret to us, the Japanese, that Japan which has her history of more than 2,500 years, and has as her ruler the descendant of one Imperial Household whose lineage has continued unbroken from the very foundation of the state, is still regarded as such a young nation, this must be because of our insufficient efforts in introducing our glorious history before the world's eye. And I am glad to notice that your publication in which are stated our history' civilization, politics, education, economy, agriculture, commerce, industry, other social affairs, religion, literature etc. will do a great deal in doing away with the mistaken views about Japan.

For these reasons, I deeply appreciate your efforts and congratulate you upon the success which you certainly deserve.

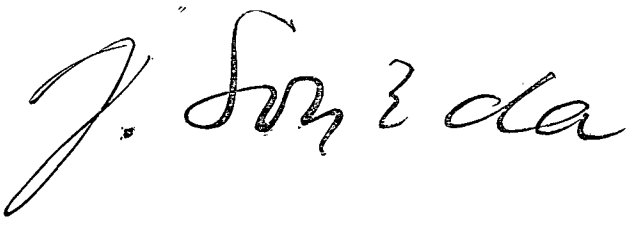
I remain,

Yours respectfully,

May, 1910.

Vice-President of the Bank of Japan.

The observation of the tendency of the world shows that the nations of the world vie with one another to further the development of commerce and industry, and thereby the well-being of human society. Thanks to say, the whole world is now rapidly moving towards the realization of ideal peace and civilization, commerce and industry being the goal towards which all nations march. "Japan To-day" published by Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki ex-M.P., the President of the Liberal News Agency, with a view to bringing to the attention of the world the real condition of commerce and industry of Japan is a highly important opportune attempt. Having a share in the industrial circle of Japan, I must heartily endorse such worthy attempts, and express a few words by way of congratulating Mr. Mochizuki upon his success.



President of the Industrial Bank of Japan.

May, 1910

DEAR SIR:—

In reply to your letter in which you kindly asked me for a line or two to be printed in the preface of "Japan To-day," I have the pleasure to say that though I have not yet had enough time for the personal perusal of this great volume I believe that this book aims at the historical narration about Japan at present and in the past and tries to show the true value of Japan to the Europeans. It is indeed a matter of special joy that you put a stress upon the Japanese characteristics full of the ideas of loyalty and filial piety in which virtues no country can hold a candle to us. I can not help expressing my sense of gratitude for your pains towards the creation of such a noble work as this. What Japan has become is due not only to the importation of European civilization but chiefly to the loyal and filial spirit with which the Japanese unite into one body. The publication of this view to the world must have the same effect as the full explanation of Japan to the world. From this point of view I am very happy to notice that your present work can surely yield much more fruits than any other works that you have ever published.

Hoping most sincerely that you may enjoy good health and endeavour to exert your best efforts towards the benefit of our country, I remain,

Yours truly,

KOTARO MOCHIZUKI, Esquire.

President of the 15th Bank.

PREFACE

"Japan To-day" is perhaps a Sphinx-like riddle to the peoples of the world. Subsequent to the late gigantic struggle in which Japan was engaged in 1904-1905, the fame of Japan was extended far and wide, while the attention of the world has suddenly come to be riveted upon the country. Europeans and Americans have come to take the keenest interest in the institutions, civilization, industry, customs and manners and general characteristics of our people, but it appears that as yet, the real Japan is not sufficiently known. It is within the last 40 or 50 years that the developments of Japan were reflected in the eyes of foreigners, but the causes at the bottom of these developments reach back to remote antiquity; for according to the chronological record of Japan, her history extends over twenty-five centuries.

Countries of Europe and America have practically run the same channels in the development of civilization. The historians of Europe and America concur in asserting that the order of the progress was the Renaissance, the Religious Reformation, Political Revolutions, the Uprising of the National Sentiment, the Progress of the Material Civilization, the Development of Commerce and Trade, and the International Competition, but the path along which Japan's civilization was developed has taken a different course. Different elements of civilization both in the East and West were poured into Japan at different times, passing through diverse courses and taking various shapes. These elements, it may be seen, were combined, and amalgamated by the characteristic spirit of the people giving birth to a new and complex civilization peculiar to Japan. The elements of the civilizations of China and India commenced to filter into this country as early as 2,000 years ago, but even prior to that time, Japan had peculiar characteristics and tendencies of her own. She did not so to speak swallow whole these civilizations; she chewed digested and assimilated them. It is frequently asserted that the Japanese excel in the art of imitation; but they are not contented with remaining as mere imitators. What they imitate at first they soon assimilate, what they have assimilated comes out in a thoroughly Japanized form. Thus it will be seen that for the space of 2,000 years, Japan absorbed oriental civilizations from China, India and elsewhere, but instead of being enslaved by them, the Japanese looked upon these foreign elements as nutriments and fertilizers for the growth of Japan's own native civilzation. Even in the case of our recent history, we see that the Japanese in being brought into contact with the western civilization, never lost their independent assimilating spirit by which they have nationalized these foreign elements.

Purchas in his "Pilgrimage" has the following:—

"And first we must begin with *Asia*, to which the first place is due, as being the place of the first *Men*, first *Religion*, first *Cities*, *Empires*, *Arts*; where the most things mentioned in Scripture were done; the place where *Paradise* was seated, the *Arke* rested, the *Law* was given, and whence the *Gospel* proceeded; the place which did bear Him in His flesh, that by His Word beareth up all things."

Thus it came to pass that Japan assimilated not only the essentials of ancient Asiatic civilization, but those of the latest occidental civilization as well, thus taking all the essence of the world's civilizations. It may be compared to a homely figure of an experienced cook with his characteristic skill preparing his *menu* by the combination of the best cuisine of different countries of the world. It is not a *menu* of any particular fashion, but it is the combination of the rarest delicacies in the world. Therefore in order to thoroughly appreciate the Japan of to-day, we must trace out the details of these combinations and amalgamations by investigating the essentials of the diverse civilizations and those of the characteristic civilizations of Japan; in other words, we must investigate the different phases of the past career which Japan went through. The need of such laborious investigations not only accounts for the fact that foreigners are unable to comprehend easily the real conditions of Japan, but even to the Japanese themselves it is by no means an easy task to comprehend the historical accounts and the causes of evolution in the various special lines of inquiry. I was educated in England for the space of eight years beginning with 1890. Since my return home, I have always felt it to be my bounden duty, to explain the real condition of my country to the world and for a number of years, I devoted myself to the study of subjects regarding politics, economy, and literature, etc. In the year 1906, I started the "Liberal NewsA gency" (An English Daily Bulletin) "The Japan Financial and Economic Monthly" (A Monthly Journal in English), and last year, I published a book "Japan and America;" and I have always felt that one of my pleasantest duties would be to introduce Japan to foreign countries whenever I had such an opportunity. Actuated under the belief that it would be to our mutual advantage to introduce the general outlines of Japanese civilzation to the world by a publication, I have availed myself of the splendid opportunities offered by the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition by publishing the present work—"Japan To-day." It has been my desire to write a book such as would be interesting to popular readers. The first page of the work was written last December which was printed off as it was written, and the entire work was completed in May of the present year. This literary production was undertaken simultaneously with the supervision of the work of the "News Agency" and other undertakings on hand. Meanwhile at the request of the Departments of the Government and large companies, I became engaged in translating and printing books connected with the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition. The present work was, therefore, executed amidst unspeakably busy days in the author's life. The following is the list of books either translated or published in connection with the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.

Mining in Japan, 1909, (Printing)
Bureau of Mines, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of Japan.

Agriculture in Japan (Translation)
Bureau of Agriculture.

Japan, Special Catalogues, Fisheries (Translation and Printing)
Fisheries Bureau, Tokyo.

Commerce and Industry in Japan (Translation and Printing)
Bureaux of Commerce and Industry.

Forestry in Japan (Translation)
Bureau of Forestry.

Outlines of the Improvement Works of Yokohama and Kobe Custom Houses (Translation and Printing)
Bureau of Construction, Department of Finance, Tokyo.

The Outlines of the History of Monopoly System in Japan (Translation and Printing)
Monopoly Bureau, Tokyo.

The Outlines of the History of the Judicial System of the Empire of Japan (Translation and Printing)
Department of Justice.

Outlines of the Kwantung Administration (Translation and Printing)
By the Author

Summary of the Administration in Taiwan (Formosa) (Translation)
Compiled by the Taiwan Government.

Explanation of the Exhibits from Taiwan. (Translation)

Outlines of the Tokyo Municipal System (Translation and Printing)
Tokyo Municipal Office.

Mitsui Mining Department (Printing)
Mitsui Mining Department.

The present work published under these circumstances not only gives descriptions of the present status of Japan, but a brief explanation of the cause of Japan's developments concerning civil affairs, institutions, productive as well as technical industry going back to their origin for 2,500 years ago. In these efforts for the presentation of the true feature of Japan's civilization to the world's not a small amount of labour was spent in making a collection of the materials. These were some of the difficulties felt in the compilation of the present work. With regard to those materials under the heading, "Political Organization" subsequent to the Meiji Period, facilities were afforded by the Government Departments, so that the writer was greatly helped by verifying facts through these references. Another difficulty was met in trying to find a good English printing establishment. Most printers in Japan being ignorant of English, rely mainly on the forms of types in setting them up. While they posses wonderful ability, they are not free from falling into many and grievous errors. A sad lack of efficient proof readers was also felt. Another difficulty that was felt by the writer was the practical impossibility of giving an adequate panoramic explanation of the complicated civilization of Japan. Being thus handicapped, throughout the entire work, to my deepest regret, there are found numbers of shortcomings and errors. Another difficulty for which I must ask the indulgence of the readers is a hiatus in the selection of representative firms and undertakings of Japanese productive and technical industries.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the author with his feeble efforts was enabled to complete this work, for which he is deeply indebted to the assistance and sympathy rendered by his betters both official and public. For the congratulatory letters contributed by the ambassadors of various countries, resident in Japan, which have not only adorned the present work, but reflect great honour upon the author in the eyes of the world, the author expresses his sincere and heartfelt thanks.

Having been requested by the Bureau of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition to attend to matters relating to correspondence, the author is about to proceed to England. Should there be an opportunity of publishing the second edition, sufficient revisions and corrections will be made so as to convert the work both in name and in reality to a true panoramic view of "Japan of To-day."

"Japan To-day" will be issued in two kinds of binding, the special and the ordinary. Those specially bound copies will be presented by us to the Emperors, Kings, and Presidents of over 20 nations with which Japan holds treaty relations, and by the Foreign Department to the Japanese Ambassadors, Ministers and Consulate Generals stationed abroad. The covers of both the special and the ordinary copies have been designed by Mr. Jimbei Kawashima, the most celebrated textile weaver in Japan. The material used for the covering of the special copies is a kind of "*Tsuzure-no-Nishiki*," a highly developed tapestry work, in which gold and silver threads are skilfully woven into the fabric, an art, characteristic of Japan. Patterns on the cover have been adopted from "the Irogami" a kind of paper with gold and silver coloured designs used by the nobility of former days in writing sonnets. These patterns were taken from the "Irogami" kept as a treasure, by a well known nobleman. These patterns consist principally of cherry flowers, which are emblems of *Buskido* and of the spirit of the Japanese. Both in design and weaving, these being pure Japanese fine arts show the results of the efforts and pains taken by Mr. Kawashima (it is a great cause of regret that simultaneously with the publication of this book, Mr. Kawashima who had been suffering from the protracted illness died.) The cover of the ordinary binding consists of satin with designs in gold and silver. These patterns represent cherry flowers, on the surface of the waves which are called the *Tadanori* waves. The name is derived from the fact that in ancient days of Japan, a warrior and poet (in the 8th century) *Tairano-Tadanori* by name used these patterns on his "Irogami" or coloured paper and that since these patterns have come to be very highly appreciated for the exquisiteness in arrangements of curves, the people calling them "Tadanori waves." In these we also observe the manifestation of the labour and pains of the late Mr. Kawashima in trying to show forth the special artistic ideas of the Japanese. With this preamble, I commend this work to the reading public of the world.

KOTARO MOCHIZUKI
President of the Liberal News Agency.
Tokyo, Japan.

May 1st, Tokyo.

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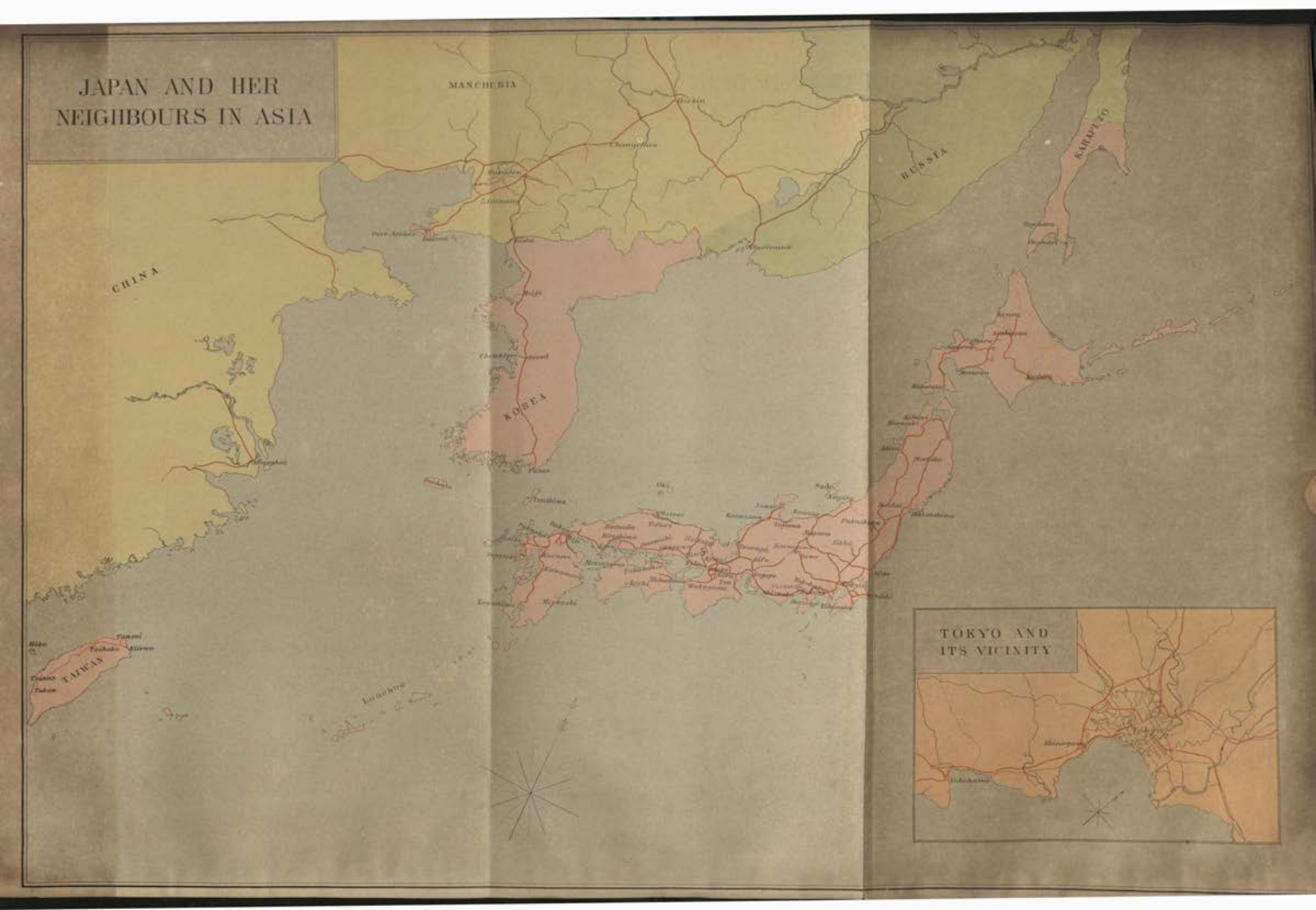

JAPAN AND HER NEIGHBOURS IN ASIA
MANCHURIA
CHINA
KOREA
RUSSIA
KARAFUTO
TAIWAN
TOKYO AND ITS VICINITY

"JAPAN TO-DAY"

GENERAL REMARKS

(THE CAUSE OF THE OPENING OF THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION)

A glance at the map of the world will show us the fact that the island kingdom in the extreme west of the Eastern Hemisphere has something in common with the island empire in the East, and that each has a mission and interest similar to the other. To be more exact, our conception of Japan and England should not be confined to these items of topographical similarity, the one being situated in the east of the Asiatic Continent and the other in the west of Europe contiguous with Asia. There must be something most significant in the relations between the two countries.

Business Bureau of the Japanese Exhibit Buildings.

Just as England is separated from the Continent by the Strait of Dover, Japan is separated from the Asiatic Continent by means of the seas of Japan and China. This peculiar situation of Japan enabled her to stand aloof from the evil influences of the continent and to keep above the struggle commonly found in continental countries, and also to make a natural and wholesome development. In this respect, Japan stands even more favourably than England as the former is situated at a greater distance from a continent than the latter. Moreover, the south and eastern phases of Japan are constantly washed by a warm current while the Monsoon periodically blows in fixed directions so that from the most ancient times navigation facilities have been greatly developed to help the productive capacity of the country. The topographical arrangement of sea and land in Japan is conducive to afford various conveniences to the people; all those various reasons were combined to harmonize the miscellaneous tribes out of which this able courageous

and superior Yamato race rose. This fact bears a close similarity to the making up of the present Anglo-Saxon race. As England is an island, it was often assaulted by Normans, Danes and Saxons, but her peculiar position enabled her to mix all these heterogeneous races and to give birth to the present race that rules so widely. Not only do Japan and England thus resemble each other in their geographical position, but they are similar in the national developments which form the very centre and keynote of the social and state organization. If it should be recognized that the Anglo-Saxons are *ab-initio*, an able and cosmopolitan race, the Japanese with a similar progress and nurtured under the same conditions must be regarded as equally capable. In other words, the pride of the Anglo-Saxon race may be directly transferred to the Japanese. Both live in islands and both were placed so as to make an eclectic selection of miscellaneous elements in making up one organic whole (or state) which having once met the chance of struggles with outsiders was enabled to keep its own amidst the powers of the world. Thus we may safely state that there exist significant relations between Japan and England shaped out by divine hands. A further consideration of the political situation will help us to understand better the nature of these significant relations.

Another View of the Business Bureau of Japanese Exhibit Buildings.

The inhabitants of the islands are politically lovers of peace and individually are courageous and full of refined and noble ideas. There is something in the insular position which makes them peculiarly qualified for the cultivation of noble political conceptions. The English and the Japanese cherish the same political ideas, and hence naturally these two people must come into contact and join hands. Therefore the alliance of Japan and England was simply a question of time and conditions. None could doubt the advisability of such a union. In the latter half of the nineteenth century, the doctrine of Imperialism was broached and the long neglected Asia became the object of attention to Europeans, and at the beginning of the twentieth century, Asia came to the front, the attention of world's powers became rivetted upon Asia. The time for the joining of hands between the two Island Empires has become ripe. In 1902, the consideration of Far Eastern questions brought into existence the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which in 1905 was extended to an offensive and defensive alliance, which fact sufficiently explains that there exists, between the two countries, close political relations.

Thus in all respects, England and Japan have common ideas and missions which are confirmed by the formation of the alliance. This great alliance does not consist in the polite exchange of diplomatic documents, but it is rather a natural gift. In other words, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is the protector and defender of the peace of he world, and as long as the union lasts the peace of the world will not be interfered with. In order to attain peace at the end of the alliance of 1902, the war took place between Japan and Russia, the result of which formed the great cause of the world's peace. Asia once supplied palatable food to other powers, which struggled over this important piece of prey.

Of all the Asiatic countries, China was the most coveted object. Japan acted as the foremost enlightener of the East, but ten years ago, even her position was not a very striking one, as she was crouched in one obscure corner of the scene. It was not likely that she would be allowed to taste the meat from which the juice had been sucked by other powers. A striking change, however, came over Japan's position through the Japan-Russian War. Relations between Japan and England have become more cordial than ever while the sphere of the alliance was extended and Japan shook hands with France, Russia and America. As the preserver of peace in the East, as a matter of fact, the alliance of the five nations was brought into existence. The firm union of England and Japan stimulated the *rapproachment* between England and France which caused the *entente cordiale* between Japan and France while the relations between Japan and Russia were restored and a memorandum was exchanged by Japan with the United States of America. These unions and exchanges of *entente cordiale* produced the most friendly relations between England and Russia which for some years past were found to be irreconcilable. The alliance of the five powers was practically formed, and the world's trustful prayer for peace was actualized. Such is a glorious scene that was realized for the first time in the world, and Japan was surely one of the central forces of this splendid movement, while the other was England. We are really struck with the extent of the diplomatic area of influence and the heavy responsibility connected with the great mission which England and Japan in common undertake to fulfil. The strenuous efforts and warm friendship of the Anglo-Saxons shown towards the Yamato race (a people unknown to the world about fifty years ago) must be highly appreciated.

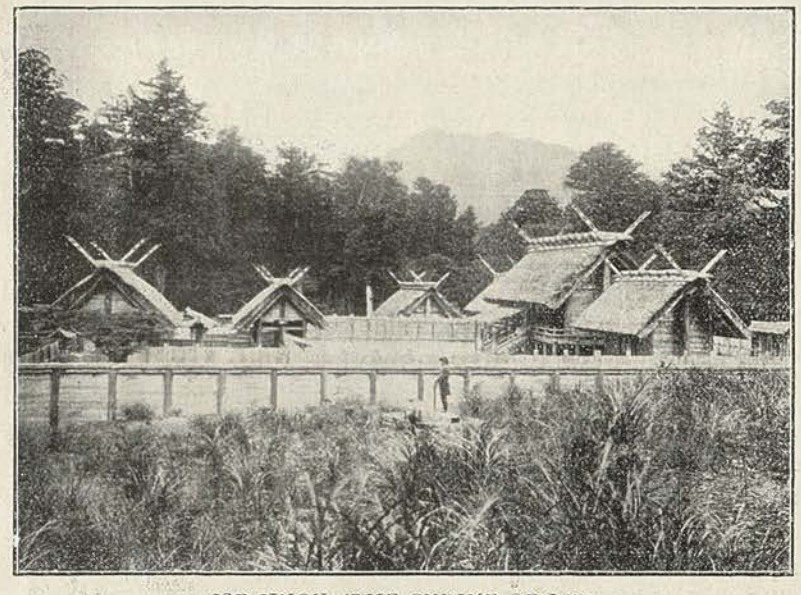
Japan can no longer remain aloof from the current of the world's politics, and with England she must play an important and active rôle in international politics, and hence she is in great need of the guidance and sympathy of the British people. In the cause of humane undertakings, the Anglo-Saxons were most conspicuous, and they surely will not hesitate to fulfil the heavenly mission of peace which they undertake in union with Japan.

Not only politically, financially, and commercially England stands in a most conspicuous relation to Japan, and these two countries so closely related in politics and economics in the two spheres of human activity started under joint efforts the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition. Not a single exhibit in the Building fails to depict the friendly relations between England and Japan. Is the Exhibition Building not filled with the air of peace and serenity? Producers of these exhibits must have taken great interest in them considering the Anglo-Japanese friendly relations. In order to commemorate this grand occasion, we publish "Japan To-day" with a view to acquaint the British people, and other nations with the actual condition of Japan and thus to set forth the history of the honored services rendered by the British towards Japan in placing the latter upon this glorious footing. In executing these undertakings, we feel a great pleasure, for we consider ourselves to be discharging our duty, which fact affords us great honour.

OUTLINES OF THE HISTORY OF JAPANESE CIVILIZATION

INTRODUCTION

Glorious and sublime is the history of the Empire of Japan continuing more than twenty five hundred years! Rulers and Emperors with their wisdom and sagacity ruling over the country in regular succession in an unbroken line from generation to generation preserve everlastingly the Imperial Throne which is to synchronize with the heavens and the earth. The people at large are well known for their loyality and courage in sacrificing themselves for their sovereign and the cause of the country. Interests of the ruler and the ruled are identified in preserving and protecting the Empire. One hundred and twenty one eras have elapsed since the accession of Jimmu Tenno, the 1st Emperor of Japan leading up to the glorious reign of the present Emperor. At times and in different ages, peace and troubles, ups and downs naturally intermingled, but the great spirit of progress and development for the cause of the country has always been kept in view. The civilizations of both East and West have been selected, digested and assimilated giving birth to a new civilization characteristic of Japan. In politics, literature, arts, agriculture, commerce and industry, we observe that Japan has made rapid progress. Numerous as are the natons found upon the earth, yet an Empire like Japan with its old history and new life is without a parallel.



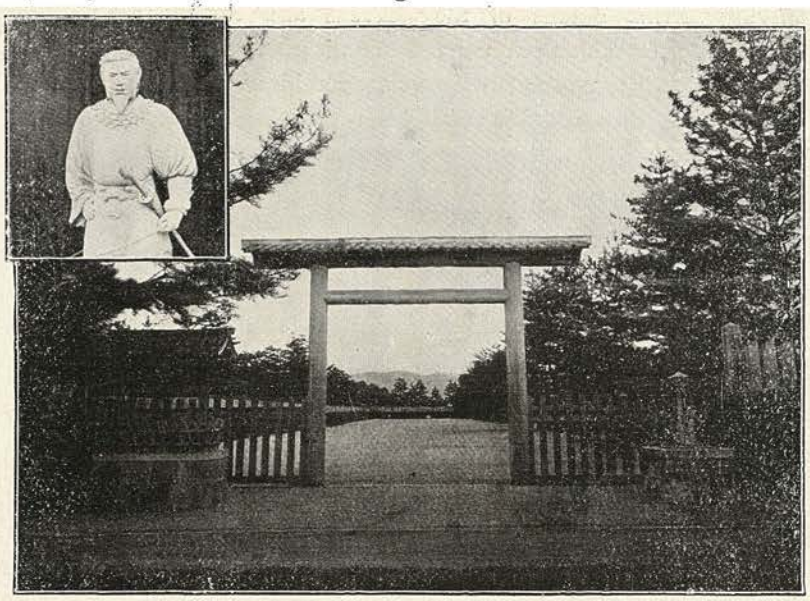
ISE JINGU (THE SHRINE OF ISE)
The chief shrine in Japan. Dedicated to Imperial ancestors, and always crowded with worshippers.

Reminiscience will show us that the history of this Empire, lasting for twenty five hundred years, is that of progress and development, evinced by Japan since the foundation of the Empire was laid, is due to the expansive manifestation of the national spirit whose traces are left on every page of the history of our Empire. As an isolated island of the East, the scene of activity in Japan is limited, but at the founding of the Empire, numerous warriors held their own in different quarters of the country whose power was wielded and shaped into one Empire by the Emperor Jimmu, which involved no small task. Since the great civil war of Ōnin, (15th century) the realm was divided under several rulers, and then under numerous lords. Battles were the programme of the day and the entire civil administration of the country was in a chaotic condition. Such men as Oda Nobunaga and Toyotomi Hideyoshi (16th century) with their remarkable ability and activity brought about peace by suppressing the recalcitrant elements of the country. At the founding of the country, the Takamagahara tribe or the Japanese with their limited number suppressed the aborigines and after settling themselves in the country they extended their influence to the countries beyond the seas. Thus in all respects, we find an extraordinary activity of the Yamato or Japanese race. Meagre historical documents in existence preclude us from knowing the particulars of the activities of the Yamato race at the time of the founding of the Japanese Empire, but we may surmise without any great difficulty that there existed numerous warriors holding their own in different quarters, from the very fact that the adoption of the feudal system of the government was a necessity. After the suppression of Izumo and Yamato, this expeditious people crossed over the seas and found their way to Korea. It was but natural that in these latter days they should extend their

forces to Korea and Manchuria. In primitive ages, these people adopted and digested the Chinese, Korean and Indian civilizations, imparting to them new light and making them characteristic of the Japanese. These same people in modern days digested the western civilization out of which they brought forth the new civilization of the Meiji period. It has been according to our views erroneously claimed that the Japanese people are imitative, because with the Japanese, imitation is but a temporary make-shift. It served only to supply materials out of which a new civilization of Japan is to be made. Look at Buddhism! Has it not been Japanized? The same is true with regard to the Chinese classics and fine arts imported from India and China. The progressive spirit, the assimilative capacity and creative ideas of the Japanese race were all combined to make their history active and progressive, making an isolated island of the East to be ranked among the civilized countries of the world, producing a peculiar civilization which stands conspicuously as her own. The student of Japanese history will not fail to obtain its proper solution if he constantly keeps in view the ever progressive spirit of the Yamato race and the fact that this spirit was manifested most keenly on different occasions, all contributing to the progress of the country.

JAPAN IN PRIMITIVE AGES

660 B. C. The Emperor Jimmu, the founder of the Country was of the Takamagahara tribe (a tribe who used to occupy a portion of Kyushu in ancient times and whose origin is unknown) which is different from those aboriginal tribes living in central Japan. Attempts were frequently made by the Takamagahara tribe to subjugate the native tribes who were well protected among the rocky hills and who had other physical advantages for defence. The result was the formation of a feudal government of which instances are observable in the development of the world's history. The people belonging to the Takamagahara tribe did not become lords, but rather officials serving the court, or in other words, they acted as officials serving the central Government. It was 2570 years ago that the Emperor Jimmu established the seat of the Government in Kashiwabara, Yamato province and came to the throne. The date of his accession was February 11th. The Emperor's influence by this time spread over the districts beyond the Yamato province. Although the capital in name, it was a meagre affair in those days, and did not form any city as may be ascertained from the fact that the seat of the Government was transferred by successive Emperors. The form of Government in those days bore a somewhat similar resemblance to the present constitutional monarchy as may be proven from the expression attributed to the Emperor Jimmu who is represented to have declared that His Majesty would unify the world (four seas) for the sake of the people. The policy of the government, it appears, was settled upon by councils, but the sovereign power resided with the Emperor. People inherited their fathers' occupation. Thus there were numerous kinds of occupations, those who performed



THE EMPEROR JIMMU AND HIS MAUSOLEUM

This is the place where the remains of the noble builder of the Japanese Empire is interred. The sight brings us back to the time when their gigantic expedition reached the province of Yamato.

sacredotal, military and industrial functions while the supreme political and military rights were retained by the Imperial Household, and in days of warlike troubles, the Emperor in person engaged in expeditions. During this period, therefore, the Emperor possessed the actual rights in military affairs which were not transferred to other persons. In all things strict order was kept, the custom of paying respect to deities and the worship of ancestors being strictly retained, while the family system was adopted in the neighbourhood of Yamato. On the appearance of such emperors and dignitaries as Sujin, Suinin, Keiko, Yamatotake, and the Empress Jingu, the Imperial influence spread far and wide reaching even to Korea.

1st to 2nd Century

In the reign of the Emperor Suinin, 14 A.D.–98 A.D. in Mimana, a part of Korea, there was established the Nihon-Fu (Japan Residency) while Empress Jingu (211 A.D.–292 A.D.) subjugated the eight provinces in Korea. The family system was by this time extensively adopted in all parts of the Empire. The Imperial Household had become the fountain of honour and glory. The family formed the basis of the state. Although "Feudal" in name, the governmental form then adopted was something like the county and prefectural system the only difference from the present one being that the rights were hereditary.

HANIWA-NINGYO OR THE CLAY HUMAN FIGURES

These figures were discovered in an ancient sepulchral mound. It shows how the Japanese used to set up the figures at man's grave. Whenever a man of renown died, his retainers used to kill themselves to follow him to the happy land. The practice was a cruel one, and was abandoned by substituting the human figures instead during the reign of Emperor Sui-nin. One on left is male in armour and that on right is female.

The cosmologic conception of the Yamato race was in those days concrete rather than abstract, and this was essentially anthropomorphic. It was not monotheistic, but polytheistic. Common to barbarous tribes, their conception of deities was derived in many cases from a sense of fear. Storms are terrible, and therefore they were deified, so were winds, waves, wild beasts and thunder. Thus we have the names of deities signifying terrific omens of the heavens and earth. Man feared nature, to which prayers and supplications were offered. In extreme cases, even human lives were sacrificed, as is shown in a tradition that the life of Prince Yamatotake was saved at Sagami bay by the sacrifice of Tachibana-hime who threw herself into the sea to appease the anger of the sea god. Not only did the people deified nature, but men themselves. Since the Emperor Jimmu, this deification of men has become a common practice which coupled with the deep sense of veneration shown towards ancestors supplied each family with respective family gods. The grandest deity was known as Amaterasu-Ōmikami (Heaven-enlightening Grand Deity) who was enshrined by Emperor Jimmu at Tomiyama, Yamato province. It was this grand Deity who gave the three national treasures; the Sword, the Jewel and the Mirror as ensignia of the Imperial throne to his posterity. Here we observe the existence of the worship of ancestors. The service to god was identified with the government of the country, and politics meant religious service while the social organization was evolved from this cardinal principle. The system of inheritance, the respect of the family deepened the sense of the worship of ancestors which grew up to implant in the hearts of the people the worship of their first fore-father, the founder of the country. Thus was brought about the relation between the Imperial Household and the people which is even deeper than that existing between father and son. Thus the state was based upon a solid foundation, strengthening the authority of the Imperial family, identifying it with the state itself. This fact explains the unbroken continuity of the Imperial family of Japan which forms, as we said before, the very essence of the state.

Up to 300 A.D. Japan was but imperfectly civilized, but the people knew how to clothe themselves. They had a coat, a skirt woven out of the fibres of plants dyed with leaves from trees. Silk-worms were fed, but no means as to boiling cocoons were invented, so that the people used to unglue cocoons with saliva in reeling silk. Men's hair was parted in the centre of the head while women let their hair hang down their backs; various sorts of jewellery were used to decorate their necks (Vide Japanese Costume No 1. in

Building No 12). The diet of the Japanese consisted of cereals, fish and animal meat which were taken twice a day; this practice was kept up till the 15th century which is known in the Japanese history as the period of wars. The art of making earthen-ware vessels was known among the Japanese, but not that of making porcelain, and in some cases, the leaves of trees were used for the purpose. The aborigines lived in caves while the Takamagahara tribe was acquainted with a peculiar sort of architecture. We have evidence to believe that the Japanese in these days were in the iron age emerging out of the stone and copper age. The divine vessels of the three kinds are striking instances of this fact. The means of communication by means of ships were also fairly developed. They had music and other means of social entertainment and a well developed system of etiquette.

HANIWA UMA

Figure of a horse made of clay, and was discovered from a ancient sepulchral mound.

To recapitulate, ancient Japan did not possess any civilization worthy of our pride. It had a peculiar organization known as the Imperial Household whose interests were identical with that of the state. There existed close relations between the Imperial family and the people, which compactly cemented the nation. The reverence towards gods was characteristic of these people. Thus religion and the Imperial family formed the source and centre of civilization. The sense of reverence produced the worship of ancestors which gave rise to the custom of attaching peculiar importance to family distinctions. Thus the social organization was well developed. In relation to the history of civilization, the career of the Takamagahara tribe may not have contributed much, but considered as a history of warlike expeditions, it was really splendid. The Takamagahara tribe were a handful of men, who with their warlike weapons, traversed mountains and rivers, unified the native tribes scattered all over the country, and was actually engaged in an expedition against Korea. These instances explain the activity and progressiveness of the Japanese in primitive days, whose purity of character, honesty, bravery, light-heartedness and subtlety combined with the carelessness with which they regarded death, compared with honour, all went to supply them a psychic-civilization. As the Japanese were spiritually and mentally civilized, as soon as they came into contact with the civilizations of China and India, they at once assimilated the same. The warlike courage of early days was bent both to adopt and adapt civilizations of all kinds, which are now brilliantly shown in modern Japan.

THE PROGRESS AND CONTACT OF THE JAPANESE CIVILIZATION WITH THAT OF INDIA AND CHINA

(From the Decline of the Roman Empire to the Beginning of the Dark Ages in Europe.)

3rd to 6th Century

In 865 years after the accession of the Emperor Jimmu, Shiragi, a province in Korea paid tribute to Japan. During the reign of the Emperor Chuai (130 A.D.), the Koreans joined forces with the insurgents living in the western part of Japan and stirred up troubles along our border districts, so the Emperor was going to start on an expedition, in person, but died before he executed his plan. The Empress Jingu in obedience to the will of the Emperor crossed the sea and subjected the Korean provinces which paid tribute to Japan, bringing fabrics and other articles on board eighty vessels. These communications furnished a great stimulus for the progress of our industrial and psychical affairs. In those days, China after the appearance of Confucius, a great sage, made great progress in philosophy and literature so that between the Emperors Ōjin and Kimmei (3rd to 7th century),

the new civilization of China was introduced into Japan with great rapidity. Buddhism from India which was then prevalent in China was brought to Japan through Korea. The contact with the Chinese civilization almost revolutionized affairs in Japan creating for her the great cause of her present civilization. The change was so rapid and great that even the observer of the modern changes in Japan may well stand amazed at the transformation of ideas which was carried on in those days.

THE EMPEROR NINTOKU

The scanty smoke from their kitchens betraying the straitened circumstances of the people, the Emperor relieved them of taxation. A.D. 316.

The avidity with which the people looked forward to the progress and opening up of the country may well be imagined from the rapidity with which these Chinese and Indian civilizations were assimilated. In the 14th year of the reign of the Emperor Ojin, a descendant of Chi-wang-te the Chinese Emperor, was naturalized in Japan bringing with him people from twelve provinces of China. They introduced the Chinese method of weaving, sericulture and Chinese weavers so that Japan soon became the producer of silk fabrics of Chinese fashion. In the 77th year of the Emperor Ojin, the king of Kudara sent Ajiki as an emissary to Japan to ask pardon for certain affairs. This Ajiki from whom Prince Wakairatsuko took lessons, was versed in classics but as Ajiki was not any scholar of renown, he recommended a great scholar named Wani who brought with him copies of the Confucian analects and a thousand letters. Prince Wakairatsuko became an ardent student of the Chinese classics which formed an initiative stage for the introduction of Chinese literature to Japan. Thus it will be seen our civilization was started among the people in the higher classes and then gradually influenced those in the lower order of society. The visit of Wani was followed by that of black-smiths and artizans adding a great lustre to our literature and art. Emperor Nintoku, successor to the Emperor Ojin transferred the seat of government to Naniwa (the present Osaka) which being bordered by the sea supplied communication facilities and advantages in coming into contact with foreign civilization. From these circumstancial evidences, we may gather the fact that the Yamato race was progressive and expansive in character.

One hundred and thirty years after the presentation of Chinese classics by Wani, that is, in the 4th year of the reign of Emperor Richu (400 A.D.-404 A.D.), the so-called record-keepers were appointed in various provinces to which the sons of naturalized Chinese were mostly appointed. In the 7th year of the Emperor Keitai, (507 A.D.) from Kudara, Korea, scholars of renown in classics were sent to Japan, but in these days, the progress of the knowledge of Chinese classics was very slow and not yet universally diffused while little was known about Chinese ethical and philosophical ideas; in other words, Japan in those days, was more affected by material civilization than by psychical or spiritual, and the native civilization remained unaffected. In poetry and songs which display athletic ideas no striking progress was made. In fact, neither in politics nor military affairs were there any note-worthy changes.

Let us at this point dwell upon the material progress of this period (200 A.D.-500 A.D.). We have already pointed out the fact that weavers from Korea and China came to Japan and introduced the art of making silk fabrics, but it may be further mentioned that the art of weaving made great progress during the reign of the Emperors Yūryaku and Kenso (450 A.D.-500 A.D.). Originally Japan had only two kinds of musical instruments, the harp and the flute, but the Empress Jingu added a drum from Korea to the list. The work of masons or stone cutters was extensively developed in the early days. They made houses, shrines, warehouses, fences, gates and images out of stone. During the time of the Emperor Keitai, (6th century) Iwai, a leader of rebellion at Tsukushi built stone godowns, fences and images which are preserved until this very day. It was at this period that stone monuments were set upon graves. Emperor Yūryaku built a stone monument upon the grave of a faithful warrior named Chiisakobe which was the origin of the custom. Carpentering also made rapid progress after the Empress Jingu's expedition to Korea, In

the reign of the Emperor Ōjin (3rd century), the Osumi palace was built in Naniwa whose architecture was modelled after that of foreign countries. The carpenters then employed were known as "Inabe carpenters." The art of shipbuilding made some progress at this time, and vessels one hunded feet in length were built. *Saké* brewing was early known in a crude form which was improved during the reign of the Emperor Ōjin who introduced the art of brewing from China. The art of painting that was unknown in early days was imported from China in the reign of the Emperor Yūryaku which was nothing more or less than ornamented letters. It was not until the introduction of Buddhism that fine art in the present sense of the term came into existence. During the period of some two hundred and forty or fifty years from the first introduction of Chinese characters to that of Buddhism, Japan was not brought under the influence of moral or psychic civilization, but only enjoyed the benefits of material civilization, so that the so-called fine arts were not developed till after the introduction of Buddhism.

The civilization of Japan was regenerated after the arrival of Buddhism. In about one hundred years after this event, the Japanese came into contact with the affairs of China which again had due effect upon the development of our civilization. The advent of Buddhism to Japan took place during the reign of the Emperor Kimmei or in 552 A.D. Previous to this time, individual efforts were made for the introduction of Buddhism but it was not until this time that an image of Buddha was formally presented to our court from Korea. The introduction of Buddhism brought about a collision with the worshippers of the native gods. While the Japanese were open-hearted and ready to accept and assimilate foreign civilization, the deep sense of the worship of ancestors was found to be incompatible with the worship of Buddha which was considered to be a foreign god at that time. In those days, the opposition was headed by Mononobe-no-Okoshi (Ōmuraji) while Soga-no-Iname (Ōomi) was the strong advocate of Buddhism. Mononobe and Soga with their respective henchmen formed two great opposing factions in the Court, which resulted in a war. Friends of Buddhism having won the day, the religion of Buddha found its way to our country, but the struggle between the factions did not come to an end. It extended over forty years having existed in three reigns, but a struggle of this nature naturally takes place in a country like Japan of those days when religion and politics were mixed up; these struggles were very similar to those which took place between the pro-and-anti-foreigners in the latter days of the Tokugawa. One of the prominent figures in the introduction of Buddhism was Prince Shotoku whose contribution towards the advancement of our civilization is indeed memorable. His judgement in the interest of the country, was almost infalliable and he was regarded as the very incarnation of wisdom. Before going into a detailed explanation of this distinguished royal figure, it is well for us to cast our glance at the current ideas and general conditions of the country in those days as such a study is invaluable to investigate the advancement of Japanese politics and fine arts.

Since the expedition of Jimmu, the family system was maintained and for over one thousand years, the function of these families became hereditary and out of one family grew a thousand ramified connections, augmenting the power of the original family which was divided into two principal branches, namely Ōomi and Ōmuraji. At the early stage of civilization, such an arrangement might have been quite useful, but when they grew up in strength internal struggles between these families were constantly taking place. The wrangling over political rights was carried to such an extent that even unworthy men were allowed to be heirs to important functions of the country. Men of genius were given no chance while various other evils arose. In 1,200 years after the founding of the country political stagnation set in, and the time was ripe for the change of the caste system, which formed the main-stay of the then existing state of society. With the increase of naturalized aliens from China and Korea all sorts of diseases and pestilences were brought into the country with which the crude medical knowledge was unable to cope, while the complex conditions of society intensified, on the part of the mass of the people, an ardent desire to obtain immunities from the present troubles. The system of doctrines taught by Confucius was favorably received by the Japanese of the upper class, but it was far from giving the common people peace of mind and a sense of security against troubles. It was at this juncture that the image of Buddha, the very figure of philanthropy and contentment shining with golden splendor was introduced by the Koreans who taught the Japanese that the worship of Buddha will give them happiness and salvation from suffering after death. The hearts of the people were greatly moved, but during two or three hundred years of this period there were very few besides Prince Shotoku who

could comprehend the Buddhistic literature while the mass of the people remained ignorant as to the true nature of the doctrine, but living in the age of superstition, the worship paid to the native deities was easily turned toward Buddhism. Thus, the Japanese in these days obtained mere forms of the religion instead of appreciating its tenets. The introduction of the foreign religion brought about a collision with the native religious forms which was heightened by the accumulated evils of the caste system that had exercised its influence for many centuries. The struggle between the two great families Ōomi and Ōmuraji (these families were originally official ranks made hereditary) arose. At this critical moment of social degeneration, there appea ed on the scene a conspicuous figure under the name of Prince Shotoku.

SHOTOKU TAISHI
Died A.D. 622
The founder of many kinds of learning and protector of Buddhism in Japan.

In order to save the country and men from their doom, this able Prince became an ardent Buddhist. His zeal for the protection of the interests of religion often made him employ religion for political purposes. Hence even Buddhism that was introduced with such an exalted notion has come to give birth to such a man as Yuge-no-Dōkyo (766. A.D.) whose behaviour left a stain upon the past record of Buddhism for which Prince Shotoku is held responsible by the later historian.

Finding that the interests of Buddhists and those of worshippers of native deities did not coincide, the unity among the people became wanting, to guard against which an ordinance consisting of 17 articles was promulgated (604 A.D.) showing the fact that as a result of the introduction of the Chinese classics and Buddhism, Japan came into the possession of written ordinances.

The outline of these articles is as follows :—

1. Peace shall be respected above all things.
2. Respect shall be paid to Buddhist priests.
3. The Imperial Decree shall be honoured.
4. Courtesy shall be the cardinal virtue among court retainers and officials.
5. Fast shall be kept for the suppression of evil desires.
6. Chastise evil and encourage good.
7. Each man has his duty.
8. Courtiers and officials shall attend the office early in the morning and retire late.
9. Sincerity is the foundation of righteousness.
10. Suppress anger and cast out malice.
11. Consider merits and shortcomings.
12. Provincial lords and officials shall not overtax farmers.
13. All the officials shall know their functions.
14. Courtiers and officials shall not regard one another with jealousy.
15. Serve the public even against self-interest.
16. Consider the time in demanding the service of the people.
17. Decisions shall not be made single-handed.

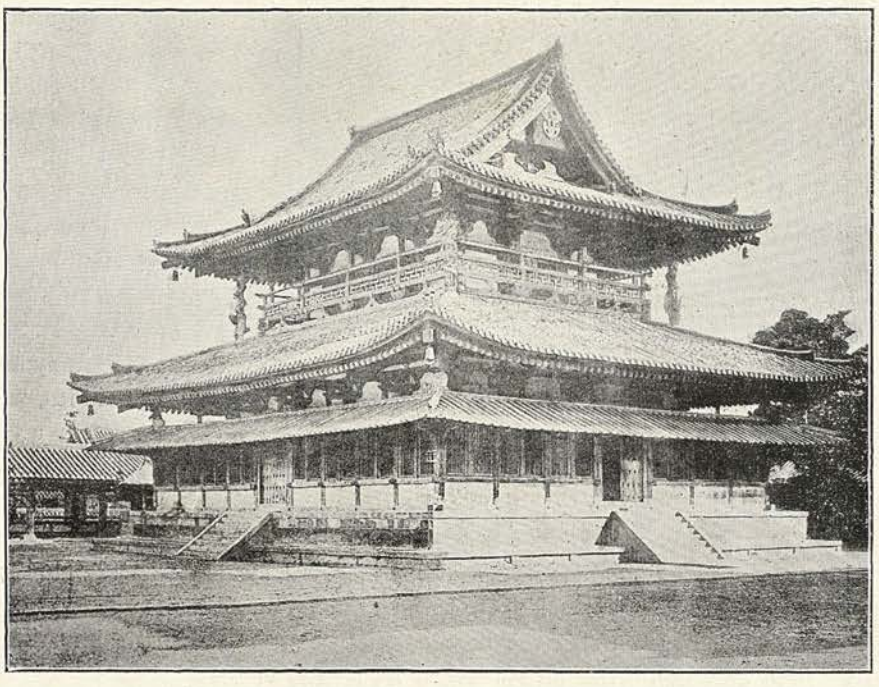
The ordinances were not the so-called constitution of the present day containing an idea of the contract between the sovereign and the subjects, but moral precepts, and the people who were destitute of any political ordinances were thus provided with one. That the Prince was able to publish such ordinances

undoubtedly shows the progress of the state, and may be regarded as a result from the introduction of Chinese classics and Buddhism.

When Buddhism was first introduced into Japan, it was a wise policy on the part of those who were interested in advocating this religion that some striking external impressions should be made upon the minds of the people to alienate them from the worship of the native gods. Thus with Buddhism came fine arts. It was at this time that large temples were built in Japan of which the Hōryuji and the Kōfukuji of Nara are still extant. The use of tiles as roofing material was commenced at this time. Images of Buddha were made stimulating the arts of carving and modelling, which together with sketches and drawings in the Japanese style exhibited national characteristics. The face of the image of Buddha imported from Korea was long, but the Japanese made it oval looking somewhat more according to the Japanese notion of what is far nobler. It is no wonder that the ignorant mass of the people should be charmed with Buddhism with all its gigantic images of the gods made splendid with gold and silver decorations, emblematic of the inestimable love of Buddha. Ever after, there was quite a large number of Buddhist priests coming from Korea, and within one hundred years, there were 46 temples, 816 Buddhist priests and 569 nuns.

With the arrival of Buddhism, Chinese classics made a marked progress. In the reign of the Empress Suiko (600 A.D.) Kanroku, a priest from Korea paid a visit to Japan when he presented a calendar and advanced astronomy, geography and fortune-telling. The Empress appointed a few intelligent men to make a study of these arts when the Japanese for the first time adopted the calendar.

It is said that Prince Shotoku compiled the national history out of ancient records none of which are, however, existent.



THE HORYU-JI TEMPLE

This was built during the reign of Empress Suiko (600 A.D.). It represents Japan's Ancient Architecture.

Japan is said to have adopted Buddhism, Chinese classics, Chinese and Indian civilizations from Korea, but Korea was not the original source, so that in the reign of the Empress Suiko, Ono-no-Imoko was sent to China, which is a memorable fact in the history of Japanese civilization. The following year, Ono-no-Imoko returned accompanied by Chinese emissaries. When these emissaries returned to China, Japan sent eight Japanese students to pursue their studies in the Celestial Empire. These students were sent by Prince Shotoku to make a special study of Buddhism, but while there, they witnessed Chinese civilization, with which they became deeply interested, and on their return home, they started the Reformatory Movement of "Taikwa" which was quite contrary to the ideas of Prince Shotoku. This is known in the history of Japan as the Taikwa (Great Change) Reformation.

THE INTRODUCTION OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS AND GREAT POLITICAL REFORMATION

(During the Dark Ages, the Rise of Mohammed and the Caliphate)

7th Century

In the reign of the Emperor Kōtoku (645 A.D.—654 A.D.) Prince Naka-no-Ōe (later known as the Emperor Tenji) acting in union with Fujiwara-no-Kamatari, suppressed the influence of Soga and started the Reformation of Taikwa (Great Change), when the Tribal and Feudal systems were supplanted by the Prefectural system such as prevailed in China. This was, indeed, a great political change in Japan. The newly adopted system lasted for five hundred years, but was destroyed by the uprising of the Kamakura government.

FUJIWARA-NO-KAMATARI

On his way to his teacher's, Kamatari secretly conferred with the Prince Naka-no-Ōe, afterwards the Emperor Tenji, and killed a wicked courtier.

These years in the history of Japan are divided into the following three periods : —

A. The Pre-Nara period.
B. The Nara period.
C. The Heian period.

The great figures in the above mentioned Reformation were Prince Naka-no-Ōe, Fujiwara-no-Kamatari, Priests Bin and Takamuki-no-Kuromasa (the latter two returned from study in China). The cause of this Reformation may be expressed somewhat in the following strain. In those days, provinces were governed under the Feudal system and the land was owned by great local families, while in the Court, as the result of the family system, all the evils of official heritage connected with it and those resulting from Buddhism which were incompatible with the very constitution of Japan, became intolerable, and it was thought to be of paramount necessity that " The way of Revering the Gods " and the teachings of Confucianism should be revived in suppressing Buddhism. The prefectural system was adopted while the entire land was made the possession of the Court, and ability was made the essential condition of success in official ranks. Thus it was purposed to abandon the hereditary system. About this time there were changes in the Chinese dynasties and her civilization reached its zenith so that Japanese scholars staying in China had much to learn. The great reformation above mentioned was started with the fixing of the era, that is, the 1st year of the Emperor Kōtoku (645 A.D.) was the first time that a definite name for the era was adopted. The first one was called " *Taikwa* " or Great Change, and hence this reformation was known as that of the Taikwa period. Chiefs of provinces or " Kokushi " were appointed and eight departments and other sub-offices were settled, while the system of official heritage was altogether abandoned ; the names of the eight departments are Nakatsukasa, Shikibu, Jibu, Mimbu, Hyōbu, Gyōbu, Ōkura and Kunai over which the Dajōkwan supervise. The work of Nakatsukasa was to wait upon and give advice to the Emperor or to draw up the draft for the Imperial decree and to take charge of the national history or to make an appointment of court maidens and also to have charge of men above the 5th rank. The function of the Department of Shikibu was to make selections of civil officers, and to take charge of court ceremonies, ranks, hereditary pensions and education. The Department of Jibu attended to the solution of family litigations, the marriage of those above the 5th rank, the question of heritage, and affairs pertaining to priests and nuns, and the invitation of foreign guests and visitors.

The Department of Mimbu took charge of the census, land taxes, the imposition of manual labour and of affairs relating to roads, low and high fields. The Department of Hyōbu attended to the selection of military officers, the conscription of soldiers, and other military affairs, while the Department of Gyōbu took up penal cases and forensic affairs. The Department of Ōkura attended to the general accounts and finances while the Department of Kunai had charge of affairs pertaining to the stewardship of the Imperial

Households. In addition to the above mentioned various offices, were such as The Board of Impeachment, the body guards of the Emperor and the Imperial Court etc. which were all modelled after those of Chinese systems.

From the Emperor Tenji to the Empress Gensho (662 A.D.—723 A.D.), legal ordinances were revised and under the name of *Taihōrei*, they were published. In all things, Japan in those days tried to transplant the Chinese civilization into her soil, and naturally such civilization was imitative, but at any rate, the Japanese have come to adopt written laws of the country. It may be mentioned that all these laws were then written in the Chinese language, which the Japanese of those days were able to read, evidently owing to the frequent communication with the Chinese through our students who were sent to China to complete their education. The *Taiho* ordinance gives us a glimpse of the educational condition of those days. As learning institutions, there were the Dai-gaku (Great Learning) and Koku-gaku (National Learning), the former was in Kyoto and was intended for the education of children of those above the 5th rank, and other officials while the latter was in vogue in the provinces, being intended for the education of children of provincial chiefs. Besides, they made provision for medicine, had the calendar and other educational advantages The military system was greatly extended at this period, one third of conscripted menials were made soldiers who were summoned to Kyoto as the body-guard and also defenders of the western part of the country. The sons of county chiefs were employed in the Hyoefu (military barracks) under the control of the Military Department. During the Nara period, quietism in Buddhism was adopted while foreign musical instruments were most extensively imported; such as harps, flutes, bamboo flutes, cymbals and drums were employed on all stately occasions while the art of Japanese versification made considerable progress. A little later, in the Nara period, the appearance of the most famous versifier Hitomaro embellished Japanese literature with the celebrated collection of Japanese songs, the ***Manyoshu***, being really the product of this age. Hitomaro was an ardent poet and his burning zeal was couched in noble and imposing language.

All his verses were full of piety towards the Gods, reverence and respect towards seniors and lords, well adapted to give expression to Japanese sentiments. It is also true that Chinese poems were studied at this time with but moderate success. The Reformation of Taikwa, as radical as it was, gave birth to superfluous official organs, but if the time were ripe to meet these multitudinous reforms, we must really appreciate the striking progress of Japan, but as a matter of fact, the introduction of these reforms was nothing more than a mere slavish imitation of things Chinese. There were official posts enough, but few men capable of managing them, and in the end, there was a revival of Feudalism, but it must be remembered that the Reformation of Taikwa produced the peaceful period of the Nara reign lasting for the subsequent seventy years (724 A.D.—780 A.D.)

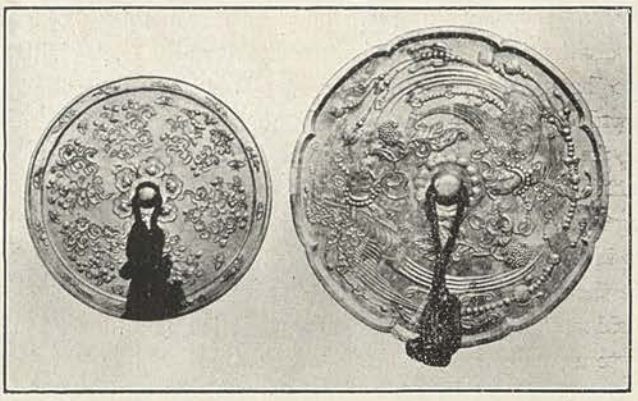
KAKINOMOTO NO HITOMARO
(Died about the beginning of the 8th Century)
A celebrated Poet Laureate.

THE NARA PERIOD

The beginning of the 8th Century

The Japanese civilization appeared in full splendor in the Nara period. It is particularly noticeable that the civilization of Japan came from the high to the low class of people. The Emperor Shōmu (724 A.D.) styled himself as the servant of Buddha showing a deep appreciation of Buddhism, which with such a powerful backing up could not help but prosper. With Buddhism, the fine arts which formed the pride of the Nara period became prosperous. Buddhist priests of these days added to their function of preaching services of a practical nature. In the course of their itinerant preaching, they opened roads and built bridges, all contributing to increase the well-

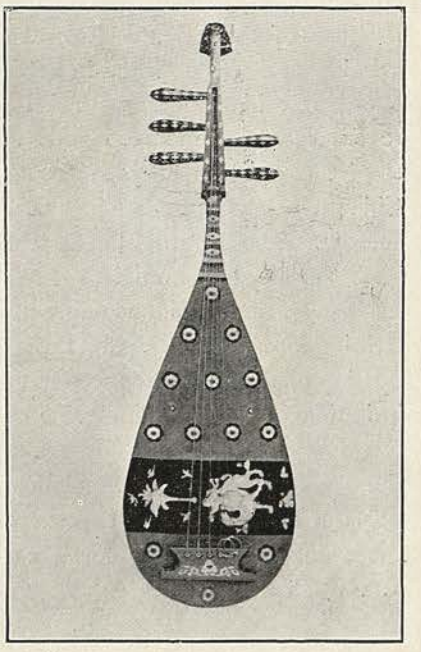
being and happiness of the people. The number of temples, priests, and devotees grew larger. In fact the receipts of these Buddhist temples were considerable compared with those of the Imperial Household, and Buddhism far exceeded the influence of the Imperial family. The appearance of such an unworthy follower of Buddha as the priest Dōkyo, who was an aspirant to the throne, must be attributed to the transcendental nature of Buddhism which has no conception of state, sovereign, forefather or even the god of the people. This too accounts for the fact that Buddhistic countries met a deplorable fate in many instances. Fortunately for Japan, such priests as Gyōki-Bosatsu and Kōbō-Daishi made it their point to harmonize Buddhism with the very constitution of Japan, which was really effective as we witness in the present case of Buddhism. This all goes to prove the wonderfully assimilative, nay, creative power of the Japanese. It was at this juncture that there appeared on the scene two Japanese well versed in Chinese classics—Kibi-no-Mabi and Abe-no-Nakamaro, both of whom studied in China and while there, startled the natives with their attainment. They encouraged the study of the Chinese classics, and not being satisfied with the use of *Manyo-kana* or the adaption of the Chinese characters to represent Japanese pronunciation, they proceeded to invent fifty Japanese phonetics which fact was a mark of progress in the Japanese language. As a result of the extensive cultivation of Chinese literature the historiography of the country made a noticeable step forward. Having no letters, the Japanese of old kept traditional records which at the time of the Emperor Tenmu (675 A.D.) were reduced to writing, such as we find in the *Kojiki* (literally the Record of Ancient Affairs), later in the *Nihonki* (literally the Record of Japan), and the *Fūdo-ki* (The Record of Historical Geography). It was during this period that famous poets such as Kakinomoto-no-Hitomaro, Yamabe-no-Akahito Yamanoue-no-Okura and Otomo-no-Yakamochi were born.



THE OCTAGONAL AND ROUND MIRRORS

These are preserved in the Shozoin, Nara. They are celebrated for their fine workmanship, indicating antique fine arts of Japan.

Up this time, the capital of the Empire shifted according to the change of the Emperors' place of residence, but in the reign of the Empress Genmyo (707 A.D.), the seat of the government was settled at Nara, and civil and other technical work made a rapid improvement so that the colossal image of Buddha at Nara was constructed. Coins, too, were made at this time, copper mines having been discovered. On the whole, however, the people did not emerge from the state of barter.



THE FIVE STRINGED BIWA, A JAPANESE HARP

This is preserved in the Shozoin, Nara, where Imperial treasures of ancient times are kept.

The wonderfully assimilative power of the Yamato race digested Buddhism and Chinese civilization, out of which there grew up Japanese civilization. At this time, the civilizations of China, India, Greece, Mongolia and Tartary were introduced into this country, so that Japan during the Nara period was nothing more nor less than an exhibition of civilizations of various countries, but all these kaleidoscopic elements united in the forming of Japanese civilization.

THE HEIAN PERIOD

THE FUJIWARA FAMILY . . . . THE TAIRA FAMILY

(The Invasion of the Continent by the Moors, the Rise of Charlemagne and the Crusades)

During the 8th Century to the beginning of the 12th Century

The period of four hundred years from the time when the Emperor Kammu founded the Imperial seat in Kyoto (781 A.D.) to the opening of the Kamakura government by Yoritomo, is known in Japanese history as the Heian Period. It was at this time that the outlines of Japanese civilization drawn up from foreign civilization were elaborately embellished, forming a step of progress in advance. However, politically speaking, the results of the Taikwa Reformation were made null and void, giving place to the revival of the Feudal Government. The very descendants of Kamatari, staunch supporters of the principles of the Taikwa Reformation, in the Heian period, turned out to be equally strong supporters of hereditary rights. One of these descendants, Yoshifusa by name, became prime minister, regent and relation of the Emperor. There were marriage relations between the Imperial Household and the Fujiwara family, whose blood ran in the veins of successive Emperors, and naturally the most exalted official positions such as that of the prime minister and regency was occupied by those who came out of the Fujiwara family. These examples of the Fujiwara family were followed by the Minamoto or Genji, and the Taira or Heike, two leading military families of royal lineage who had come to possess land and followers in Japan, while the office of provincial chiefs became also hereditary, and they were always represented in provinces by some well known country families.

In fact, in the latter half of the Heian period, the spirit of the Taikwa Reformation completely died out giving place to the reappearance of the tribal period that formed the fore-runner of the Kamakura Period.

KOBO DAISHI
Died 835 A.D.
Founder of the Shingon sect of Buddhism.

The Heian period as its literary significance implies, was the period of luxury, effeminacy and indolence. The spirit of progress died out. People never dreamed of the extension of the power of the Empire to foreign countries while official ranks were made hereditary. Japan gave up sending her students to foreign countries, and as she was not solicitous as to her influence in Korea, the latter completely neglected to pay tribute to Japan. Effeminacy produced refinement and refinement encouraged the study of the Chinese classics. While this influence of the native literature waned, Chinese was extensively studied in numerous schools, private as well as public. The Kangakuin (the school to the encouragement of learning) was a private school owned by one of the Fujiwara family (821 A.D.). The Kōbunin (institute for the extension of literature) was founded in accordance with the will of Wage-no-Kiyomaro. Among the rest, we may mention such names as the Gakkanin, (850 A.D.) the Shogakuin and the Junnain, the last of which was established at the request of Prince Tsunenaga and was owned by the Imperial family. There was a swarm of scholars well versed in Chinese classics among whom a Buddhist priest, Kōbō Daishi, stood conspicuous. Scholars of those days studied Chinese classics merely for literary attainment, but they did not fathom the ethical and philosophical ideas. The poetry of Pei-lê-tien of China was chiefly studied by the Japanese of these days.

With the general degeneracy of the period, there prevailed much weak and obscure literature. The noble and high-toned poetry such as that found in the Nara period was completely lacking. While scholars of Chinese classics remained dormant, Buddhist priests were active. Such men of mark as

Kōbō and Dengyo were most vigorously engaged in the extension of Buddhist tenets. They went about the country, opened religious retreats among the mountains, built roads and encouraged productive industries, thus enriching temples and opening for themselves the way to financial independence. The influence of Kōbō was really great in Japanizing Buddhism. In the latter half of the Heian period, the temples became one of the greatest powers of society. They were armed with military weapons and even insinuated into the Imperial court. Their influence was growing so strong that Regent Emperor Shirakawa declared that there were three things which he could not control as he wished, that was the itinerant priests, dice, and the water of the Kamogawa. Thus Buddhism in these days combined the principles of Shintoism, Chinese classics and even that of Mohammedanism. That the priests should be armed against the lords for several hundred years is a phenomenon unique in Japan, not being found in India nor in China. During this period, Tendai and Shingon—two large Buddhist sects—were introduced into Japan, which, added to the six other sects already in the country made eight sects of Buddhists in Japan. The Heian period witnessed the birth of female prose writers. The *Taketori-monogatari* (the story of Bamboo cutting) is the most well known production among us, and was followed by the *Genjimonogatari* and the *Utsubo-monogatari*, all of which were produced by *Murasaki Shikibu*, the well known woman writer of Japan; particularly the Genji-monogatari gives a most graphic description of the social condition of the time. *Sei Shōnagon* was another eminent authoress whose vigorous style was well contrasted with the refined style of Murasaki Shikibu.

MURASAKI SHIKIBU
End of 10th Cent.
The famous authoress of "Genji-Monogatari."

During the Nara period, only the great Buddhist image was produced, but at the period under our consideration, nature both animate and inanimate was painted. During the reign of the Emperor Buntoku, (851 A.D.) there was an artist named Kudara-no-Kawanari who was the foremost painter during the Heian period, and was followed by Kose-no-Kanaoka, a well known artist in Japan. Fujiwara Motomitsu and Takayoshi were next in succession, and started the Tosa School. Fujiwara studied Kose-no-Kanaoka in painting Buddhist images. It was during this period that the Toba pictures (caricatures) prevailed.

The art of smithing made marked progress, all its branches becoming Japanizing. The sword was slightly bent, examples of which we find among Japanese swords that were used at this period. The celebrated swords of *Kogarasu*, of the Taira family, *Hige-kiri* and *Hiza-maru*, of the Minamoto family, were made at this period. Among sword makers, such names as Amakuni of Yamato, Sanenari of Bizen, Monju, of Mutsu and Sanjo-no-Munechika stood conspicuous. In the middle of the Heian period which was troubled by the Tenkei rebellion, people cherished a taste for sharp swords, which proved to be a great stimulus in the development of sword making, and the germ of the samurai spirit was actually sown during this period.

The transference of the seat of the government to Kyoto by the Emperor Kammu, that took place during the Heian period, is memorable in the history of Japan. Successive Emperors reigned in Nara as the seat of the government, but considering the topographical conditions, the Emperor Kammu actually employed 314,000 labourers in establishing a new capital where the Emperors reigned for more than one thousand years until the time of the present Emperor. The new city of Kyoto had twelve gates encircling the inner courts in which there were Imperial courts and various offices. The great inner court was 4,600 feet from south to north and 3,840 feet from west to east. The city was divided into two parts, one at the west was called the left and that at the east the right capital while there was a Rajo gate in the extreme south and Shujaku gate in the centre. Every regularity and order was preserved in the arrangement of the streets. During the reign of the Emperor Kammu, the condition of

the Heian period was not so bad, as there appeared such a general as Tamuramaro who subjugated the eastern barbarians, while with the creation of a new capital, the influence of the Court was most rigorously felt. The people in the upper classes lived entirely in Chinese fashion. At the latter part of the Heian period, however, things went from bad to worse. They lost their manly character and imitated an effeminate mode of living; they went as far as to blacken their teeth after the fashion of women. The military spirit was altogether quenched. Men spent days being charmed with the cherry blossoms in the spring, and with the red-tinted maple leaves in the autumn. They were great in the so-called refined mode of living, but the effects of the Taikwa Reformation were lost completely. The military government was brought into existence while feudalism laid its foundation for the future development. During the despotic age of the Fujiwara family, the real military power was vested in the two great families—the Taira and the Minamoto who were secretly nurturing their strength in local provinces while the members of Fujiwara family were revelling in luxury and ease. From 1156-1159 A.D. during the Hogen-Heiji periods, splendid opportunities were presented to leaders of these two families to exhibit their valours. The Imperial Household consisted of the Emperor and ex-Emperor and the Fujiwara family divided against itself. They counted upon Minamoto and Taira military factions to strengthen their own position.

A PART OF PICTURE SCROLL OF *HEIJI-MONOGATARI*.

Drawn by Sumiyoshi Keion.
The activity of ancient warriors in civil battles in the time of Hogen-Heiji.

The military factions of Minamoto and Taira were given chances to gain influence in the political circles of Japan. These prolonged struggles ended in that between the two families, Minamoto and Taira, but finally that mastering spirit, Taira-no-Kiyomori had the best of the fight. He pursued the policy of the Fujiwara family in confirming his position by forming ramified marriage ties with the Imperial family. In order to show their power to the mass of the people, these warlike people casting off their armour, dressed themselves after the mode of refined courtiers. However, even Kiyomori did not altogether destroy the spirit of the Taikwa Reformation. Feudalism was not completely established until the appearance of that warrior Minamoto-no-Yoritomo on the scene. This was known as the Kamakura period. In short, the constitution of Japan underwent a radical change in the Reformation of Taikwa and a relapse in the Kamakura Government. The former was civil and the latter military. For the space of seven hundred years, Japan was governed by military power. Feudal lords in the provinces deeply rooted their power and influence which was not easily eradicable. The general policy of the Kamakura Government lasted till the Reformation of the Meiji period. The period covering these eight hundred years was known as the Japanese Bakufu Government of which the following may be chiefly mentioned;—

1. The Kamakura Bakufu.
2. The Muromachi Bakufu.
3. The Edo Bakufu.

Let us describe each in its order.

THE KAMAKURA PERIOD AND THE BAKUFU GOVERNMENT

MINAMOTO FAMILY . . . . HŌJŌ FAMILY

(The Collision of the Pope and the Emperors, the Crusades, the Western Invasion of Mongols, the War of Accession to the English Throne, the Granting of the Magna Charta.)

12th to 13th Century

In 1186, the Kamakura Government was accidentally established by Yoritomo, whose original intention did not go as far as to the creation of such a government. Himself being an exile, Yoritomo wanted to be the lord of little Izu and was quite satisfied if he could destroy the Taira, the rival family. The Imperial Court hated the excessive liberty taken by the Heike but having no military equipments, they were constrained to succumb to the arbitrary measures of this powerful family so that the rising of Yoritomo in arms was regarded as pleasing to the Court. Having assembled those who were either directly or indirectly related to the Minamoto or Genji family, Yoritomo rose in arms being thoroughly equiped with well trained soldiers. The effeminate members of the Heike could not cope with the sweeping force of Yoritomo and was destroyed by him.

MINAMOTO NO YORITOMO
Founder of the Bakufu Government in Japan. Drawn by Fujiwara Takanobu, his contemporary.

Yoshinaka, another warrior, appeared on the scene at this time and was defeated by Yoritomo who now enjoyed the supreme command of the field, but there were scattered remnants of the Heike trying to rise in arms against the Imperial Court. However, neither the Court nor the Fujiwara family had any strength to meet these recalcitrant elements, and in order to keep Japan in perfect peace, they had to have recourse to the influence of Yoritomo. Being pressed by the necessity of the situation, Yoritomo appointed the system of inquisition of which he had the sole control. The system was afterward changed into that of provincial governors, having combined executive offices. The Chief of the Inquisitioners, or Yoritomo himself, became the Generalissimo. Thus the Bakufu Government was formed. It was a natural outcome of the time. According to the Bakufu administrative system, governors were appointed in various countries empowered to arrest disorderly persons, murderers and thieves and took charge of the selecting of *samurai* who should go up to Kyoto as the Imperial guards. The governor of the Sōen or the private estate was appointed with the purpose of collecting taxes both from private and Imperial lands. There was a chief administrative office which looked after the administration at large, and educational affairs. The office then known as Shikken, (that of assisting the Shogun, guiding various officials and attending the administrative affairs of the country) was filled by the members of the Hōjō family, related to Yoritomo from generation to generation. There were various other minor officials who listened to complaints made by the people etc., and also took charge of military affairs. Such was the administrative organization of the Bakufu government. In 1221, during the war of Shōkyu, the governorship in Kyoto was established evidently with a view to constrain the power of the Imperial Court, and this office has come to be filled by the chief members of the Hōjō family. All these systems were originated by Yoritomo and continued by the Hōjō family, but the fact is that such men as Ōe Hiromoto, Miyoshi Yasunobu and Nakahara Chikayoshi, who, being dissatisfied with the hereditary system at Kyoto went over to Kamakura and suggested to Yoritomo, the formation of the Bakufu government. Thus it will be seen that the establishment of the Bakufu government was practically the work of Ōe Hiromoto and his party.

During this period, *Bushido* or the spirit of militarism became diffused all over the country with Yoritomo as its centre. Since the time of the Empress Jingu, Japanese characteristics were greatly weakened

by the Chinese classics, Buddhism, artistic refinements and protracted peace. To be sure, previous to Yoritomo, the two families of Minamoto and Taira produced military men, but the real spirit of ***Bushido*** reached the stage of perfection at this time. Simplicity in life, zeal for militarism, the warm relation between master and servant, hatred of prevarication, the keeping of promises even unto death, the spirit of valour, politeness in manner, the knowledge of shame and keen solicitude for the honor of the family name were the very essence of ***Bushido***, staunchly advocated by Yoritomo, who was a thorough-going military man in every respect. In giving legal notices, for instance, he was quite true to the characteristics of a warrior. Since the Taikwa Reformation, Japanese politics savoured of Chinese influences and there was a great deal of complexity and red tape in the official transactions which were completely changed by this great general. The category of 51 rules (known as the Tei-ei Forms of Law) were adopted by way of reference by administrators. These laws were originally taught and later formulated by Hōjō Yasutoki (1225 A.D.). The slave trade or the traffic in human beings which existed until that period was forbidden by the Kamakura government making a great contribution towards civilization at large, but these rules were not always effective for the reason that there existed even till the beginning of Meiji era, traffic in professional women etc., but all the same, the spirit of the protection of human rights was there.

COSTUMES AND MANNERS OF THE KAMAKURA PERIOD.

It was during this period that the study of Chinese declined, its place being taken by the development of national literature, which ended in producing a curiously mixed style of Chinese and Japanese literature. The Hōjō-ki and Genpei-Seisuiki, two well known literary productions of the time, were written in this current style. Japanese, naturally a refined and yet weak language, was made vigorous by the introduction of the Chinese literature, that was thoroughly assimilated by the Japanese.

Thirty-six years after the opening of the Kamakura government, that is, in 1221, the war of Shōkyu took place with a view to regaining the power from the Shogunate and giving it to the Imperial Court by the suppression of the Bakufu government, but in this attempt, the Imperial Court was defeated by the Hōjō family, and the political condition was left worse than before. The whole country at this period was steeped in the spirit of valour and courage, so that such sects that valued the formalism of Buddhism were not highly welcomed by the people. It was at this time that the Zen sect with all its characteristics of quietism and psychic principles found its way among the people. Hōjō Tokimune, the prominent statesman of the time was an advocate of the doctrine of Zen. It was also during this period that there arose such Buddhist sects as the Jōdo and Ikko-shu with more or less changes of doctrines.

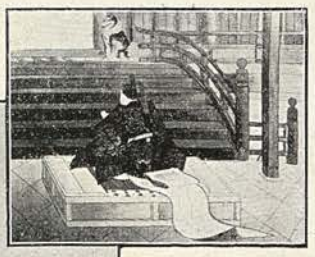
In 1259-1272 A.D., during the reign of the Emperor Gofukakusa, a wonderful religious reformer appeared whose name stands conspicuous even unto this day. He was none other than Nichiren, the founder of the Hokke sect. All the Buddhistic sects such as the Jodo, Jodo-Shinshu, Jishu, Zen-shu sprang up during the Kamakura period in opposition to the Tendai and Shingon sects, both of which

flourished in the Heian period. Now the Nichiren sect arose in opposition to all these sects. In a word, Buddhism during the Nara period was imitative, that of the Heian period was eclectic while in the Kamakura period, Buddhism assumed entirely different shape, because the age was one of activity, giving birth to new styles in all branches of civilization. Nichiren, the foremost religious reformer of the time, was so strongly moved with his own convictions that he stood *contra mundum* in order to protect his own tenets. The life of Nichiren is the very incarnation of the spirit of the Yamato race.

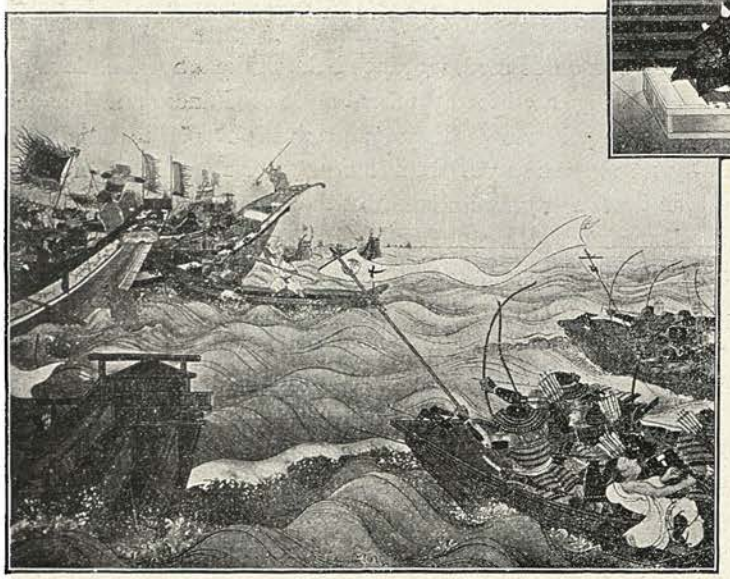
Paintings which flourished during this period were of the Japanised Tosa style, but the frequency of visits paid by Buddhist priests to China, introduced the then prevailing Chinese pictures. The foremost figure among the Tosa painters was Tosa Mitsunaga. It was at this time that tea was introduced to Japan by the priest Eisai from China. The art of making lacquered paintings and work was prevalent at the Nara period, but at this time it made a steady progress. Porcelains were made early in history at Seto-mura, Owari, but naturally they were in crude forms. In 1210-1220 A.D., during the reign of the Emperor Juntoku, a Kato Kagemasa went over to China to make a study of porcelain starting a new period for this attractive art.

One memorable incident that can not be left out of sight in recording Japanese history is the battle of the Genko, otherwise known as the invasion of Mongols to Japan which took place in 1279 A.D. (1939 years after the founding of the Japanese Empire). Such an invasion of Japan by a foreign power was unique in the history of the Empire. It was the first and must be the last. Having completely subjugated the Chinese Empire, and as far as to the middle of Europe, the Mongols headed by Kublai-Khan riveted their avaricious eyes upon Japan. They sent a messenger to Japan, who under the pretext of making friendly intercourse attempted to investigate the inner condition of the country. Hōjō Tokimune, the ruling generalissimo of the time, a man of sagacity, divining the real intention of the messenger from the Mongols refused to accept him, when Kublai-Khan sent a threatening message. Tokimune, being provoked with the disgraceful messenger killed him; afterwards, when in the 4th year of Kōan (1281 A.D.) the Mongol leader invaded Tsushima and pressed forward to Kyushu. Defence was assiduously made by the Japanese when one night a typhoon arose scattering the vessels of the Mongols, and the Japanese attacked and completely destroyed them. In this war, the whole nation was agitated and the spirit of Yamato rose high. The behaviour of the Japanese at this time is, indeed, significant. The leader of the Kamakura government and the Imperial Court naturally were not on favorable terms, but when the news of the Mongol invasion came, the whole nation rose in arms to a man, exhibiting in full the national characteristic of patriotism coupled with the warlike spirit of the time.

Thirty years after Tokimune, Takatoki who came into power abused his prerogatives and brought about the downfall of the Hōjō family. The Bakufu government was, however, not done away with, notwithstanding the strong efforts of the Emperor Godaigo (1327 A.D.) to restore the Imperial power, because the Kamakura government was followed by that of the Muromachi Bakufu of which we will shortly speak. In recapitulating the history of the Kamakura government, the following observation will suffice. The opening of the government at Kamakura by Yoritomo, was necessitated by the condition of the time. In fact, there was not a man who brought forward opposition to these steps except the remnants



THE EMPEROR KAMEYAMA



THE MONGOLIAN INVASION
High and low acting together, the huge forces of the enemy were annihilated. A.D. 1281.

of the Heike family. After the civil wars of Shohei and Tenkei (930 A.D.—937 A.D.), the country was greatly disturbed and troubles arose on all quarters. Neither the Imperial Court nor the Fujiwara family had any military resources. They had to have recourse to either the Genji or the Heike families in order to enjoy temporary peace, but when Yoritomo came into power as the generalissimo, there was but little fear of the country's being troubled. The Imperial Court was satisfied because it was thought that Yoritomo's influence was a safe-guard against any other encroachment, but such was a great mistake. Yoritomo's scheme was to form an alliance and to rely upon the Hōjō family only instead of persuing such policy as that advocated by the Fujiwara family. In the course of time, the Imperial Court as well as the Fujiwara family became dissatisfied with the doings and influence of the Kamakura Bakufu. It was the ambition of the successive emperors to regain the power of which they had been deprived. All the malcontents assembled to cause the war of Shōkyu, but the Imperial power was defeated. The days of the Kamakura government did not last forever. The Nitta the Ashikaga and other families rose in power against the Hōjō family which was finally destroyed. A warrior named Ando Kiyohide (his niece being the wife of Nitta Yoshisada,) was invited to espouse the cause of the Imperialists, but he rejected the offer and burned himself in the flames of the residence of the Hōjō family, thinking it a great disgrace to the Kamakura warriors to accept such nepotic influence. Such was the spirit nurtured by Yoritomo, and which gave ascendency to the Kamakura government, and such was the motive cause that destroyed the Mongol invasion. Indeed, such was the spirit of *Bushido* that filled the Japanese mind in the late Russo-Japanese war.

THE MUROMACHI GOVERNMENT

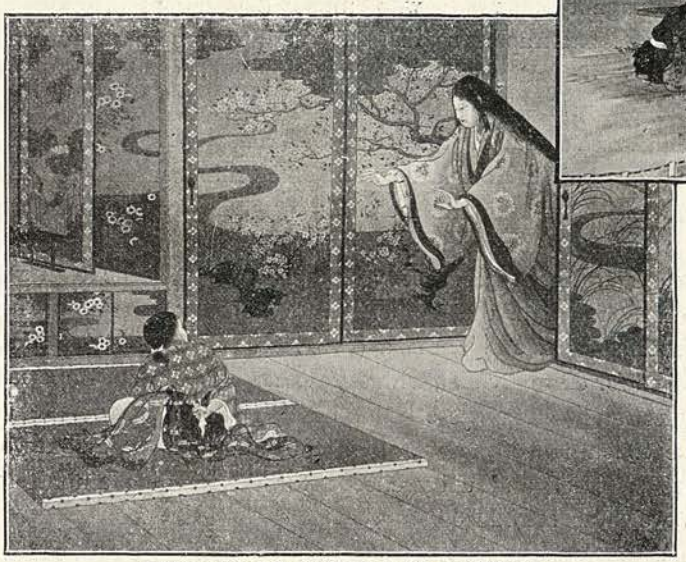
ASHIKAGA FAMILY

(The Exile of Pope Clement II to Avignon, the Wars of Hundred Years and Roses, the Revival of Literature the Reformation of Religion, the Discovery of America, the Invincible Armada and the Development of Eastern Trade)

14th to the beginning of 16th Century

In 1331, through the influence of the Emperor Godaigo, the Imperial power was restored, but it was soon undermined by Ashikaga Takauji, who with Nitta Yoshisada, was the leader of the assailants of the Kamakura government. The names of Kusunoki Masashige and Nawa Nagatoshi, men who espoused the cause of the Emperor Godaigo, are worthy of mention; Nitta and Ashikaga were held in highest esteem.

Emperor Godaigo believed in personal government by the Emperor, but Ashikaga Takauji, desiring to act



KUSUNOKI MASATSURA'S MOTHER

Masatsura grieved at his father's death in battle, is saved from suicide by his mother's lecture on loyalty. A.D. 1336.

Kusunoki Masashige, before going into a decisive battle, imparts to his son, Masatsura, his parental admonition and urges him to return home till he comes of an age to serve the Emperor. The subject is dramatized in Japan, and it is said that the parting of the parent and son leaves a deep impression upon the audience. Acting upon his father's instruction, Masatsura turns out to be a loyal servant to the Emperor.

as the generalissimo and wishing to establish another Bakufu government, was contradicted by Nitta Yoshisada; whereupon Takauji, taking advantage of the feud existing between the royal families, set up a rival Emperor and established what is known in Japanese history as the Northern court, which was in opposition to the Emperor Godaigo, who was styled Emperor of the Southern court. The struggle between the North and South lasted for fifty years engrossing three Emperors. It was at this juncture that Kusunoki Masashige and his son Masatsura, (1345 A.D.) whose loyalty form a household proverb, made their sappearance. With all the loyal services performed by Kusunoki senior, as well as by his son, the Bakufu government was stronger and it was impossible to sustain the tottering influence of the Empire by a few men. The Imperial Court was inefficient for control over the feudal government, and the Emperor had to lead but a poor life at Yoshino. Peace was at last concluded between the North and the South, the whole country being united again. From the time of this union until the civil war of Ōnin is called the Muromachi period (1318 A.D.—1500 A.D.)

This represents a picturesque Oriental scene. Drawn by priest Sesshu, a famous Japanese painter.

Takauji set up the Emperor of the Northern court, himself becoming the Seii-Taishogun, or generalissimo, and established the Bakufu, following the example of Yoritomo in all things, but the system was not completed till the time of his grandson Yoshimitsu. The period is styled the Muromachi government, because the seat of the government was in Muromachi, Kyoto. The original intention of Takauji was to establish the Bakufu government at Kamakura, but on account of the Southern court being near by at Kyoto, he found it advisable, Kamakura being too far, to stay in Kyoto, in order to check the Imperial influence. Regarding the control of the eastern part of the Empire he was represented by a chief at Kamakura. Takauji was an ambitious man, but he was not avaricious. He freely distributed his wealth among his soldiers, showing the nobleness of the man and his wise policy in winning the hearts of his subjects, but the trouble was that his subjects owned more land than the Shogun himself. For instance, the Yamana family actually owned one sixth of the whole Empire. The grandson of Takauji, unlike his grandfather, was a man of extravagant character who made a gorgeous display of his power, the result being that he was finally bankrupted so that he had to impose heavy taxes. He accepted tribute from China and was styled the king of Japan, leaving an ineradicable stain upon the history of Japan. We find the ruin of his glory and extravagance in the Kinkakuji temple at Kyoto. Later on at the time of Yoshimasa (1400 A.D.) the extravagant mode of living was continued, and it was he who built the Ginkakuji to match the work of Yoshimitsu. The abuse of his prerogatives and the luxurious mode of living were the fruitful source of the civil war. Yoshimitsu was the patron of the Muromachi civilization which was nurtured by Yoshimasa but blasted by the Ōnin war before it bore fruits. Such a glorious age lasted only seventy years. The cause of the civil war of Ōnin was that struggle for power so frequently found in the political history of Japan. The war was caused by the struggle between two powers, Hosokawa and Yamana (two lords), involving in their turmoil the Generalissimo himself. The war lasted for eleven years, with Kyoto as the centre. Imperial palaces and other residences with their valuables and books were all burned plunging the people into a state of great trouble. However before the conclusion of the war, both the Yamana and Hosokawa families declined. Thus Japan came to have no chief, and unity except for the fighting among lords, but amid the general melee the reign of war was introduced.

With the exception of seventy years, the period from the 14th to the 16th century was that of war, but regarding the situation from the standpoint of Japanese civilization, the period was by no means that of a dark age. Buddhist priests of those days were not merely engaged in preaching; they had control of

learning, and acted as advisers to the Shogun in political affairs. They were versed in literature, the drama and painting. It was at this time that famous painters of Buddhistic images, named Chōdensu, and Sesshu, (a priest of the Zen sect who showed an almost supernatural ability in drawing natural scenery,) made their appearance. In literary, as well as other refinements, such as painting and burlesque, numerous experts were produced. In fact, types of Japanese paintings were created during this period. Books such as Jinno-scito-ki (or the Imperial geneology) were written by Kitabatake Chikafusa, while Kenko Hoshi wrote a work on Buddhism. Priests were teachers and temples were schools. The so-called Terakoya system founded before the Meiji era is nothing more nor less than the remnant of the practices that prevailed at this time. It was also during this period that *Sadō* or the art of tea serving was started. The Sadō may be regarded as a form of etiquette in welcoming guests. It was inaugurated by Yoshimasa, and at present forms one of the marks of refined taste in Japanese civilization. It must be remembered in this connection, that there existed two-fold currents in Japanese civilization; one indigenous and the other brought from foreign countries. Civilization having its origin in the best society extended itself gradually to the lower circles; that previous to the Kamakura period was monopolized by the *kuge* or the court nobilities, that in the Muromachi period by priests, but in the Tokugawa period (after the 15th century) it was extended to the people at large.

The Japanese were dressed like the Chinese of yore through the periods of Heian and Nara, but in the period from Kamakura and Muromachi, a peculiar form of dress showing a Japanization of Chinese costumes was adopted as the suit for military classes (See Japanese costumes and manners in building No. 12 in the present Exhibition). The military dress consisted of a helmet and armor with iron linings in important places. This armor was painted in black, crimson, yellow and purple. It gradually disappeared with the invention of fire-arms.

MOMOYAMA PERIOD

ODA NOBUNAGA AND TOYOTOMI HIDEYOSHI

The period from 1440 A.D. to 1600 A.D., the time when Tokugawa Ieyasu unified the government, is known in as the age of battles, and forms one of the darkest periods in Japanese history, when everything was in a chaotic condition. There was no government. Neither the Emperor, the Shogun nor their advisers had any power of control. The Imperial power was reduced to almost nothing, and expenses were not forth-coming for celebrating the accession to the throne. Fences of the palace were broken down and children climbed upon it for amusement, while in the province various lords, holding their own, entered into battles, and the law of the survival of the fittest was literally at work. In Kyushu, (west) large families such as Shimazu, Ōtomo and Ryuzoji, were in power, while in the centre there were such large families as Mōri, Ōuchi and Amako holding sway, and in Shikoku (south) Chōsokabe; in Keiki (middle) Oda, in the east, Tokugawa, Imagawa, Takeda, and Hōjō reigned supreme, while in the north, Uesugi, and in the north-east the Date family held the reins. The entire country of Japan was divided and torn into shreds by an interminable series of wars. Just then, Oda Nobunaga rose into power, settling the affairs in Kin-ki (middle), followed by the appearance of Hideyoshi, that unique figure in the history of Japan who controlled other lords and unravelled that entangled skein. Let us give some details of the condition of the time.

In these days of warlike troubles, force was the principal thing, but monetary influence was another factor; the situation of the locality formed also an important element toward securing success. The fact that Nobunaga occupied the districts of Kin-ki enabled him to have better success than Takeda and Uesugi, although he had comparatively less military force. The port Sakai in Izumi province was the gate of intercourse with foreign countries, by which money was accumulated. In the neighbourhood of Kyoto, there was a class of warriors known as priest-soldiers whose influence was greater than that of the lords. Nabunaga had complete mastery over them. Having thus controlled numerous forces there was left another source of power, that is, the Imperial Household. However weak it might have been, there still existed a loyal reverence toward the Imperial family among the people. Nobunaga considered it politic to show a due regard to the Imperial Household that had a history of two thousand years to

show, but the attempt of Nobunaga was frustrated prematurely, for he fell a victim to the hands of Akechi Mitsuhide. Toyotomi Hideyoshi (1582 A.D.) at once rose and defeated Akechi Mitsuhide and built his power upon the structure left behind by Nobunaga. A this point, the extraordinary ability of Hideyoshi was at full play. Having brought all the lords under him, he won the sole right of government for himself. He then extended the policy of Nobunaga and paid homage to the Imperial Household, while the estates of the *kuge* were increased by this wise statesman. When the Juraku residence was completed, he invited the ex-Emperor as well as the Emperor and feudal lords of the country, to a gorgeous banquet at which the latter were requested to swear allegiance to the Imperial family. He identified the interests of the Imperial Household with those of his own. While having extraordinary ability, Hideyoshi was a man of low origin, being nothing more than a servant of Nobunaga, so that in order to add to his personal weight, he obtained the backing of the Imperial Household whereby it was his policy to keep control over various lords. Thus the Imperial Court and Hideyoshi helped each other, the former giving power and the latter dignity. Tokugawa Ieyasu, too, pursued the policy of his predecessor. Evidently as a policy of his, according to some of the historians, Ieyasu decided upon 17 articles of rules in the Court, in which it was decided that the Emperor must study ancient Japanese classics. Being thus employed, the Emperor was kept away from active interference in the politics of the country. In short, the Imperial family was kept at a respectful distance.

TOYOTOMI HIDEYOSHI,
otherwise known as Taikosama. His invasion of Korea is well known in the history of Japan.

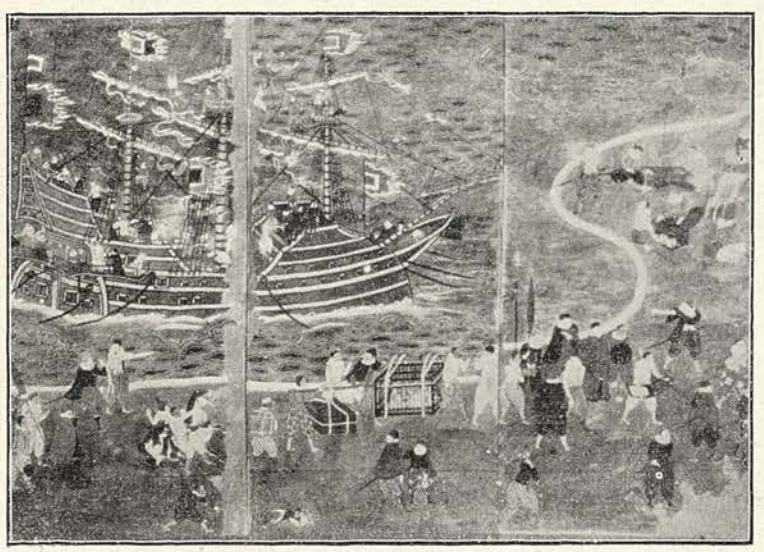
The age of wars was politically a dark one, but the spirit of the people rose high. It was one of the most active periods in the history of Japan. The whole nation was alive, while in all the preceding periods, they appeared to be slumbering. The people in Japan started their movement in the Kamakura period which reached its high state of activity in the age of war, but the policy of the exclusion of foreigners, pursued by Ieyasu produced a lethargical condition. During the period of the Southern and Northern courts (at the beginning of the 14th century), the so-called Yawata vessels extended Japanese influence abroad. Yamada Nagamasa, who went over to Siam, was created a lord of that country at this time. Some of the Japanese in these days went to Europe and America, where they came in contact with foreign civilization. The rising spirit of the people resulted in the invasion of Korea, which is something striking in the history of the Empire. The invasion of Korea by Hideyoshi 1592 must partly have been actuated by the desire to give vent to the pent up war-like spirit of the people, but was due partly to the ambition of Hideyoshi to extend his influence to continental countries. He desired that tradal connections should be formed with China in order to enrich the country, but he thought it would be still better if he could gain control over the sole business with that Empire. The Yawata-vessels of Japan in those days troubled China a great deal by their piratical movements, but they were not simply buccaneers; they tried to do business with China; also Hideyoshi extended the commercial activity of Japan and gave special license so that the Japanese in those days found their way to Looson, Annam, and Siam. Their vessels were called the Red-stamped vessels. Such lord sas Shimazu, Nabeshima and Kato owned large ships, while the art of navigation was considerably developed. Thus it will be seen that Japan was exercising its influence in eastern seas either by the Yawata vessels or by Red-stamped vessels, and thus in the mind of Hideyoshi the scheme for the invasion of Korea was gradually ripening. Korea was subjugated by Hideyoshi, but the great force of China came to the assistance of Korea. The battle was a long one. On land, the Japanese were victorious, but not on the seas. Seven years were spent, but the Japanese force was unable to cross the Yalu river before the death of Hideyoshi. The prolonged invasion gained nothing. Among the things Japan brought back from this expedition, were movable types and the habit of smoking tobacco.

THE FIRST EUROPEAN INTERCOURSE AND THE INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY INTO JAPAN

During the 16th Century

The age of wars was the time when Occidental and Oriental civilizations met in Japan. The discovery of America by Columbus took place in 1492 A.D. while the first visit was paid by foreigners to Japan in 1542 A.D., fifty years later. A party of Portuguese headed by Pinto arrived at Tanegashima, the south-western extremity of Japan, where they taught the use of rifles and ammunition, which was the first introduction of fire-arms to Japan. Later on, Pinto went to Satsuma where he was accompanied by a Japanese, Ryosai who visited Goa in company of Xavier. In 1549 A.D. this Portuguese missionary came to Satsuma bringing Ryosai with him, and engaged in the propagation of Christianity which was the first attempt by foreign missionaries in Japan. Foreigners staying in Japan in these days were mostly Christian missionaries, but some of them were traders. Shipwrecked mariners often arrived at Tanegashima and ever after merchant vessels of Europe visited Kyushu for trading purposes. The art of casting iron was taught by the Portuguese who also introduced watches and globes, while many Japanese articles were exported to Europe through their hands, notably such as lacquered wares, swords and screens etc. Naturally enough, we find in the Portuguese language traces of Japanese influence where sword (Jap. Katana) is spelled *catana*; lacquered picture (Jap. Makie) is *maque*; screens (Jap. Byobu) *biombo*. The Buddhist priests with shaved heads (Jap. Bonsan), seem to have made a deep impression upon their minds, because the word *Bonzo* is still extant in Portuguese and Spanish. Many foreign articles imported to Japan during the this period retain their foreign names; for instance, *Botan* (buttons) comes from Portuguese *Batao*; *Meriyasu* (net works) from the Portuguese word *Meias*; *Sarasa* (sheeting) from the Portuguese *Saraca*; *Shabon* (soap) from *Sabao*; *Kompeito* (star candy) from *conteitoo*; *Kanakin* from *Canaquin*; *Kappa* (rain-coat) from *Capa*; Casteira (sponge cake) from *castella* etc.

Thus Japan had free and extensive communications with Portugal, and through them, foreign civilization was introduced to Japan which should have made a striking progress if the state of things had gone smoothly, but there was a relapse because Japan adopted the policy of the exclusion of foreigners from the country. What was the motive? During the interval of ten years after the Portuguese first introduced Christianity to this country, the number of believers reached 150,000, those who engaged in preaching numbered 59 and there were 200 churches. Numerous lords became ardent admirers of this religion, among whom Ashikaga Yoshiteru (Shogun) stood conspicuous. Nobunaga was also a Christian, and building the Nan-ban-ji in Kyoto, welcomed Christianity. Of the Lords in Kyushu, Otomo, Omura, and Arima sent messengers to Portugal. They left Nagasaki in 1582 and arrived at Portugal in 1584. They were received by King Philip II of Spain and repairing to Rome, were received by Pope Gregory XIII, and attended the accession of Sextant V., returning home in 1586. The spread of Christianity at this time was very rapid and enthusiastic, persons going so far as to destroy Buddhist temples. Nobunaga grew apprehensive of this manifestation of fiery eagerness, and was secretly cogitating to put Christianity under a ban, but died before carrying his plan into effect. When Hideyoshi came into power, and was sending out an expedition against the Shimazu family, he was greatly offended by the rude and arrogant behavior of missionaries, and driving them out of the country, burned down the Nan-ban-ji and killed as many as two thousand Chris-



Landing of the Portugese on the Japanese Coast.

tians in 1595 A.D. Throughout his career, Hideyoshi was always opposed to Christianity, but his successor Ieyasu moved by the necessity and advantage of trading with foreign countries, kept a lukewarm attitude toward Christians. He neither forbade nor encouraged them, during which time Christianity made a great progress. Following the wake of the Portuguese, the Dutch came to Hirato, Kyushu in 1579 A.D. and later William Adams, an Englishman, came in company with the Dutch and was welcomed by Ieyasu and afterwards was allowed to reside at Yedo. The number of Portuguese and English who visited the country gradually increased, but the Amakusa rebellion at Shimabara backed by Christian believers (particulars given under the next heading) put a stop to this friendly intercourse, and Japan came to adopt a most rigorous measure of prohibition, and for the space of three hundred years, the Japanese ignored even the existence of Europe and America. In concluding our remarks on the age of wars, something must be mentioned as to the progress of civil affairs in the country. Naturally in the age of war, the art of fighting or military tactics made the greatest progress. In this period, the Japanese emerged out of the state in which skirmishes or personal encounters were the common modes of fighting. Takeda and Uesugi were two well known strategists of the period. The architectural construction of castles was changed to European fashion. The Tenshu-kaku (Heaven-lord-tower) built by Nobunaga is a specimen of that architecture. When Hideyoshi came into power, refined arts such as painting, music and the art of tea making flourished; the most famous name in the latter art was Rikyu well known unto the present day. (See in building No. 47, the Landscape Exhibited by Tokyo Municipality.)

The First Englishman in Japan

THE EDO PERIOD

TOKUGAWA FAMILY

(The revolution in England, Discoveries of Newton, Peter the Great, Frederick the Great, the Independence of America, French Revolution, Berlin Conferences, Triple Alliances and Japan-China War.)

17th to 19th Century

With the downfall of the Toyotomi family, Tokugawa Ieyasu was appointed Shogun and opened the Bakufu government at Edo (the present Tokyo). The 263 years from 1603 A.D. to 1866 A.D. is known in Japanese history as the Edo Period, during which the civilizations which were introduced from China, India, and other parts of the world were perfected. When Hideyoshi died, his heir was too young to undertake the government of the country, while the mother of the young prince, acting with her favorite, made an attempt to have control over lords whose hearts had already left the cause of Hideyoshi and were espousing the cause of Tokugawa Ieyasu. In 1600 A.D. the decisive battle of Sekigahara (the Japanese Marathon) was won by Ieyasu to whom all the feudal lords began to declare allegiance. In the two battles fought at Osaka (1614 A.D.-1615 A.D.) the downfall of the Osaka castle was accomplished about which time Hideyori died and the power of the government that lasted for three hundred years. The Tokugawa government was started by that subtle and sagacious statesman, Ieyasu, and was strengthened by Iemitsu, the third Shogun. The fifth Shogun, Tsunayoshi, was a man of thrift and of a diligent character, reigned from 1680 A.D. to 1708 A.D. but a life of luxury was gradually adopted by Shoguns as the peace of the world lasted so long that peaceful occupations grew up. The 6th Shogun, Ienobu (1709 A.D.-1712 A.D.) employed civil and peaceful measures in opposition to the military system, but the 8th Shogun (1716 A.D.-1744 A.D.) was military in character and was highly respected as the main-stay of the Tokugawa government. The 11th Shogun reigned well through his elder adviser Matsudaira (1786 A.D.-1835 A.D.) while the 12th Shogun (1836 A.D.-1852 A.D.) witnessed reformations introduced by Mizuno, his elder adviser.

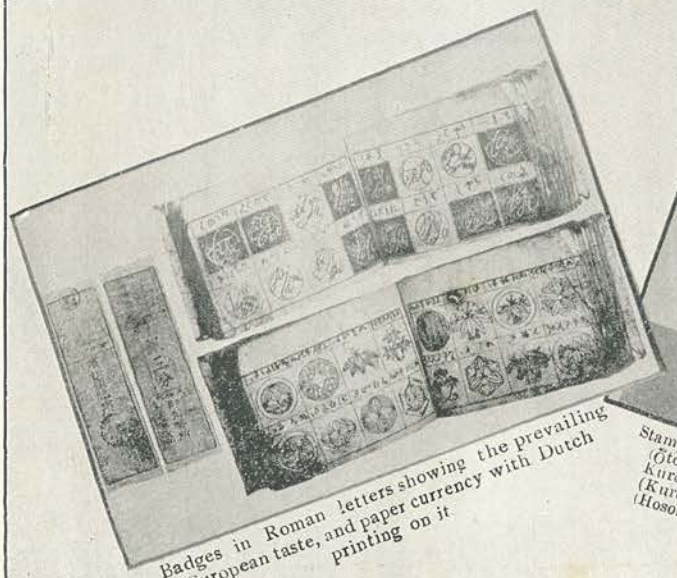
The system of the Bakufu government was perfected in the reign of the Tokugawas. The revenue of the Imperial Household was 100,000 *koku* per year, (a *koku* was the measure adopted in calculating the revenue of ancient Samurai) which was no larger than that of a lord. The

(A) A Letter of Itō Mancio, Ambassador to the Pope from the Japanese "Daimio" (Barons), Ōtomo, Ōmura, and Arima. (B) Itō Mancio in the presence of the Pope. (C) A Commemorative Copper Medal.

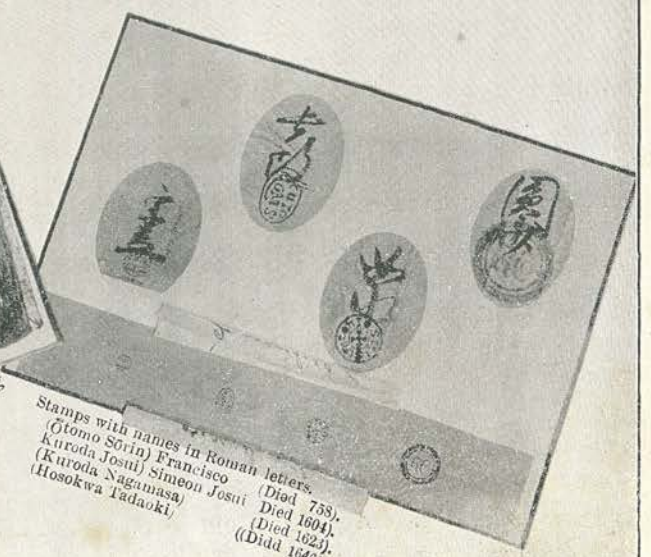
Permission to come to Japan by sea given by Tokugawa Iyeyasu to Jaques Groenewegen of the Dutch East India Co. (A.D. 1609).

Letter from Tokugawa Iyeyasu to the Spanish Premier, the Duque de Lerma, concerning trade with Nova Hispania (Mexico).

Letter to Tokugawa Iyeyasu from Pieter Both, Governor-General of the Dutch Indies. (A. D. 1612)



Badges in Roman letters showing the prevailing European taste, and paper currency with Dutch printing on it



Stamps with names in Roman letters.
(Ōtomo Sōrin) Francisco (Died 1558).
Kuroda Josui) Simeon Josui (Died 1604).
(Kuroda Nagamasa) (Died 1623).
(Hosokwa Tadaoki) ((Didd 1646).

Tokugawa family enjoyed 2,500,000 *koku*, Maeda 1,000,000 *koku*, Shimazu 600,000 *koku* and Mōri 700,000 *koku*. The seat of the Tokugawa government was at Edo so that the residences of provincial lords were built in Edo where they were requested to remain for a certain length of time, so that they were taken and held as a kind of hostage, and had very little occasion for the fermenting of rebellion. Various lords who were formerly the equals of the Tokugawa, and other lords who were subjects, lived side by side constraining one another while near kinsmen were appointed Lords of such important posts as Mito, Nagoya and Wakayama, while in Kyoto, a pro-governor was stationed to meet any emergency that might arise in connection with the Imperial Household. The organization of the government was almost perfect.

TOKUGAWA IEYASU AND HIS AUTOGRAPH

One of the most celebrated statesmen in Japan, and the founder of the Tokugawa government. His remeains are interred at Nikko, to which beautiful shrines are dedicated.

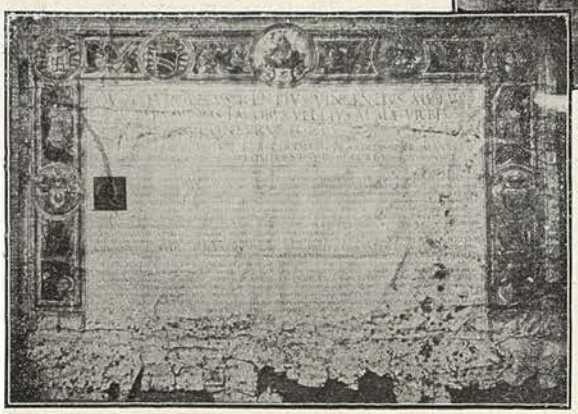
The cabinet of the Tokugawa Bakufu consisted of Tairō (the great elder) Chūrō (middle elder) and the Waka-Toshiyori (younger members). The financial dignitaries attended to the finances of the country, the chief of temples and shrines had control over the clergy. The chiefs of the city or the MACHI-BUGYO took charge of administrative, penal and litigation affairs, while the office of the Metsuke and Ōmetsuke (great watchers) was to remonstrate against the evils of the subjects of the Bakufu. These offices were not hereditary, but able men from among the Lords or their subjects were eligible to these offices. The most memorable point of the Bakufu administration is the perfection of the system of self-government. The chief of the city or MACHI-BUGYO exercised judical and administrative rights, divided into penal and civil, the former having police and constables under it while the latter exercised the work of the mayor, under whom there were numbers of sub-officials. The JINUSHI (chief of land) attended to the repairing of roads and the work of fire-men, the NANUSHI took charge of settlements among the people, census and the preliminary examination of criminals. Besides these, there were guilds of five and ten all under moral restraint.

The unbroken peace enjoyed by Ieyasu was no doubt chiefly due to the wise management of the country by Ieyasu and his well guided policy, and was partly due to the fact that at that time the country was left undisturbed by foreign powers, and the people at home were tired out with the endless series of war. Ieyasu was willing to open the country to foreigners, having recognized profits of trade with foreign countries. Thus he was indifferent to the expulsion of Christianity from the country. He welcomed and naturalized foreigners from whom he studied shipbuilding, navigation and the condition of foreign countries with a view to entering into trade relations with them; but an incident took place that made Ieyasu change his free open-door policy towards foreigners. It happened in this wise. In 1611 A.D., the Dutch merchants intercepted a secret message which the Portuguese had sent to their home government, and presented it to Ieyasu; the gist of it was, that since the Japanese Christians desired to deprive Ieyasu of his power, acting in union with the Portuguese, it was desirable that the home government should send soldiers from Portugal. Being greatly astonished at this, Ieyasu sent men to Kyushu and expelled the Christian missionaries, forbidding the propagation of the religion with the utmost rigor. The Dutch aimed and engaged chiefly in business connections with Japan, while religious propaganda was the main object of the Portuguese and the Spanish. These foreigners tried to do other injuries by circulating all kinds of scandals. Thus the free and open door policy of Japan was broken, because it was generally believed that such a policy entailed all sorts of troubles, but even under these

circumstances, Ieyasu desired to form trade connections with foreign powers, so that in 1613 A.D. he gave tacit permission to Date Masamune's sending a special envoy to Rome. Christianity was forbidden; missionaries were expelled and Japan was closed to the Portuguese and Spanish. The Dutch monopolized the whole trade with Japan. In spite of these rigorous measures, Christianity had a flickering existence in the neighbourhood of Nagasaki in which the sympathizers of Hideyoshi who held a grudge against the Tokugawas joined, and the consequence was, that in the reign of the third Shogun Iemitsu (1637 A.D.) the Christians rose against the Shogun in a rebellion known as the Shimabara rebellion, which has already been mentioned.

The policy of the Tokugawas after this went to the opposite extreme. The strict principle of the exclusion of foreigners was adopted, and ships from abroad were forbidden with the exception ofthose from Holland and China, while the Japanese were forbidden to trade, and ships of a larger dimension than 500 *koku* were not to be built. Open ports were confined to Deshima and Nagasaki, and Christianity was strictly forbidden. Suspected persons were made to step upon the cross or the image of Christ, and if they refused, they were at once punished. This strict measure taken against Christians afforded great advantage to Buddhist priests. Now that Christianity was gone, the people must have some sort of religion. Under the command of the Tokugawa government, the name of the religion to which one belonged had to be written in one's census book. Thus for a period of three hundred years, under the Tokugawa government, the Japanese had no contact with foreigners. With peace at home and no competition from abroad, and in spite of this suppression, the Japanese business men did not remain inactive. Tenjiku Tokubei engaged in Indian trade, Hamada Yahei with Formosa, Tsuda Mataemon with Siam and Zeniya Gorobei with Russia, all indicating the progressive nature of the Japanese.

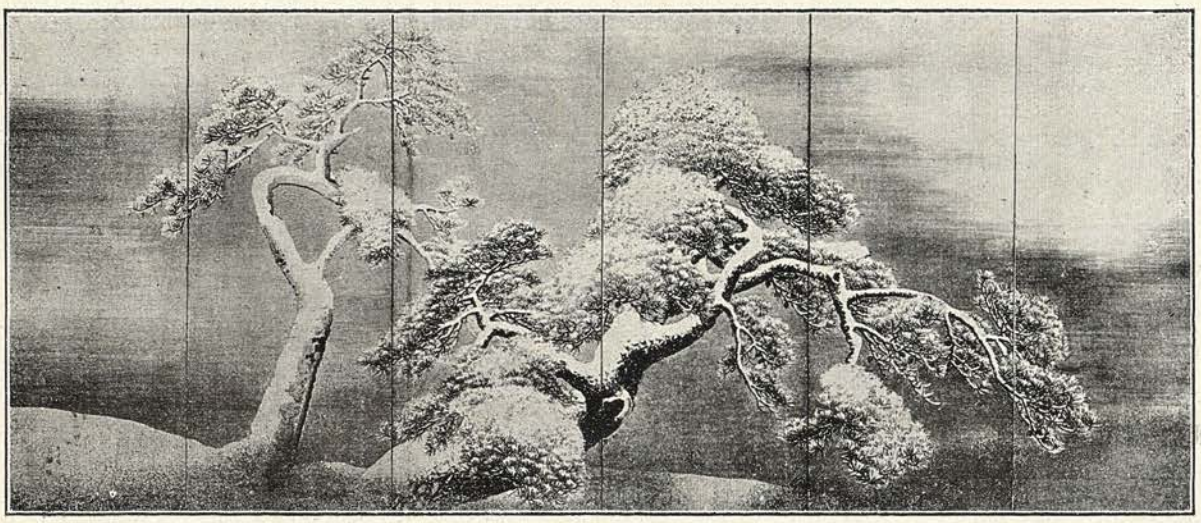
Portrait of Hasekura Rokuyemon, the Ambassador sent by Date Masamune (a great "Daimyo" or Lord) to the Spanish Government and the Pope (A.D. 1613). The result of his visit enlightened the Japanese concerning things foreign.



Patent of citizenship given to Hasekura Rokuyemon by the City of Rome.

The Edo period witnessed the most perfect Bushido, the Confucian teaching forming the centre thereof. After the period of Shotoku Taishi of whom mention has been made, Buddhism controlled the moral teaching of the nation, and during the Kamakura period, the characteristics of the Japanese asserted themselves in the teaching of Bushido, which during the Edo period harmonized with Confucian teachings. Ieyasu appointed Hayashi Razan, a scholar in Chinese classics, as an adviser so that in 1690 at the time of Shogun Tsunayoshi, Seidō or a Holy Hall was built for the purpose of paying homage to Confucius and his pupils. This Hall proved to be a source of civilization, education and learning through which the philosophical, ethical, political, and economic teachings of Confucius were extensively taught in this country. The advancement of Confucian teachings popularized education, and classical learning formed the very centre of Japanese ideals, and left a deep impession upon the markers of the history of Japan. Tokugawa Mitsukuni wrote a History of Dai Nippon (Great Japan) at this period. As the essential teaching of Confucius was commenced with ethical conceptions and ended with the attainment of the peace of the world, there arose many professors of etheco-political doctrine among whom we may mention such names as Kumazawa Banzan, Ogyu Sorai, Arai Hakuseki, Hosoi Heishu, Fujita Tōko and Yoshida Shōin. The revival of Chinese learning stimulated the development of the national literature, and scholars upholding these tenets were Kada Azumamaro Kamo Mabuchi, and Motoori

Norinaga, by whose efforts the Japanese language was perfected, and who were ardent admirers of Shintoism, in opposition to Buddhism. The Japanese literature at this time was greatly increased and witty songs, poems, novels, and dramas were written. Among the writers of fame, we may mention such names as Basho (poet), Saikaku (novelist), Bakin (novelist) and Chikamatsu Monzaemon (dramatic writer). In addition to instruments of music imported from abroad, an instrument peculiar



Drawn by Okyo, a famous Japanese painter, the leader of the realistic school. His fame grew to such an extent that he started a school of his own known as the Maruyama, a name familiar to all Japanese. The picture is realistic, and represents the artistic taste of the Japanese.

to Japan known as the *samisen* was an invention of the 16th century, when music of all sorts was most flourishing. The samisen is now a popular musical instrument. In 1620, burlesques of all kinds were invented. As stated above, the spirit and form of Bushido were greatly developed in these days. There were numbers of plebians such as Tōken Gonbei, Banzui-in Chōbei and Kobotoke Kohei, wearing swords, and doing deeds of gallantry, helping the poor and oppressed, fighting against the strong. They held their lives in their own esteem as light as a coromorant's feather, and would die willingly for the sake of noble deeds. The Shogun Tsunayoshi killed them all, but their spirit remained after them, forming the so-called EDO spirit that is extant until the present. Japan in these days made a great advance in the science of strategy, fencing, Jujitsu, granery and medical science. The clothes usually worn by warriors in those days (See Japanese costumes and manners in building No. 12) consisted of KAMI-SHIMO, and they wore two swords. Famous schools of paintering then known were Kano, Tosa and Nanso, each of which had various other schools derived from itself. The Itcho school was derived from Kano, (famous in painting flowers and butterflies), the Kōrin school, a branch of Kano, supplied us with gorgeously decorative paintings, while gênre pictures (the Ukiyoe school) were derived from the Tosa school, and they mostly painted pictures of ladies. Beside these, there were the Maruyama, the Shijo and the Buncho schools of painting which were eclectic in their character.

Thus the Tokugawa government enjoyed peace for three hundred years, undisturbed by outsiders, but at the end of the 18th century, Russia on the north, England, America and France on the south and west pressed them to open the country. In 1794, Russian envoys visited Japan requesting her to open commercial communications. Afterwards, Russians came to Karafuto, Chishima, and the Hokkaido, often disturbing the northern frontier of Japan. In 1808, a British steamer arrived at Nagasaki, while in 1830 A.D.-1842 A.D., Captain Morrison, an English officer, brought shipwrecked Japanese to Uraga, and in 1844, the Dutch messengers urged the Tokugawa government to open commerce which was listened to indifferently, but as the number of foreigners coming to Japan rapidly increased, the Tokugawa government paid attention to the creation of the national defence, adopted the Western gunnery system in which Takashima Shūhan was regarded as an expert. It was during this time that war ships were built

and the *Sun* was taken as the emblem for the national flag. In 1853, Commodore Perry with two warships and two steamers arrived at Uraga. When the Commodore presented a message from his government requesting commerce to which the Tokugawa turned a deaf ear, Perry returned home promising the

ARAI HAKUSEKI
A great historian and politician, who introduced the study of Dutch into Japan.

HASHI RAZAN
Famous scholar of Chinese Classics During Tokugawa Government.

MOTOORI NORINAGA
Distinguished Scholar, well versed in the language literature and history of Japan.

renewal of the visit the next year. Russian envoys also visited Japan at this time. In 1854, Commodore Perry visited Japan again, demanding a reply and the Tokugawa government was forced to allow the supply of fuel and water at the three ports of Shimoda, Nagasaki and Hakodate. The country at this time was stirred up with the diversified opinions as to the treatment of foreigners. Sakuma Shōzan who was well versed in foreign learnings would insist upon the opening of ports, and Yoshida Shōin (teacher of late Prince Ito, Prince Yamagata and Marquis Inouye) a pupil of Shozan, desired to pay a visit to foreign countries, and called on the American vessel for the purpose of going to America, but Commodore Perry sent him back and Shoin was imprisoned, his teacher was arrested and the fate of the country hung in the balance.

YOSHIDA SHŌIN
Leader of the Restoration and early instructor of present Statesmen of Japan.

In 1856, Mr. Harris, the American envoy arrived at Shimoda and was allowed an interview with the Shogun. The elder adviser to the Shogun at that time was Hotta Masaatsu who favoured the opening of the port, but fearing opposition, he sent for the Imperial mandate. The American envoy pressed so that Ii Naosuke, a bold and strong character, was asked to take up the negotiation. Seeing that the opening of the country was inevitable, Ii Naosuke without waiting for the Imperial sanction, at once entered into treaty with the American envoy in 1859 for the opening of the port. Public opinion rose high against the arbitrary measure taken by Lord Ii. The Bakufu government was thus oppressed from both sides; those who favoured the opening of the country and those who opposed it. Tokugawa Nariaki a staunch advocate of the principle of the exclusion of foreigners was supported by Fujita Tōko, but Naosuke arrested any opponent to his policy. Yoshida Shōin, Hashimoto Sanai, Rai Miki and Umeda Umpin were all arrested and killed. The reaction to

this rigorous measure, however, soon set in, and resulted in undermining the Bakufu government. In 1860, Ii Naosuke was attacked by the samurai of Mito (followers of Tokugawa Nariaki) outside the Sakurada gate in the midst of the snow. The elder adviser Ando Nobumasa continued the policy of Naosuke but was also attacked and wounded at the Sakamoto gate. The cry for the exclusion of foreigners rang throughout the country. With a view to bringing about harmony between the Imperial Court and the Bakufu government, the marriage between the Emperor's sister and Shogun Iemochi was arranged according to the wishes of Lord Ii. In 1863, the Shogun Iemochi visited the Imperial Court when the Emperor Kōmei visited Otokoyama, in Kyoto and was about to hand over the sword empowering him to attack foreigners, but under the pretext of illness, the Shogun Iemochi refused to make his appearance. Public opinion encouraged the Emperor to take up the cause himself, but the Shogun Iemochi finally entered the Capital and promised to take steps towards the exclusion of foreigners; consequently, on May 10th, the announcement to that effect was made to all the lords of the country. In obedience to this order, the Chōshu clan attacked the American vessel at the Shimonoseki which resulted in the combined attack from England, France, America, and Holland. The Satsuma clan attacked the British warship, but this clan was not so eager as the Chōshu clan to uphold the principle of the exclusion of foreigners. At this time the Imperial campaign against foreign powers was talked about, but finally it was decided that the Shogun and the Emperor should act in union. The struggle between the Satsuma and the Chōshu was pacified by Sakamoto Ryuma of the Tosa clan. When Tosa, Satsuma, Choshu and Aki clans were united against the Tokugawa, the influence of the latter was gradually weakened. In 1865 A.D. the Shogun Iemochi died and was followed by Shogun Keiki. In 1866 A.D. the Emperor Kōmei died and the present Emperor came to the Throne.

THE MEIJI PERIOD

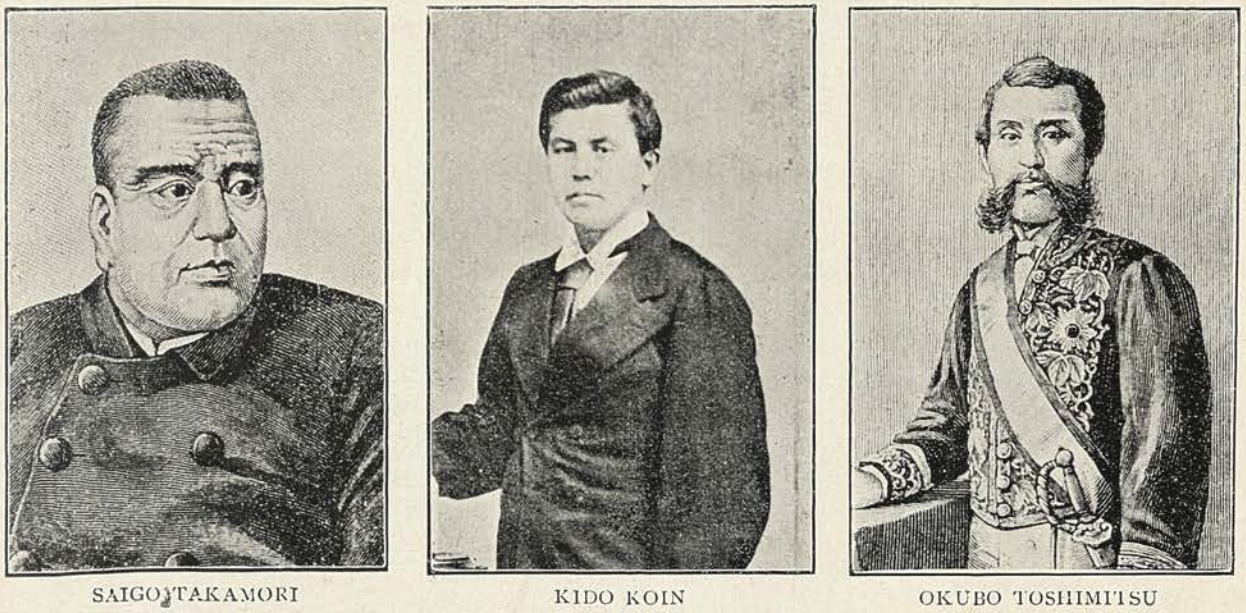
(The Present Era)

After the 19th Century

The year 1868 was the period when there took place a great revolution in the political history as well as the social organization of Japan. The foundation of the Tokugawa government was shaken when the anti-foreign fire was ignited. The feudal government was changed for a provincial and prefectural system. The Emperor in person attended the government of the country, unifying the nation at large and the national policy of progress and advancement was adopted. The Meiji period is one in which the glory of the nation has been exhibited in its highest perfection. Elements or factors which have been the source of Japanese civilization since the founding of the Empire more than 2500 years ago, have came into full bloom at this time. It is a mistake to think that Japan has attained the present degree of civilization during the last fifty years. No, the progressive spirit of the people coupled with a wonderful assimilative power brought about these changes. These elements were taken from China, India and lastly from Europe and America. Let us give brief sketches of the progress of the Meiji civilization in concluding the present chapter. When the last days of the Tokugawa government approached, the nation was divided into two parties—one advocating the exclusion of foreigners and the other for the opening of the country.

While both had their defects, the public opinion must be taken into consideration. When members of the Satsuma and the Choshu clans observed the tendency of things in foreign countries, the point of struggle was shifted, and the movement against the Bakufu formed the chief topic of the day. The Tokugawa government was getting very unpopular. In 1867, Yamanouchi of the Tosa clan urged the Tokugawa government to give up power, in which he was seconded by Goto Shojiro, his retainers and Komatsu Tatewaki of the Satsuma clan, so the Shogun Keiki made up his mind to hand over the government to the Imperial Court. Thereupon, the Imperial Court proceeded to release the charges against the seven *Kugé* (court nobilities) and the Lord of the Choshu clan who was under the ban before. The Imperial guard of Kyoto was appointed from among the members of the Satsuma and the Choshu clans while there were introduced numerous official improvements. The office of generalissimo was abandoned, and the

place was taken by Prince Arisugawa, while a Board of Council was made up of Prince Yoshiaki, Sanjo Sanetomi, Iwakura Tomomi, Shimazu Shigehisa, Yamanouchi Yodo while Saigo Takamori, Okubo Toshimichi, Kido Kōin, and Goto Shojiro were appointed advisers. At the beginning when the new government was organized, friends and supporters of various clans rose in arms against the Satsuma clan. The battle of Toba and Fushimi took place in 1868, but being defeated they made a retreat to their



SAIGO TAKAMORI KIDO KOIN OKUBO TOSHIMITSU

The Three Prominent Leaders of the Restoration.

provinces and opposed the Imperial Court who appointed Prince Taruhito as the Commander-in-Chief and Saigo Takamori as the adviser, and urged the evacuation of the Edo castle, when Tokugawa Keiki in consultation with Katsu Awa, his adviser, gave up the castle and retired to Mito. Nevertheless the Shōgitai, subjects of the Tokugawa, under the command of Prince Rinōji, obtained their stronghold at Ueno, but they were defeated by the force of the Imperial army which proceeded to Echigo, subjugating the clans of the north-eastern provinces of Japan. Before their march, Wakamatsu castle as well as Shonai fell, giving place to the command of the new Government, but Enomoto Buyo keeping his stronghold at Goryokaku opposed the Imperial forces, but the latter proved victorious notwithstanding the strong opposition on the part of the besieged, but Kuroda Kiyotaka the Imperialist, appreciating the ability of Enomoto urged him to surrender. Thus the struggle came to an end, but perfect peace was not yet reigning, as disturbances cropped up from time to time. With the destruction of the social order, the pent up dissatisfaction connected with the Feudal government burst out all at once, giving rise to troubles of the Shimpū-ren and to the Saigo rebellion.

At the accession of the present Emperor, KUGÉ and Lords of various clans were assembled, and the declaration consisting of five articles was made —:

1. To summon their council, and decide all affairs of country by public opinion.
2. Both high and low were to be united in one accord for the furtherance of the plans of the State.
3. Civil and military should be united and even unto the people at large should fulfil each his own duty.
4. To do away with the old evil practices and cultivate public ways of the world.
5. Knowledge should be sought far and wide to strengthen the basis of the Imperial government.

Since then all the policy of the Meiji Government was shaped in consonance with this principle so that the foundations of the Constitutional government were laid at this time. The official organization of the new government was modelled after that contained in the Taihorei, being made up of legislative, executive and judicial, while there were established seven departments known as those of Religion, Council, Executive, Accounts, Foreign and Penal, while gifted men from all provinces were appointed to fill these departments. In 1869, the capital was transferred to Edo whose name was changed to Tokyo,

Lords of various clans during this year gave up their rights and estates which had been granted by the Emperor, who now appointed them governors of provinces, and granted them as pensions the income of one tenth of their estates. In 1871, the Imperial decree was issued abolishing the clans and setting up the prefecture, and in 1872, the ordinances for conscriptions were issued. Lords were appointed peers, clansmen Shizoku or Samurai, and hereditary pensions were changed into public bonds. During the new era, the distinction between the commoners and samurai existed in name, but was done away with in reality. Money proved might. The despised commoners whose personal rights were almost nil now gradually gained power on account of the fact that they knew how to make money, while the *samurai* were spending their means by engaging in all kinds of business. The long trained military tactics did not amount to anything particularly of pecuniary value. Malcontented *samurai* from time to time gave vent to their dissatisfaction. The trouble created by Maibara Issei was followed by the civil war of Saigo, while there arose the Korean problem and the assertions of the rights of the people. At the beginning of the Restoration, Japan sent messengers to Korea a number of times looking forward to the restoration of friendly relations, but Korea rejected more than once our messages and in some cases, they actually went as far as to insult the Japanese messengers and ignored their messages. The war with Korea was discussed with Saigo Takamori as the centre of the movement, but the necessity of the domestic administration made it impossible for the Japanese to extend her forces abroad. Whereupon, Saigo Takamori, Soejima Taneomi, Itagaki Taisuke, Goto Shojiro and Eto Shimpei left the government service. Coupled with the dissatisfaction among Samurai elements, and the discontent created by the Korean problem, the ideas of liberty and the rights of the people rushed into the country like a flood. Itagaki Taisuke (nowCount) was the leader of the whole movement. In 1874, Itagaki, Goto, Soejima, and Eto addressed a letter pleading for the opening for a representative assembly which request was rejected on the ground that it was premature. These malcontents gave rise to all sorts of troubles such as those created by Eto, Shimpūren, Maebara, Akizuki, and to crown all these, in 1877, the civil war of Saigo Takamori broke out in which the latter perished, and with it the disaffected samurais were suppressed, as the people of those days were inclined towards foreign civilization, so that not much chance was given to these discontented SAMURAIS, but the zeal for the cause of popular rights was not quenched. Such political parties as the Liberals and Progressives all insisting upon ideas of the rights of the people sprang up like mushrooms so that in 1879, the government held prefectural meetings at which the people in the country participated with the local administration, while promises were made that the national assembly would be opened the year 1890. In 1885, the Cabinet was organized with ten departments; Home, Foreign, Finances, Imperial Household, Army, Navy, Education, Justice, Communications, Agriculture and Commerce, while the organization of civic corporations was adopted. In 1889, the Imperial Constitution was adopted and in 1890, the Imperial Diet was assembled. After the Saigo rebellion, there was not a single civil war, but in1882-1884, there were troubles in Korea, in 1894-1895, the Japan-China war, in 1900 the Boxer troubles in North China and last of all in 1904-1905 there took place the Japan-Russian war in which Japan won a glorious victory, and her prestige among foreign powers was greatly raised, producing a very encouraging and promising era such as we witness at present.

ITO HAKUBUN
Leader of the Restoration and Framer of the Japanese Constitution.

In concluding the present chapter, there is one fact that needs our special comment, that is to say, the introduction of foreign civilization to Japan. Commencing with the last days of the Tokugawa regime, through Holland, England and America, foreign civilization was introduced into

this country until the Meiji period, when in military, political, educational, medical and in all other branches there was a regular revolution. New and old elements were jumbled together produceing the so-called new, civilization of Japan. The progress of Japanese civilization always stood upon the national basis, and whenever Japan met any outside impulse, she always advanced a degree in her civilization. First of all, she embraced Chinese civilization, which she thoroughly assimilated to build up her own. Not only did she imitate Indian and other foreign civilizations, but she digested and harmonized them to give rise to something new. In these days, the Japanese civilization combines the whole of the Oriental civilization. All the civilizations such as are found in China, India and Korea represent but partially the civilization of the East; but that of Japan includes all. The time will come before several hundred years elapse when the Japanese civilization will grow identical with that of foreign countries. Latter chapters will give in detail the particulars of the development of Japan under various headings.

CONCLUSION

(Chief Features of the Japanese National character and the Significance of Japanese Development)

Not having the talents of a literary genius such as Gibbon, Guizot or Macaulay, we have simply given outlines of the Japanese history regarding her developments in civilization extending over 2,500 years, and having treated facts as facts we have now arrived at conclusion. Both certain of our allies and people abroad in general fail to observe without a sense of misgiving and wonder, the fact that our Empire has achieved for herself rank among the first class nations of the world within such a short space of time as half a century after the birth of New Japan. The sense of wonder experienced by foreigners at large regarding the extraordinary progress of the Japanese Empire will be mingled with feelings of appreciation when they come to think of the deep underlying causes of her development by the perusal of our present work. Rome was not built in a day. The same is true with the creation of the present position for the Empire of Japan. It is certainly not the work of several tens of years. That very spirit of the people which was ever progressive and full of upward tendency, and which never ceased to develop and cultivate itself, acted as a propeller to push up the country to the present advanced condition. Since the days when communications were opened, and the world's civilization was ceaselessly introduced to Japan where it was assimilated, digested, condensed, shifted, and formed into something peculiar to herself. The civilization of Korea, China, and India together with that of the modern countries of Europe and America either material or spiritual was eagerly accepted. Japan proved herself to be distinguished from other nations in the assimilation of civilization, and in the application of the result to her development and progress. Be that as it may, the causes which led Japan to the present attainment and which must be regarded as the chief feature of the Japanese may be reduced to the following points. After a nation is formed, it must possess certain national features. England, America, France and Russia have their national characteristics, and China and Korea have theirs. The gregarious natures of the different elements lead up to the formation of nations. The nature of these national characteristics have vital relations with the prosperity and welfare or decline of nations. Japan is gifted with many special points of excellence in respect of which she may feel proud.

1. The Relation between the Imperial Household and the people. As we have already described, the relation between the Imperial Household and the people in Japan is akin to that of a family. Since the founding of the Empire, both the Sovereign and the people have common fore-fathers. The Imperial Household is the patriarch of the people, while the latter forms a branch of the Imperial family. The fact that the organization of the Empire originated in family systems is a novel feature rarely observed in the composition of other nations. It is quite true that there were a few aliens who, aspiring to bask in the Imperial graces became naturalized subjects of the Empire, but the majority of the people are of the branch family of the Imperial Household which fact produces perfect harmony between the Sovereign and the people.

2. The Japanese are patriotic and brave, but lovers of peace. Without such virtues—patriotism

bravery and the love of peace—a nation will disintegrate, as the history of the world testifies. Inanation which is making a sound and wholesome development these features are observable. That the Japanese are in full possession of these conditions of importance is historically proven so that we need not dogmatise upon it. The zealous and ardent patriotic sentiments of the Japanese are characteristics of the race. Once roused they are strong and firm as iron and pacified they are as still as serene water. The love of country and peace drove the Japanese to engage in war against others, but they were no tactuated to take these steps through aggressive qualities. This was true of the Korean invasions by Empress Jingū and Hideyoshi. The same may be said of the Tartar invasion of Japan and also of the wars against China and Russia. Empress Jingū started on the expedition to Korea, perceiving that the source of the troubles made by Kumaso, Kyushu existed in that peninsula, so as to root out all the troubles. It appears as though an insatiable ambition of Toyotomi Hideyoshi actuated him to take up arms against Korea, but it requires little consideration and fore-sight to perceive that the object of his expedition was to check the southward march of China, with Korea as her footstool. The invasion of Japan by the Tartars arose from the desire on their part to annex Japan while the latter in sheer defence was forced to win glorious victory and practically annihilated the force of invaders. Wars were waged against China and Russia from no other cause than the neccessity of self-defence. The consideration of these facts will amply prove that the Japanese are not aggressive and war-like people. When however, they are forced to take up arms, nothing under heaven could daunt them. They fear not fire nor water nor a gigantic army. For the sake of the country and the people, death is a high honour to them. They receive arrows in their foreheads but not in the back. "We pile up corpses in weeds in mountain march, and bury the dead in the deep in crossing waters" is a song expressive of Japan's soul of Bushido (what we call Yamatodamashii not in the sense of militarism but in all humane action of Japan's characteristic nature). 'Victory or death' is a feeling arising from excessive love of peace and country. Has Japan not surrendered the Liaotung penisula acquired by much blood-shed for the sake of peace? Who, under the circumstances accuses the Japanese of being aggressive and war-like?

3. The Ever-Progressive Nature of the Japanese. It goes without saying that progress is not aggressive. It is rather derived from the love of peace. Therefore the Japanese never hesitated to introduce new forms of civilization from all quarters of the globe, for a nation can not remain stationary. It either progresses or retrogresses. The progressive spirit of the Japanese brought the country to the present high level. Our fore-fathers never lacked the spirit of progress. In international intercourse Japan always manifested the same upward tendency.

4. The Sound Ethical Conception. The five cardinal virtues, loyalty to the Sovereign, fealty to parents, sympathy toward brothers, harmony between husband and wife and faithfulness among friends are never changing ethical ideas common to all Japanese. Frankly speaking, the morality of the Japanese of early days and their public virtues were often disputed but these defects are partial. The practical ethical ideas common to all are comprised under the five categories above mentioned. If these ethical principles are followed, the mark of public utility, the social obligations and other virtues will be cultivated. Should the Japanese oppose these ethical ideas, they surely will not be received among their countrymen. Therefore these five cardinal virtues are the principles by which men should regulate themselves.

5. Spiritual Influence as National Characteristics. The national temperament of the Japanese is manifested in fine arts; music, painting, carving, and literature, religion and spiritual activities. The constant appearance of masters in fine art and literary circles displays national features of the Japanese, while in religious beliefs, the Japanese have developed peculiar forms of their own differing from Buddhism or Confucianism pure and simple as introduced from India and China. It will be seen that both fine art and religion in their native soil such as China and India are lacking in activity, but once transplanted to Japan, they have been developed after the ways of the Japanese, producing results worthy of our contemplation, and religion efficient to save living men. In some such ways, Japan acts as the great assimilator of all up-to-date civilizations of the world.

6. Civil Institutions and Material Progress. As a matter of neccessity Japanese civilization was somewhat tainted by foreign civilization and material influence. Characteristic civilizations and institutions in China and Korea were introduced to Japan and most adroitly adapted

to the conditions of Japan. It is scarcely neccessary to ennumerate the list of these introductions since history proves the fact either by direct or indirect influences.

7. Japan the Link of Harmony and Contact between Eastern and Western Civilizations. We feel it our mission to bring about harmony and an infusion of civilizations both East and West. Japan assimilated the civilizations of Eastern countries, and built them up better than their predecessors and then she embraced Western civilization, and imbibed its essential spirit. The tendency of the world, as seen in the record of human events, shows that tribal wars led to civil wars which resulted in the struggle between nations. The international war is foreboded by the struggles among different human races. It is the duty of Japan guided by the principle of peace to prevent the evils connected with racial struggles, which duty is most appropriately fulfilled.

Both England and Japan with characteristics in common entered into an alliance with a view to making efforts towards the preservation of the world's peace, which precedence was followed by Russia, France and America. As a consequence, Japan stands conspicuous in the East as an inspirer of peace and humanity which has characterised her for more than 2,500 years. Thus the glory of His Majesty the Emperor will synchronize with the heaven and earth and its perennial nature will never be obliterated, and the instructions given by the Amaterasu-Ōmikami (the Sun goddess) to Prince Ninigi on the occasion of the conferring of the Mirror, the Imperial Treasure, is couched in the following terms: "Remember, as whenever thou lookest at the Mirror. As long as thou and thy children preserve and keep the Mirror in respect and veneration, the Imperial fortune will continue permanently with the heaven and earth." In the veins of our people, the spirit of these Imperial injunctions is in circulation, so that the causes of Japan's developments must be sought in remote and classical ages. The consideration of the historical fact that the Japanese are lovers of peace will aid, it is hoped, the preservation of peaceful relations with our allies and other related powers.

The above picture represents the first stage of Japan's trade communication with the Dutch. It once fell into the possession of Rin-Shihei, who made himself conspicuous at the time by advocating the strengthening of the national defence, while at Nagasaki. He gave the picture to his friend, Fujisawa Chinei, a scholar and then the picture passed from hand to hand till it has fallen into the hands of Mr. Arai Taiji, President of the Takasago and Ensuikō Sugar Refining Companies, in Formosa. The Dutch Minister in Japan Von Royen noted down the following when he looked at the picture and thought it a rare work.

"I consider this a most handsome print and am glad that it is the property of a subject of the country with which mine has entertained for centuries the most friendly relations."

OUTLINES OF THE DIPLOMATIC AND COMMERCIAL HISTORY BETWEEN JAPAN AND GREAT BRITAIN

INTRODUCTION

In the general remarks, we have somewhat dwelt upon the relation between Japan and Great Britain, and those remarks may be taken as an appropriate introduction for the present chapter. At the end of the Tokugawa government, Japan was harrassed by both civil and foreign troubles when America out of her consideration for our well-being urged Japan to open the country for the admittance of foreigners, and when the country was once opened, she had to meet all sorts of difficulities, during which trying period, Great Britain guided Japan. In other words, America from her friendly consideration opened Japan, and Great Britain from her political relations guided Japan in her career. The Restoration of the Meiji period was not regarded as a Revolution, but simply as the movement to restore the Imperial power and the new government through the influence of Great Britain was regarded by other powers as the legitimate one for which we are thankful unto this very day. Ever since these relations have been enhanced in every way as may be seen from the evidences supplied by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

For the sake of convenience, the present chapter may be divided into three periods :—

1. Pre-Restoration Period or the Period of Diplomatic Confusion. (1600—1867).
2. Post-Restoration Period or the Period of Diplomatic Development. (1868—1902).
3. The Period of the Diplomatic Consummation. (the present).

The First Period

(Pre-Restoration or the Period of Diplomatic Confusion). (1600—1867)

The chief features of this period are the fact that Japan was entirely destitute of foreign diplomacy, particularly in relation to Great Britain. In the latter part of this period when the country was stirred up both by pro and anti foreign movements, there arose some diplomatic relations which formed the cause of the diplomacy consequent upon the restoration period.

With reference to the contact of Occidental civilization with that of the Orient, much space was devoted to its description under the heading of history. The first visit made to Japan by Europeans was in 1542 when Fernano Mencles Pinto, a Portuguese, arrived at Tanegashima, an island in Kyushu and supplied the natives with rifles. William Anjin was the first Englishman who visited our country. In 1600, he came to Sakai, Izumi province and asked for trade. Tokugawa Ieyasu, the Shogun of those days being the great statesman who started the Tokugawa government that lasted for three hundred years, at once saw the advantage of trading with foreigners, and after receiving Pinto allowed him to trade with Japan, while business men at Sakai and Kyoto were specially instructed to that effect. In 1613, an English ship arrived requesting trade which was granted by the Shogun government. The result of these encouragements to trade was that a number of Japanese traders were engaged in trading in the South Seas and India. They had the use of the Yawata vessels in Nagasaki, Sakai etc. They formed the forerunner to our trading with the British colonies. We are greatly indebted to Anjin for the development of our foreign trade and shipbuilding. This Englishman was naturalized under the name of Miura Anjin and is known as the forefather of shipbuilding and navigation in Japan. He won high confidence with the Shogun. It was at this time too that various lords of the country sent messengers to Europe for the purpose of acquiring foreign civilization, but as before stated, the Tokugawa government had to stop these communications, because of the plot that involved foreign missionaries, and as the result of the continued prohibition, Japan was left out of touch with the peoples of the world except the Dutch who were allowed to trade at Nagasaki, but even these were meagre affairs, and Japan's communications with England were suspended.

During these periods, the world was undergoing changes. Consequent upon the Napoleonic wars, the national spirit in Europe rose, and the attention of the people was directed towards Eastern problems, and then to the Pacific which relations were made particularly weighty owing to the development of com-

munications, the increase of population and overproduction. Therefore Holland and Portugal made great development in the East, while England established the East India Co. England, France, and Germany approached from the south and Russia from the north, and the Pacific problem became weightier than those connected with the Mediterranean Sea or Balkan questions. England succeeded in India and directed her attention towards China, while in 1842 she entered into the Nanking Treaty with France regarding China where open-door policy was adopted. Japan could not stand outside the range of the eye-sight of these Europeans, and thus the tendency was aggravated by the commercial treaty entered into between France and China in 1844 and by the opening of the line between San Francisco and important ports of China owing to the discovery of gold mines in California (1848). In 1853, Commodore Perry arrived at Uraga and in 1854, a treaty of amity between Japan and America was concluded, and on October 13th of the same year, a treaty with England and Japan was entered into which was the first of the kind. Before this in 1792, British merchantmen arrived at Kumanoura, and in 1808, British war ships at Nagasaki, while in 1846, there was a publication of the English grammar in Japan, but no understanding like a treaty was ever formed. Japan was thus under pressure towards the open-door policy, while troubles at home reached the highest pitch endangering the very existence of the nation, and every thing was, so to speak, in a chaotic condition. Japan of those days lacked in knowledge of foreign conditions so that all sorts of troubles were connected with the formation of the treaty of amity and the adoption of the open-door policy, it was one of the greatest and most serious questions to give up the policy of exclusion and adopt the open-door policy; the reasons why Japan, who formerly favoured the open-door policy came to give it up, have been already mentioned in the history. But in a word its main cause was the struggle among the Dutch, Portuguese and European powers in connection with religious problems. Trade in those days was one-sided, there being imports only. People were opposed to the export of silver and gold at a low price. This formed another reason for the opposition to trade. The internal condition of Japan was anything but peaceful. The supreme head of the nation was the Emperor whose lineage continued unbroken more than two thousand years, and under him there was a *Shogun* who held the real power of the government, but after the existence of the feudal government that lasted more than two hundred and fifty years its power was waning while the country was pressed from the outside for trade and commerce. Being thus pressed, the Tokugawa government entered into a treaty of friendship with foreign powers which caused another out-burst of opposition. The Tokugawa government had men who favored the open-door policy, but they were not strong enough to cut the Gordian-knot by a decisive step while the Imperial Court was at a loss what to do, so that Lord Ii, as mentioned elsewhere, went ahead without waiting for the Imperial decree to form the treaty of commerce with America whose example was soon followed by Holland, Russia, England and France. The formation of this treaty cut the knot, and with a few changes relating to customs tariff the treaty remained good until revised in 1894. The troubles arose at home in connection with the actions of Lord Ii and their outcome has been already described in the preceeding chapter. Foreigners not being fully acquainted with the real condition of Japan, and being inclined to regard the Japanese as on the same footing with the natives of the South Sea islands, the result was constant irritability on the part of Japan, which in the end brought about such disasterous results as the butchery of Englishmen at Namamugi village and the burning of the newly built British Legation at Shinagawa, Tokyo, (the leaders of the mob being the late Prince Ito and Marquis Inouye). The British government demanded compensation for the Namamugi affair, and as much as 350,000 *yen* was paid as compensation, while in the following year, seven war ships under the command of Admiral Cooper arrived at Kagoshima and demanded a share in the compensation connected with the Namamugi affair to the extent of 100,000 *yen*. The result was the exchange of fire between the Satsuma men and the British warships. It was at this time that attack upon Shimonoseki fort was discussed by England, America and France. During all this seething agitation, the formation of the commercial treaty was steadily effected. In December 1858, Mr. Alcock was appointed the British Consul (Minister the next year) in Japan and did much for the interests of Japan, and we shall have occasion to mention more about his career later on. In 1859, Yokohama, Nagasaki and Hakodate were opened, to which places foreigners flocked together, and in 1860, there lived in these ports 18 Englishmen, 15 Americans, 10 Dutchmen and 1 Frenchman. In the year following, Matsudaira Iwami-no-kami (Lord) left Japan with a view to arranging a treaty with England

and five other countries. In 1863 an Englishman published a paper in Yokohama while Japanese students were sent to England to complete their education. The engagement with British war ships taught the Satsuma and Choshu clans the superiority of foreign fire-arms, and thus they were united to open the country to foreigners.

Let us at this juncture turn our attention towards the united steps taken by England and Japan at the inceptive stage of their diplomacy in the East. During the year 1850, the Russian force coming from the nort came in contact with that of England in the east, while in England, according to the programme set forth by Lord Palmerston to the effect that the best plan to break up the influence of Russia was to separate Russia and China, placing the latter under the influence of England thus establishing a superior strength in the Pacific. As a result of such a plan, it was necessary to fight against China, and she was careless enough to declare war against China in 1856 relating to Arlow Affairs.

Such a declaration of war was unjust on the part of England and it was particularly an unwise measure, but in 1860, the whole affair was concluded with the Peking Treaty. As was previously arranged, a friendly relation was formed with China by England, thus trying to weaken the Russian influence. The keen witted Russians at once perceived such a sinister motive on the part of England and sent General Ignatief to China which resulted in the deliverance of Eastern Siberia into the hands of the Russians from China. Thus the English policy was defeated by Russia and two counteracting influences were felt, one coming from the north and the other from the south. What was the result produced upon Japan by these conflicts? Through the wonderful tact of General Ignatief, Russia obtained Vladivostock and a part of Siberia and she made up her mind to take hold of the northern key of Japan and occupy Karafuto, and at last in 1875, in exchange for Chishima, Russia attained her long desired object which supplied a natural defence to guard the Amur river, the important strategic point of Russia. There was every danger of China, Korea and Japan being swallowed up by the gigantic and fierce force from the north. England obtained Singapore in 1819, Hongkong by the Nanking Treaty of 1842 and Lapan of the Island of Borneo in 1846, and after establishing her influence in Formosa and Korea, she was looking forward to the chances for forming friendly relations with Japan which had close relations with China. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance that exerts such a great influence in the world at present must have had already a settled fate from this time. Statesmen in England perceiving the coming conflict between England and Russia considered it best to come into arrangement with Japan. On February 28th 1860, Lord Russel instructed Mr. Alcock, the British Minister to Japan to the effect that if England should resort to war-like measures even to carry out terms in the treaty, he feared that Japan might regard England as being fond of war, and would begin to hate the English. Under such circumstances, when the Russian envoy pressed Japan with the solution of the Karafuto problem, the British Minister assisted the Japanese in one way or another in shifting the last decision. Having failed in these attempts, Russia began to show forth her real intention, and in 1861, taking advantage of the disturbances in Japan occupied Tsushima with the object of making it the seat of the Russian Pacific Squadron. We mean by Tsushima the very place where the last decisive naval engagement was fought in the Japan-Russian war, and where the Russian fleet under the command of Rojestwensky was completely destroyed. Tsushima is an island that lies in the strait between Japan and Korea so that any power occupying the island has command over the seas of Japan and China. It is the most important strategic point in the East. England too perceived the important nature of the island and where she thought she could stop the southward march of Russia, and keep command over China, and its general importance in the management of Eastern affairs so that in one of the prize essays written by a certain captain, there occurred such a phrase as this: "In the very gorge of the Sea of Japan is the island of Tsushima which could be made useful both from strategic and commercial points of view, if it were used for the purpose of repairing ships and storing coals. If these plans were to be adopted, England would secure a great advantage in the Pacific Ocean, and it is desirable that England should request the Japanese Government for the concession of the island." Knowing the difficulty of obtaining such a concession, the British Government desired to take possession of Port Hamilton, and at once succeeded in the attempt. It is quite natural with Russia that she should be eager to get hold of a place of such strategic importance as Tsushima. The Japanese Government requested the Russians to vacate the island which request was most obstinately resisted, and they manifested the desire to obtain it even if it were necessary to appeal to force. It was at this moment that the British Minister, Mr. Alcock, sympathized with Japan and instruct-

ed Commodore Pope of the British Chinese Squadron to negotiate with Russia, who made retreat after half a year. Few appreciated deeply enough the efforts of these Englishmen as the people in those days were too much excited, but when we coolly and calmly think of them now we can not show our indebtedness strongly enough to England. There is one more group of islands, the description of which can not be disregarded, namely, the Bonin islands which are situated at 140° East Logitude and are on the route from North America to South China, and naturally the attention of European and American mariners was called to the islands. In 1827, a British captain set up an English flag on the island claiming it as a British possession, but in 1853, Commodore Perry declared it to be an American possession, and the number of English and American colonists were greatly increased, but after it was proven that the island was first discovered by the Japanese in 1593, it became the possession of the Japan in 1875.

Thus what with home troubles and foregin oppressions, the influence and prestige of the Shogun government fell to the ground while the time was ripe for the opening of the country and the restoration of the Imperial Regime. In 1865, Sir Harry Parkes, a man whose characteristic energy and ability had been shown in China, was appointed British Minister to Japan. He contributed a great deal to the development of the then prevailing situation in Japan and afforded chance to Japanese ability to appear on the diplomatic stage, at it were, after the curtain had been raised by Perry and Harris from America, and the play in progress with the active presence of Mr. Alcock and Sir H. Parkes from England. With reference to the coinage of our currency, Mr. Alcock, the British Minister gave us valuable advice. In fixing the rate of exchange of Japanese currency with that of America, the weight of Japanese silver was taken and compared with that of America so that 1 *ryo* of Japanese gold coin could be bought with a dollar and a quarter of the American money, the result was the production of a wide margin in the comparative rate which necessiated an exraodinary flow of our gold coins abroad, and this state of affairs gave a severe set-back to our foreign trade. Japan proved to be a great loser in these monetary transactions. The British Minister advised our Government to make gold coins of small size so as to stop the out-flux of Japanese gold. The prudence and decision of Minister Parkes afford us a still greater example of the British friendship and activity. On his arrival in Japan as the British Minister, this far-sighted British diplomat at once divined the cause of all the troubles connected with the commercial treaty that had been formed with the Shogun, our official of the Emperor, and not with the Emperor himself, so that in October 1865, his influence moved the whole body of the Japanese publicists and the Bristish Minister was received formally by the Emperor, which fact left a wholesome impression upon the minds of the people, facilitating the reformation of the country. Just as was mentioned under the heading of "Historical Outlines," Shogun Keiki gave up his government in favour of the Emperor in 1867, introducing the personal government of the country by the Emperor. The new government accepted all the treaties entered into by the Shogun government with foreign powers, but the authority of the new government was disputed by some, especially by foreigners. The British Minister, however, recognized the legitimacy of the new government, which example was followed by other powers.

In bringing about these fruitful results, a great deal of credit must be attributed to Secretary Earnest Satow, who worked under Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister. In all these points, it may be observed, the diplomacy of England has had a close connection in bringing up the new government of Japan. In the settlement of the Tsushima and the Karafuto problems as well as of those connected with the legitimacy of the government and the question of the currency, Japan is greatly indebted to England. During this period, there is but little to be mentioned concerning the Japanese commerce, but one thing worthy of mentioning is the development of navigation, shipbuilding and the introduction of articles such as are adaptable to the Japanese taste.

The Second Period.

2. The Post-Restoration Period or the Period of the Development of Diplomacy. (1868—1902)

In 1868 when the new government was established, the foreign ministers were formally received in audience by the Emperor. Since then, the Japanese diplomatic relations were those of State, but the pressing necessity of the internal problems caused the foreign diplomacy to develop but slowly. It was not till the end of this period that Japan witnessed developments in diplomatic relations, while the same is

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true with regard to her relations with England. The revision of the treaty was one important problem that ran through this period. With the formation of the new government, England taught the Japanese the neccessity of the creation of the navy. The Queen of England in 1857 made a present of a war ship while at the end of the Shogun's regime, as many as twelve or thirteen war ships were built, but the new government sent students to England to receive naval training while several naval men from England were employed who were to take charge of the instruction at the naval college in Tokyo while the new art of navigation was taught by the English, and British war ships assisted the Japanese in surveying the Seto Bay and the North Sea, enabling the Japanese to draw up the first chart. The present naval influence of Japan must be attributed to the pains-taking instruction and guidance of England. In economic relations, Japan is no less indebted to England. The neccessity of the times after the war gave rise to numerous economic thoughts, such as the works of Adam Smith and Mill were extensively read so that Japanese were impregnated with the economic ideas of England, giving rise to numerous industrial undertakings. In 1870 at the invitation of Okuma Shigenobu (now Count), the Financial Secretary and Ito Hakubun (late Prince) the sub-Financial Secretary, Japanese foreign loans of 1,000,000 pounds British sterling at 9 per cent were floated in London, through N. N. Lay, an Englishman. The customs revenue at Yokohama was made security. The first loan thus raised was spent in the construction of railways between Tokyo and Yokohama. In those days, Japan had the closest economic relations with England and proved herself to be the buyer of machinery, iron, cotton, yarn and sheeting. In order to make a new currency, foreign minting machinery and experts were supplied by England.

In 1872, shipwrecked Japanese mariners on the coast Formosa were butchered, against which the Japanese government lodged a protest, which was shirked on the ground that the aborigines were not the Chinese, and in 1874, Japan undertook an invasion of Formosa, but this matter was fortunately settled by the intervention of the British Minister Thomas Wedd, and peace was restored by the payment of anindemnity to Japan. At this point, we must again dwell upon the sympathy shown and assistance rendered by England concerning the revision of the treaty. At the time when the Shogun government entered into the formation of a commercial treaty, Japan's internal condition was greatly disturbed, there being no order or system in the economic circles so that she had to conclude a treaty at a great disadvantage. Concessions were made to foreigners giving them rights of extraterritoriality, and such a low rate of customs duty as 5 per cent was to be imposed. Such a disadvantageous treaty could not last permanently and foreign powers agreed to revise the treaty after 1872, so that witha view to urge the speedy revision of the treaty in 1871, Prince Iwakura and his suite were dispatched for the purpose of negotiations but proved fruitless. The eighteen powers in treaty discussed terms, but they themselves could not come to terms. The question stood where it was left. Afterwards attempts for the revision of the treaties were made by successive Ministers of Foreign Affairs, such as Marquis Inoue, Count Okuma, Vis-counts Aoki and Yenomoto. Count Okuma lost his leg being assaulted by an assasin. The unjustness of such a treaty was complained of on all sides, while with the improvement of the laws and the increase of the national resources, the advocates of the strong foreign policy increased in numbers, clamouring for the revision of the treaty. The nation was again plunged into a state of great difficulty. What was to be done on this occasion? In 1882, Marquis Inoue, the Minister of Foreign Affairs started the provisionary negotiation with England to which the consent of the latter was obtained, but it was not carried out owing to some circumstances that prevailed in England. While Viscount Aoki was the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Conservative Cabinet in England accepted the proposition but again owing to certain circumstances it failed to be carried out. In 1894, while Count Mutsu was the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the suggestion of the Rosebery Cabinet negotiations were started in London, and the new treaty was entered into between Viscount Aoki and Lord Rosebery. The great problem that had mortified the spirit and taxed the brains of the Japanese for the period of 40 years was thus solved by the good will of England which act was soon followed by similar actions of other powers. Japan highly appreciates the efforts of England in these respects.

It was at this juncture that the Japan-China war was started, the causes of which must be fresh in the minds of the public. Japan fought against China because of the Korean problems which had been for years fruitful sources of troubles. In 1877, there prevailed opinions for the invasion of Korea, in 1874 the Kōka Bay Affair took place while in 1882, our legation was burned down and the life of our Minister to

Korea was endangered, and he had to flee to Chemulpo where he was protected by an English gunboat and escorted to Nagasaki. The trouble came to an end by the Koreans paying 500,000 *yen*. The reason Japan takes such a deep interest in Korean affairs is because the position of Korea has such a close connection with our national destiny. Russia and China were liable to take such steps as would endanger the very existence of Korea which fact could not with impunity be passed over by our country when we consider deep interests connected with our own protection. In 1894 when there was an insurrectionary outbreak in Korea, China, ignoring the Tientsin Treaty, sent soldiers to Korea when Japan also took steps to despatch soldiers to that peninsula which gave rise to the Japan-China war. What was the attitude of certain Englishmen at this time? Such scholars as Professors Holland and Westlake fought for the sake of their principle against S. S. Kokai Affairs, but the general body of the sagacious Anglo-Saxons soon understood the folly of holding such a position and during the latter part of the war, did much for the sake of our country, while the attitude taken by England was particularly appreciative on the occasion of the interference by the three powers regarding the Liaotung Peninsula question. This accounts for the joyful attitude with which Japan formed an alliance with England later on.

In this connection, the writer can not refrain from giving expression to his reminiscence of old days.

A Memorandum regarding the Anglo-Japanese Alliance presented by the Author to Lord Rosebery on March 26th, 1895

A memorandum in regard to England's interest in the East especially in regard to the terms of the coming peace between Japan and China.

The object of this Memorandum is to show how vital and indispensable to both England and Japan, will be the sympathy of England towards Japan in the negotiations now taking place in regard to the treaty of peace, especially in view of China's invoking the aid of Russia against Japanese interests.

The present war has already disturbed the *status quo* in the Far East, but according to my most carefully considered humble opinion, the result of the war i. e. the terms of peace will directly affect, on a larger scale, the existing state of European powers especially, the equilibrium point, so to speak, of the English and Russian balance of powers over the Pacific and consequently the international relations between the East and the West.

I aspire therefore herewith to show how the future interest of England and Japan, on this very negotiation, are so tightly interwoven that the English interest are exactly those of Japan and *vice versa*.

I must point out, however, briefly, before I enter into that very question of the Anglo-Japanese interest, the inaccuracy of the misconceptions of Europeans, particularly English opinions regarding the national status of China and Japan and consequently the false conclusions which they have drawn from these premises. Let me put it plainly in this way:—

Before the present war and very likely even now, England overvalued China and consequently undervalued Japan. In other words, England thought (and may think?) that China is her natural ally against Russia and Japan as an unimpornat quantity.

In point of fact, the English people misunderstood the following fundamental facts relating to China and Japan.

1st. They represent China as a political organism, and consequently identify the Chinese dynasty with the Chinese Empire. While (I have studied the course of Chinese History during the last 15 years) China is a geographical expression and the Chinese do not form a nation, in the highest sense of the term, the people have nothing to do with its government.

It is a most astonishing fact that since Chinese history began, dynasties have been changed more than a dozen times, but the people were and will always be the same; for the conquering people always were smaller and wider than the conquered and therefore, the latter absorbed the conquering force, whose customs, manners, ideas and spoken languages were quite different from that of the conquered. So, as the successive Chinese dynasties began to decay after the duration of about 200 years and the present dynasty is following a similar course, the people never take any notice whatever of the change of dynasty or government, provided they are lightly taxed, and in fact the Chinese people (except the government) at present, do not think the existing war is with a foreign country, but something between their own race.

The fact that while the most powerful fleet of the Chinese Northern Squadron was attacked by the enemy i. e. the Japanese fleet, the Chinese Southern Squadron rendered no aid but remained in the southern waters, and that the Chinese people in Manchuria and Shuntung already welcome the invaders with open arms and offer a eulogy to the conquering army, will show sufficiently how slight is the hold of the government upon the people.

2nd. Europe thinks the national will of the Japanese people is a mere creation of the cabinet and therefore even the present war, they believed was a policy of the Government to divert the parliamentary struggle from home troubles, while it is a positive fact that the present government was obliged purely and simply to obey the will of "the Nation in the Cottage" which is the sole backbone of the national enthusiasm for the present war, and which is always ready to fight as a body politic for the sake of the country, with the keenest patriotism.

If the present dynasty should be overthrown, though I hope not, I do believe that the Japanese Government will not overthrow the existing dynasty. the Chinese people remain the same as before. Therefore, Europe need not fear a change of dynasty hastened by the war.

3rd. Europeans naturally overvalue the power of China, because of its great population and especially on account of the pomp that the government has adopted from time immemorial; whereas Japan suffers a loss of prestige

We have already dwelt upon the cause of the Oriental problems and the growth of the struggle between England and Russia which fact became more evident after the Japan-China war. The so-called friendly advice of three powers caused Japan to give up the Liaotung Peninsula while the real value of China became known to foreigners. Taking advantage of these opportunities, Russia forced China to enter into a secret negotiation and obtained the right for extending the Siberian railway to the southern part of Manchuria. In 1898, Germany suddenly occupied the Kiaochow Bay and leased it for ninety nine years while Russia leased Port Arthur and Liaotung Peninsula for twenty five years. England following the example of Russia and occupied Wei-hai-wei. The attitude of England and Russia became apparent while powers centerd their attention upon the Eastern problem This state of affairs identified the interests both of Japan and England, and furnished the motive for their united steps. Self-protection necessitates Japan's defending Korea with the assistance of England, while her Oriental policy made it imperative for England to counteract the influence of Russia with the assistance of Japan. As a matter of fact the alliance in substance was already made, and was simply waiting for the chance of a formal declaration. In 1900, with the outbreak of the Boxer trouble, such chance arrived. During these troubles in China, Japan and England took united steps, lodging a strong protest against the secret *entente* between China and Russia while opposing the Russian policy in Manchuria. The result was that neither could take steps independent of each other so that on January 30th 1902, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was formed between Lord Lansdowne and Viscount Hayashi (now Count) the Japanese Minister to London and was published both in London and in Tokyo on February 12th. Thus we have arrived at the stage of perfection in Japanese diplomatic relations as Japan was ranked among the powers of the world. For all these benefits we are particularly indebted to England.

The Third Period.

3. The Period of Diplomatic Perfection.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance that formed a new epoch in the Eastern politics declared the maintenance of Oriental peace, the preservation of the independence and the territory of China and Korea and the adoption of the principle of allowing equal opportunity to all. There is a radical incompatibility of policy between Russia and Oriental peace. Regarding the situation in a different light, it may be stated

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from the fact that European people think that Japan cannot be a great power on account of her mere imitation of western ideas.

In fact modern Japan is assimilating European civilization in her own way, and only so far as it may be really useful to her.

This can only be really understood by studying her history.

From the above misunderstandings England considered China politically her ally in the Pamir and other questions and commercially as the most profitable field for the English interests; but this war shows clearly enough that China is quite impotent even to defend herself against other powers unless a new era (which is going to be opened by the present war and especially in regard to the coming term of peace) should come upon the Chinese.

The strongest Anti-European feeling will still prevent the opening of the natural resources of China towards any foreigners whatever and until that very time is reached England cannot get any large material interest from China. Then the question naturally arose, as to why poeple so sharp as Englishmen of letters and politics misunderstood the real fact. The answer is, according to my own opinion, based on the following two points.

a. There was no urgent neccessity up to this war for English people to study the Eastern question so keenly as the Japanese have who know the details of the Chinese and Korean systems of government.

b. As the traditional policy of England from the time of Pitt up to the present, had blinded her eyes, England simply was deceived by Chinese pomp assuming China to be a great power, and therefore avoided all possible, nay, even legitimate demands towards China.

I have stated my reasons for thinking that the English policy in the past has been based upon erroneous premises. As to the future, I will now try to show that English and Japanese interests are interwoven.

Whereas the future expansion of Japan in the East is most essential for the English interests, I divide these Anglo-Japanese interests into the 3 following heads, namely 1. Political, 2. Commercial and 3. Social.

1. Political.

What England, as her traditional policy wants in the East is, viz. the permanent balance of power will be secured if the treaty of peace would provide as follows :—

1. That Korea be independent, otherwise, after the Siberian Railway is constructed and the Russian Eastern Squadron is increased, Korea is liable to be seized by Russia or at least the best Southern Korean port will be taken by that power.

2 On the map of China referred to, it will be seen that the Liaotung Peninsula in Manchuria is a part of China that adjoins the weakest part of that Empire and there are no defences, so that Russia might easily descend upon the Peninsula and obtain the control of the Northern side of the Gulf of Pechili. From this Russia could threaten both Japan, Hongkong and India.

that the Anglo-Japanese treaty hastened the Japan-Russian war. Japan, England and America acting unitedly warned the Chinese Government and in 1902, a treaty was formed with a view to the restoration of Manchuria to China. With the evacuation of Manchuria, Russia presented the so-called seven articles of claims toward China to which Japan and England acting together with America lodged a protest against Russia, that of Japan being particularly strong; but nothing daunted, Russia sent a large body of soldiers towards North Korea which irritated the Japanese at large, giving rise to the popular cry, "To the war." The Japanese Government favoured the policy of peace and presented new demands to Russia, which ran to the effect that while Japan recognized the special interests of Russia in Manchuria, the latter should also recognize Japan's special interests in Korea, and have respect for the independence of Korea and the preservation of their territory, to which Russia made ambiguous and insulting counter-demands, neglecting the evacuation of Manchuria. The conciliatory spirit and peaceful measure of Japan did not produce any good reflection on the part of Russia so that on February 10th, 1904, the Imperial declaration of war was made. During the continuance of the war which lasted two years, the services England rendered towards Japan are too fresh in the minds of readers to need any further elucidation. Let it therefore suffice to mention the further progress of Anglo-Japanese relation after the Japan Russian war and the effects produced thereby. Japan and England proceeded a step further and formed both offensive and defensive alliances while other powers both in consideration of the safety of their influence and appreciating the honest and sincere motive that made Japan fight for the cause of justice, formed peaceful treaties such as the Japan-French Agreement, the Japan-Russian Convention, the exchange of a memorandum between Japan and America and the agreement between England and Russia. In other words, the spirit of diplomacy cherished both by Japan and England was made a compass to the diplomatic circle at large. We call it the working of wonders in the history of peace in the world. The general tendency of the diplomatic circle is well-nigh settled. Japan and Russia forgetting the past have become friendly while the intimate relations between England and Japan continue steadfastly and the best relations are formed between England and Russia and also between England and France. The Korean question is settled, leaving the Chinese question to be solved, at the solution of which, we are assured, both Japan and England shall maintain the spirit and attitude that they held throughout from the beginning.

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3. For the same reason, the Gulf of Pechili ought to be under Japanese control. This will be attained by Japan's taking the Peninsula including Port Arthur which also prevents any descent by Russia from the North.

4. It is also proposed that Japan should take Formosa including the Pescadores. This will be an advantage to England, for England cannot allow European powers to disturb the Southern Pacific, which is the high road towards English Eastern possessions and the Australian Continent, but the French in New Caledonia and the German in New Guinea, in any emergency might become a great menace towards the English naval supremcny, over the Southern Pacific. In that emergency, Japan, with her stronger fleet, will be the most suitable ally, whereas China whose fleet is useless, would be of no assistance to England, and therefore England should help Japan to take Formosa, including the Pescadores.

2. Commercial.

1. What England wants is to consolidate her own world-wide Imperial interests, namely, 1st, the development of the Indian national wealth, 2ndly, the Chinese and the Eastern trades and 3rdly the inter-colonial commercial expansion. Any one of these three commercial interests of England in the East is naturally envied by other European powers, i. e. by Russia, France and even Germany. But any of these English commercial expansions will stimulate the Japanese foreign trade simply from the geographical position of Japan as "an international deposit," so to speak for the English commerce, and also Japan can exchange all natural productions with India, Canada, Australia and the East generally. Japanese influence encourages trade, but the Chinese Government prevents it.

2. English trade with the East consists in iron and steel works and cotton industry, and for a considerable time, Japan will continue to import all English machines, and must also import Lancashire goods, not only for her own consumption but also as the Agent for Korea and China.

3. Social.

England has already her own great moral influence on Japan. All Japanese young men are and will be educated with English books and ideas. In other words, English ideas are assimilated by the Japanese people, and therefore they are most sympathetic towards England more than any other country or ally in the world and then England therefore, has every interest in retaining the sympathy of Japan.

From the above statements, it appears that Japan is the natural ally of England, and therefore it is to the English interest even to assist and not oppose the reasonable claims of Japan in the peace negotiations.

ENGLAND WILL OBTAIN

1. A safeguard against future aggression of Russia in China or Korea.
2. A useful ally in case of a conflict with the French Squadron in the Southern Pacific.

Before concluding the present chapter, we must give details concerning the commercial relations between Japan and England. The most forcible way to express these relations is that the trade returns of Japan show that England takes the largest share of business with Japan, and as an evidence for this statement, let us give some figures :—

TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN AND ENGLAND

Years	Total of Trade *yen*	Exported to England *yen*	Imported to Japan *yen*
1868	26,246,545	Unknown	Unknown
1873	49,739,530	5,169,153	11,907,182
1877	50,769,425	6,319,522	15,679,111
1887	96,711,933	3,478,729	18,970,544
1897	382,435,849	8,481,196	65,406,200
1907	926,880,219	22,443,305	116,245,070
1908	814,503,135	25,521,404	107,794,569

TRADE WITH ENGLAND FOR 1908

	Export *yen*	Import *yen*
British India	13,631,541	49,328,437
Hongkong	18,538,739	1,115,530
British Straits Settlements	5,344,126	2,702,114
England	5,521,404	107,794,569
British America	3,130,681	1,119,671
Australia	5,285,322	2,993,705

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERING OR CLEARING FROM HARBOURS 1907

Vessels	Clearing	Entering	Vessels	Clearing	Entering
Chinese	51	52	American	366	377
Korean	41	42	Russian	170	177
British	2,215	2,269	Norwegian	333	348
French	130	133	Dutch	93	98
German	666	673			

3. A greater stimulus for Engli h goods than for the German, which are generally in active movement in the East.

4. The developmen at large of all English trade in the East.

5. The deepest gratitude from the sympathetic Japanese and therefore in case of any emergency of England in the future Japan will heartily assist England as her natural ally.

6. The use of the Japanese naval stations. England will have no need to increase any Eastern Fleet, still less will it be necessary to enlarge Hongkong naval port which even if enlarged would not be sufficient for England's emergencies in the East

7. England therefore can keep the peace of the East permanently with the sole help of Japan. But if England assists China or Russia or does not assist Japan in the impending peace, and if Russia and France assist China, then England can check Japanese expansion, but what will be the result? I conclude as follows :—

a. Russia after the Siberian Railway is established or the Russian Squadron in the Pacific increased, will be able to obtain the strongest position in the Pacific.

b. The Far East will still further tempt the ambition of Russia, France and Germany in its political and commercial aspects.

c. The most vital question for the English interest is this that England may lose this great opportunity of having the Japanese sympathy in the future and naturally anti-English feeling in political, commercial and social aspects must prevail in such a patriotic nation as Japan

d. Japan therefore, in the future, might be tempted to side with other powers when England found itself in some difficulty.

In preparing this memorandum, I desire to say that I am not an official, nor do I speak officially. I am only a student, sent here to study English institutions and international relations. I am well acquainted with the feeling of my country towards England and the views that I have put down with regard to the desires of my countrymen to work with England for the protection of the East from any aggression or attack by a third power or powers are, I believe, the views of my countrymen generally.

STATISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IN THE FOREIGN TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN AND ENGLAND FOR 1907

(British Straits Settlements included)

Exports to England

Articles	Amount *yen*
Rice	903,454
Tea	1,161,178
Camphor	1,385,266
Cotton Yarn	1,094,251
Habutae	12,672,793
Silk Handkerchiefs	1,798,663
Undershirts and Drawers of Cotton knit	3,108,340
Copper	9,507,256
Straw Plaits and Chip Braids	2,109,950
Matches	4,461,289
Coal	7,949,446
Porcelains, Earthen Wares	1,082,175

Imported from England

Articles	Amount *yen*
Soda, caustic	1,146,564
Sulphur, crude	8,019,301
Ginned Cotton	60,732,940
Cotton Yarn	1,893,907
Shirting and Sheeting, raw	6,935,730
„ „ „ white	1,262,571
Cotton Prints	2,280,032
„ Satin	2,001,570
Umbrella Cloth	1,616,740
Wool	10,300,556
Woolen Cloth	7,067,949
Iron and Copper (Pigs, ingots, slabs etc)	5,142,474
Tinned Iron Plates or Sheets	1,270,847
Iron Plates and Copper Plates	5,366,714
Iron and Copper Galvanized Sheets	5,042,714
„ „ „ Hoops and Bands.	2,220,811
Pipes and Tubes	1,764,658
Tin	1,346,862
Materials for Building, Bridge Construction and Posts for Electric Wire	1,251,814
Insulated Electric Wire	1,215,184
Bicycles and Tricycles	1,098,868
Steamers	2,268,624
Boilers, Locomotives	1,212,933
Spinning Machines	3,447,807

THE PRESENT AMOUNT OF FOREIGN CAPITAL (End of December 1909)

Grand Total ... 2,004,716,460 *yen*

The particulars are as follows :—

FOREIGN LOANS (December 20th 1909)

	yen	
9% British Sterling Loan	10,000,000	London
7% „ „ „	24,000,000	„
Military Loan (Issued 1895—96)	43,000,000	„
4% British Sterling Loan	100,000,000	„
5% Imperial Loan (Issued 1901—2)	50,000,000	„
The First Foreign Loan	100,000,000	London, New York
The Second „	120,000,000	„
The Third „	300,000,000	„
The Fourth „	„	London, New York, Germany
The Fifth „	500,000,000	London, New York, Paris, Germany
The Sixth „	230,000,000	London, Paris
Total	1,777,000,000	

MUNICIPAL LOAN (December 20th 1909)

	yen
Tokyo Municipal Loan	15,000,000
Osaka Harbour Works Loan	3,500,000
Yokohama Municipal Loan	3,170,000
Osaka „ „	30,849,400
Nagoya „ „	8,000,000
Yokohama Gas Loan	648,000
Kofu Municipal Loan	1,000,000
Kobe Water Works Loan	250,000
Yokohama Water Works Loan	900,000
Kyoto Municipal Loan	18,000,000
Total	81,317,400

THE PRESENT AMOUNT OF FOREIGN CAPITAL FOR DIFFERENT ENTERPRISES

(December 20th 1909)

	yen		*yen*
Banks	20,000,000	Gas Works	3,000,000
Railways	90,000,000	Paper Milling	1,539,060
Electric Railway	9,800,000	Oil Manufacture	1,000,000
Navigation	4,000,000	Electric Light	2,000,000
Mining	10,000,000	Miscellaneous	1,550,000
Spinning	3,500,000	Total	146,389,060

CONCLUSION

We have now come to the conclusion. Since the opening of the country, Japan has been indebted to numerous influences brought from foreign countries, but none is so great as that of the Anglo-Saxons. Their warm sympathy and friendship shown during the past fifty years are beyond our power of description. As elsewhere stated, we now fill the most active place in the history of the world. Japan no longer stands outside the pale of international political activity. They are no longer weak and ignorant heathen nor are they despised yellow people. Is it now the duty of the Japanese to harmonize the cardinal virtues of Bushido inherited from our forefathers with the new ideas brought over from the Occidental countries, and acting upon the best political principle calculated to further the interests of humanity at large to reciprocate the good will of advanced nations. Such is the ambition and conviction of the fifty million inhabitants of Japan.

We are convinced of the fact that in the diplomatic history of the Orient, Japan and England play the most humane and glorious rôle. May this illustrious policy last forever! May the highly esteemed characteristics of the Anglo-Saxons—the deep consciousness of self-confidence, the retention of cool-headedness and common sense on all occasions and the equanimity with which they move in the world—influence the peoples of other countries!

JAPAN AND FOREIGN EXHIBITIONS PREVIOUS TO THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION

The Anglo-Japanese Exhibition is the natural result of the friendship existing for the past fifty years. Two different races, one in the east the other in the west, united for the maintenance of the world's peace, to further the happiness of humanity and to contribute to the progress of society. That the Empire of Japan with characteristic energy, digested the foreign civilization which sprang up among the Aryan race, goes to make a weighty and palpable contribution to the world's interests, and the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition aims at the presentation of the actual condition and past history of Japan for the observation of the world. Thus Japan participates in the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in a different sense from that in which she took part in the previous exhibitions of the world. Let us now have the opportunity for making comparsion between the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition and previous ones, because such a comparison tends to help us in understanding the real importance of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition. Japan's participation in the International Exhibitions may be divided into four periods.

1. Japan as she was first introduced to the world's powers.
2. Japan after the Japan-China war.
3. Japan after the Japan-Russian war.
4. Japan that formed an alliance with Great. Britain.

1. Japan as she was first introduced to the world's powers

Japan's industrial and social condition was for the first time brought to the notice of other nations of the world in 1873, when the 5th International Exhibition was held in Vienna, Austria. To be sure, in the 4th International Exhibition held in Paris in 1867, the Tokugawa Government and Lords exhibited a few articles, and in 1871, at the request of the Industrial Exhibition held under the control of the Industrial and Technical Organizations of America, the Government instructed business men in Tokyo to make a few exhibits, but all these were but partial, and could not be regarded as the work of the whole Empire of Japan. Then what were the impressions left upon the minds of the people of the world when her exhibits were shown in the Austrian Exhibition? With the exception of a very few, the general mass of people in Europe were entirely ignorant of the condition of Japan and by some Japan was regarded as a dependency of China. Therefore, when they, for the first time, saw the Japanese articles in the Exhibition, they were amazed at the progress of Japan and regarded her with a deep sense of respect, and manifested a keen desire to purchase Japanese articles. People of all nationalities flocked to the Japanese Department, and the demand for Japanese articles grew very rapidly. Even those articles left over from the Parisian Exhibition of 1867 were all sold out. Under these favorable circumstances, an offer came from Alexander Park & Co. to make a purchase of all the buildings and accessories in the Japanese garden in order to take it over to England for the purpose of converting the same into a shop where Japanese articles were to be sold. Negotiations were made with our commissioners regarding the purchase of the building and the manufacturing of Japanese articles, in response to which request the Japanese Government sold the entire garden to the firm and a contract was made with them by Messrs. Matsuo and Iwai to make articles. The wonderful success in these initiatve attempts increased the activity of the foreign trade of Japan and made her an indispensable factor in International Exhibitions held later. The victory that Japan won over China in 1894 brought about participation in numerous exhibitions in the course of a few years. We give herewith some figures concerning the international exhibitions.

The 1st—The International Exhibition held in Vienna Austria (1873)

	yen
Expenses for Exhibits	520,585
The Number of Exhibitors—the Government and the people	
The Number of Exhibits...	—
The Space for Exhibits	—

The 2nd—The London Annual International Exhibition (1874)

Expenses for Exhibits 8,982
The Number of Exhibitors—the Government and the people
The Number of Exhibits... ... ... —
The Space for Exhibits ... ... —

The 3rd—The Melbourne International Exhibition, Australia (1875)

Expenses for Exhibits 2,229
The Number of Exhibitors—the people 7
The Number of Exhibits ... ... —
Exhibits Valued 13,129
The Space for Exhibits ... ... —

The 4th—The International Exhibition of Philadelphia, America (1876)

Expenses for Exhibits 359,545
The Number of Exhibitors—the Government and the people (latter being 233)
The Number of Exhibits ... ... —
The Space for Exhibits ... ... —

The 5th—The International Exhibition of Paris, France (1878)

Expenses for Exhibits 213,242
The Number of Exhibitors—the Government and the people (latter being 262)
The Number of Exhibits 45,316
The Space for Exhibits ... ... —

The 6th—The Exhibition of Sydney, Australia (1879)

Expenses for Exhibits 29,817
The Number of Exhibitors—the Government and the people (latter being 96)
The Number of Exhibits 714
The Space for Exhibits ... ... —

The 7th—The Exhibition of Melbourne, Australia (1880)

Expenses for Exhibits 33,014
The Number of Exhibitors—the Government and the people (latter being 978)
The Number of Exhibits 167
The Space for Exhibits... ... ... —

The 8th—The Berlin Fishery Exhibition, Germany (1880)

Expenses for Exhibits ... ... —
The Number of Exhibitors—the Government
The Number of Exhibits ... ... —
The Space for Exhibits ... ... —

The 9th—The Mining Exhibition, Germany (1881)

Expenses for Exhibits 1,500
The Number of Exhibitors—the Govnemernt
The Number of Exhibits ... ... —
The Space for Exhibits ... ... —

The 10th—The International Cotton Exhibition of Atlanta, America (1881)

Expenses for Exhibits ... ... —
The Number of Exhibitors—the Government
The Number of Exhibits 1
The Space for Exhibits ... ... —

The 11th—The Domestic Industrial Exhibition of Triest, Austria (1882)

Expenses for Exhibits 415
The Number of Exhibitors—the Government
The Number of Exhibits 447
The Space for Exhibits ... ... —

The 12th—The Exhibition at Antwerp, Holland (1883)

Expenses for Exhibits 19,980
The Number of Exhibitors—the Government
The Number of Exhibits ... ... —
The Space for Exhibits ... ... —

The 13th—The Technical and Industrial Exhibition of Boston, America (1883)

Expenses for Exhibits 10,000
The Number of Exhibitors—the people 7
The Number of Exhibits ... ... —
The Space for Exhibits ... ... —

The 14th—The International Fishery Exposition of London, England (1883)

Expenses for Exhibits 2,400
The Number of Exhibitors—the Government
The Number of Exhibits ... ... —
The Space for Exhibits ... ... —

The 15th—The London Sanitary Exhibition (1884)

Expenses for Exhibits 24,071
The Number of Exhibitors—the Government
The Number of Exhibits 1,680
The Space for Exhibits ... ... —

The 16th—The Horticultural Exposition of St. Petersburg, Russia (1884)

Expenses for Exhibits 10,000
The Number of Exhibitors—the Government
The Number of Exhibits... ... ... —
The Space for Exhibits ... ... —

The 17th—The Silvan Exhibition of Edinburgh, England (1884)

Expenses for Exhibits 19,365
The Number of Exhibitors—the Government
The Number of Exhibits 35
The Space for Exhibits ... ... —

The 18th—The International Industrial and Cotton Centenary Exhibition of New Orleans, America (1884)

Expenses for Exhibits 15,500
The Number of Exhibitors—the Government and the people 58
The Number of Exhibits ... ... —
The Space for Exhibits ... ... —

The 19th—The London International Exhibition of Inventions (1885)

Expenses for Exhibits 27,517
The Number of Exhibitors—the Government and the people
The Number of Exhibits 10,390
The Space for Exhibits ... ... —

The 20th—The Metal Works Exhibition of Neurenburg, Germany (1885)

Expenses for Exhibits 33,000
The Number of Exhibitors—the people 99
The Number of Exhibits 492
The Space for Exhibits ... ... —

The 21st—The International Exhibition of Barcelona, Spain (1888)

Expenses for Exhibits 23,000
The Number of Exhibitors—the Government and the people (latter being 160)
The Number of Exhibits 570
The Space for Exhibits ... ... —

The 22nd—The International Exhibition of Paris, France (1889) *yen*

Expenses for Exhibits 130,000
The Number of Exhibitors—the Government and the people (latter being 462)
The Number of Exhibits 5,929
The Space for Exhibits ... ... —

The 23rd—The International Commercial Exhibition attached to the Industrial Exhibition, Hamburg, Germany, (1889)

Expenses for Exhibits 5,000
The Number of Exhibitors—the Government
The Number of Exhibits 343
The Space for Exhibits ... ... —

The 24th—The International Prison Exposition of St. Petersburg, Russia (1890)

Expenses for Exhibits 5,314
The Number of Exhibitors—the Government
The Number of Exhibits 55
The Space for Exhibits ... ... —

The 25th—The Columbian World's Exhibition of Chicago, America (1893)

Expenses for Exhibits 630,766
The Number of Exhibitors—the Government and the people (latter being 2,555)
The Number of Exhibits 16,513
The Space for Exhibits... ... ... —

Since 1873 when at the International Exhibition in Vienna, Austria, Japan was brought to the notice of the world, several decades have passed during which Japan has made striking progress both in her home administration and in foreign diplomatic relations. Once or several times a year, Japan took part in foreign exhibitions so as to obtain materials for her own development and set forth the real ability of Japan to the world, but her real position was not so easily appreciated, giving rise to all manner of misconceptions; but after the Japan-China war in 1894 other nations of the world came to pay their attention to Japan in particular, and as frequently referred to before, in 1902, England came to join hands with Japan, whose relations with other powers of the world was changed, introducing a new epoch in the history of Japan. Naturally, Japan's relation to exhibitions must differ from those of previous period.

2. Japan after the Japan-China War

Japan entered into a new epoch and her attitude toward other powers must be radically changed. A perusal of the papers relating to the Parisian Exhibition of 1900 will give both a new and totally different impression from what we have at present. In one of the invitations from the French government, there occurred the following paragraph.

"The French Republic is particularly desirous of Japan's participation in this great undertaking because thus on the vast stage Japan's industrial development will be introduced to other nations, while at the same time, the artists of Japan whom France regards with sincere admiration shall be given a splendid opportunity to cope with the advanced nations of the world."

Mr. Sone, the Japanese Minister to France at that time wrote us to the following effect:—

"That the Empire of Japan which has manifested military glory, should participate in this exhibition affords a splendid opportunity to inform the public of our civil and literary progress, and therefore it is hoped that in this exhibition, Japan shall bear splendid fruits in consideration of her past experience."

In response to these words, a comparatively large appropriation was made for the exhibition. The Parisian Exhibition of 1900 resulted as follows:—

Expenses for participation ... 1,319,559 *yen*
Exhibitors ... ... The Government and the people (latter being 1,429)
The Number of Exhibits 40,074
The Space for Exhibits ... ... 1,226 *tsubo* (1 *tsubo*: 6 square feet)

Exhibits from Japan were highly welcomed in this Exhibition, and the deep interest shown was highly reciprocated. In 1901, in the International Exhibition held in Glasgow, England, Japan showed an equal zeal in participation. England took the initiative in starting an International Exhibition, but with the failure of the Exhibition held in South Kensington in 1874, America took the place of England which was regarded by the British as the cause for great regret, so that in 1888 the Municipality of Glasgow opened an International Exhibition with a capital of 250,000 pounds which resulted in a great success. Ten years after, an Industrial Exhibition on a large scale was contemplated in which Japan also took part with both keen interest and strong appreciation. Spaces obtained in that Exhibition were :—

	square feet		square feet
Russia	41,000	Others	3,000
France	27,000	Total	80,500
Japan	9,500		

Russia and France made preparations on a large scale which action was followed by Japan while the exhibits made by other nations comprised only one-third of Japan's. From these facts alone, we may gauge the depth of interest taken by the Japanese both officially and publicly. Japan organized the Association for Exhibits, to which the subsidies of the Government were given. The moral effect of the Exhibition was really great in bringing about an understanding between the people of the two countries. Figures for the International Exhibition of Glasgow (27th in order) are given below :—

Expenses for the Exhibits	57,718 *yen*
Exhibitors	69
The Number of Exhibits	5,102

Again the condition of the Foreign Exhibitions in which Japan participated just before the Japan-Russian war in 1905 is as follows :—

28th—The Oriental Agricultural and Technical Exhibition of Hanoe, Tongking, French Territory (1902)

Expenses	11,900 *yen*
Exhibitors	531
The Tonnage of Exhibits	150 tons
The Space for Exhibits	—

29th—The International Fishery Exhibition, St. Petersburg, Russia (1902)

Expenses	21,132 *yen*
Exhibitors	68
The Number of Exhibits	415
The Space for Exhibits	—

30th—St. Louis Exposition, America (1904)

Expenses	800,000 *yen*
Exhibitors	2,632
The Number of Exhibits	134,672
The Space for Exhibits	3,672 *tsubo*

31st—The Liege Exhibition, Belgium (1905)

Expenses	40,000 *yen*
Exhibitors	329
The Number of Exhibits	17,899
The Space for Exhibits	1,800 sq. m.m.

32nd—The Hudson Exhibition, America (1905)

Expenses	34,484 *yen*
Exhibitors	240
The Number of Exhibits	13,329
The Space for Exhibits	16,000 square feet

33rd—The International Exhibition, Milan, Italy (1905)

Expenses	Not known clearly
Exhibitors	42
The Number of Exhibits	424
The Space for Exhibits	135 square feet

3. Japan after the Japan-Russian War

The Japan-China war placed Japan in the highest position in the Orient, but did not permit her to rank among the first class nations of the world. But after the late unfortunate Japan-Russian war she was placed as equal among the great powers which were all ears and eyes to watch Japan and all her movements. Subsequently Japan's participation in the exhibitions produced totally different results. Formerly, the sense of curiosity caused the invitation of Japan, but now she was most soberly and seriously welcomed so that in all exhibitions held after the Japan-Russian war, opportunities would be given to foreigners for deeper study of Japan. Under the circumstances, both the Government and the people take the most active part in the participation in the exhibitions so as to enable foreigners to appreciate Japan and her real condition. During this period, we have the following :—

34th—The International Exhibition of James-Town, America (1907)

In this Exhibition, the Government did not take any active part, but the Japanese participated simply as the Association of Exhibitors, but particulars are not obtainable since the Association was dissolved before the publication of the report. Hence, we must be satisfied in giving the expenses for Exhibits only, which amounted to 12,768 *yen*.

35th—The International Decorative Fine Arts and Household Furniture Exhibition, Russia (1908)

Expenses	19,624 *yen*
Exhibitors	59
The Number of Exhibits	1,036
The Space for Exhibits	202 square m.m.

36th—Alaska Yukon Pacific Exhibition, America (1909)

Expenses	100,000 *yen*
Exhibitors	350
The Number of Exhibits	6,679
The Space for Exhibits	466 *tsubo*

4. Japan after the Anglo-Japanese Alliance

As was given above, Japan participated in exhibitions held abroad thirty-six times, and the International Exhibition held at Vienna, Austria (1873) was the initial attempt of Japan to connect herself with any international movement, and she was regarded as a sort of curio, but in the 37th Exhibition to be held thirty-seven years after, Japan in acting with England, proposed to hold an Exhibition in London, the greatest capital of the world. In reference to the causes which led up to the opening of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, we observed at length under the heading " General Remarks," so that we will at once proceed to describe the connections and conditions of both the Government and the people in Japan concerning the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.

The news about the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition was received for the first time by the Japanese at large in March 1908 when the Government explained the reasons and obtained the consent of the Imperial Diet to the expenses amounting to 1,800,000 *yen* which was unanimously approved by the members as well as the people at large. Thereupon the Government at once proceeded to the organization of the Exhibition Office. The Imperial Household showed general approbation towards the project, and Prince Fushimi was appointed the Honorary President under whom all the business of the Exhibition is to be managed.

President ... ... Baron K. Ōura, the Minister of Agriculture & Commerce
Vice-President ... ... Baron S. Matsudaira
Chief of the Commissioners ... Mr. H. Wada
Commissioners ... ... Messrs E. Okamoto, H. Yamawaki, U. Beppu

After the organization of the central organ, the Government appointed the Board of Advisers, selecting them from among the prominent men both in and out of official career. The following sixty one persons were appointed.

Viscount Watanabe (Chiaki), Messrs Ōmori (Shōichi), Hattori (Ichizō), Takasaki (Shinshō), Barons Sufu (Kōhei) and Ishimoto (Shinroku), Dr. Furuichi (Kōi), Messrs Tanaka (Yoshio), Murata (Tamotsu), Tsuji (Shinji), Nagasaki (Shōgo), Fukano (Ichizō), Drs. Hirai (Seijiro) and Kawamura (Jōjiro), Messrs Nakashoji (Ren), Wakatsuki (Reijiro), Oshikawa (Norikichi), Nakamura (Zekō), Ishizuka (Taizō), Okada (Ryōhei), Kato (Tomosaburō), Abe (Kō), Shirani (Takeshi), Ōshima (Kumaji), Ishii (Kikujiro), Ikki (Tokurō), Hirayama (Seishin), Dr. Nakazawa (Iwata), Teshima (Seiichi), Viscount Fukuwa (Itsujin), Masaki (Naohiko), Shimojō (Masao), Kondo (Rempei), Okura (Kihachirō), Sumitomo (Kichiemon), Sonoda (Kōkichi), Viscount Kano (Kyūgi), Masuda (Takashi), Takata (Shinzō), Matsukata (Kōjirō), Dr. Takamatsu (Toyokichi), Baron Takei (Morimasa), Ōtani (Kahei), Taketomi (Jibin), Dr. Hatoyama (Kazuo), Messrs Wada (Ishirō), Yamane (Shōji), Ito (Chōjirō), Yokoyama (Toraichirō), Hamana (Shimpei), Ogawa (Heikichi), Kawamada (Tokisaburō), Doi (Michio), Dr. Hiraga (Yoshisane), Messrs Nishimura (Jihei), Nakano (Buei), Iida (Shinhichi), Fujita (Heitarō), Nozawa (Genjirō), Kurusu (Sōbei), Okuda (Seika).

Among the people at large, the association for exhibits was organized which attends to the application of exhibitors and the arrangements of exhibits, etc. Among the members, Mr. Seishin Hirayama was appointed president and Messrs Ōtani, Takei and Shiota as advisers with several others, while the Dai Nippon Sericultural Association made efforts to settle the exhibit of sericultural articles, as such form one of the important features of our sericulture. The public at large welcomed the exhibition, and articles applied for reached 38,267. At first, the Government felt somewhat uneasy to fill up the space for Japanese exhibits, extending 6,741 *tsubo*, but now they have to exercise their minds as to the selection of these articles. The total number of articles in the exhibition is 19,943 and the number of exhibitors 1,286, from all classes of society—farmers, artisans, miners and others set forth before the eyes of the world the condition of the Japanese people without any reserve.

Classified according to prefectural differences, the exhibits are as follows :—

	No. of Exhibitors Applying	No. of Exhibitors Accepted	No. of Exhibits Submitted	No. of Exhibits Accepted
Hokkaido	1	1	8	8
Tokyo	206	198	6,171	3,994
Kyoto	215	213	4,992	3,269
Osaka	155	149	4,945	2,384
Kanagawa	149	145	4,041	1,427
Hyogo	38	36	1,681	463
Nagasaki	14	14	952	615
Niigata	24	24	307	165
Gumma	34	34	219	219
Tochigi	21	21	139	139
Nara	22	22	598	420
Miye	18	17	303	199
Aichi	66	65	1,964	1,026
Shidzuoka	18	18	2,817	972
Yamanashi	13	13	100	80
Shiga	30	30	759	197
Gifu	29	28	1,759	694

Nagano	10	10	160	122
Miyagi	5	5	53	40
Fukushima	5	5	120	84
Iwate	2	1	50	23
Aomori	6	5	190	190
Yamagata	5	5	10	10
Akita	5	5	84	54
Fukui	3	3	203	149
Ishikawa	33	35	390	360
Toyama	46	42	953	308
Shimane	9	9	131	83
Okayama	10	10	39	42
Hiroshima	9	9	204	139
Yamaguchi	1	1	30	7
Wakayama	6	6	195	142
Tokushima	13	13	68	26
Kagawa	12	12	252	202
Ehime	9	9	73	48
Kōchi	7	7	45	38
Fukuoka	22	22	724	630
Saga	16	15	1,756	631
Kumamoto	12	12	159	160
Kagoshima	9	9	583	144
Okinawa	8	8	28	28
Japanese residing in America	1	1	12	12
Total	1,318	1,826	32,867	19,943

In addition to all these exhibits on the part of the people, the Japanese government has made arrangements to exhibit such articles showing the historical career of social and industrial developments and the progress of other institutions in a chronological order.

	No. of Exhibitors	No. of Exhibits		No. of Exhibitors	No. of Exhibits
Educational	43	3,083	Mining	20	657
Agricultural	166	1,112	Marine Production.	64	3,510
Horticultural	10	2,842	Sericultural	260	260
Forestry	36	348	Food stuffs	49	187
Hunting	3	96	Total	651	12,095

In short, the past and present miniature of Japan will be constructed in London. In the course of our description, let us give details of the careers of the exhibitors and those relating to exhibits for the benefit of our readers.

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE EXHIBITS

The Japanese department of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition covers an area of 242,700 square feet (inclusive of the Spot Sale Department). Japan has been connected with exhibitions in various foreign countries more than thirty times, but in none of these has she occupied such a large space for her exhibits. In the International Exhibition at St. Louis 1904, Japan participated on a grand scale, but the exhibits of the Japanese in the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition are double of those of the St. Louis Exposition.

In the Japanese department, there will be set forth most graphically not only the civilization of Japan, the development of industry and the natural resources, but in order to show the steps taken in the progress of Japanese civilization, historical outlines of education, army and navy, communication and other institutions together with ancient fine arts will be exhibited. In other words, the Japanese department will give a full explanation of both ancient and modern civilization, also a history of the development of productive industry and natural resources of Japan. A miniature Japan both past and present will be built up in London.

When Japan participated in the opening of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, and the business transactions were started, the Japan Exhibition Bureau at once carried into effect the above mentioned plans and invited the people to send exhibits to the Exhibition, over which the people at large became quite enthusiastic, so that they expressed most ardently their desire to participate in the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition. The intensity of the desire as we have just observed has never yet been experienced in connection with any preceding exhibition. The space for the Japanese Exhibits as arranged with the British authorities has actually become insufficient. Let us give a general idea concerning these exhibits.

In Building No. 12, in connection with the Woodlane gate, a gate painted red, will be built after the gate of the Kasuga shrine, at the entrance of the building while the right and left wings will be surrounded by porticos. Along both sides in front of the gate, there will be a vista of numerous lanterns while in the background will be shown a cedar forest. Visitors to the Exhibition will be charmed at the outset with the grand and imposing decorations. In this Building there will be 12 sections comprising the following topics :—

1 Customs of the Primitive period.
2 Those of the Nara period.
3 Those of the Heian period.
4 do.
5 Those of the Fujiwara period.
6 Gen-pei (Taira and Minamoto) period.
7 Customs of the Kamakura period.
8 Those of the Ashikaga period.
9 Those of the Momoyama period.
10 Those of the Tokugawa period.
11 Tea Rooms.
12 Customs of present Japan.

In each of these sections there will be arranged statues, various tools and instruments showing the customs of various periods, and as a background scene there will be sketches expressing the modes of Japanese living in successive stages, while by several other means, the customs and manners of the people from the primitive period to the present will be shown, thus displaying historical transformations and developments of Japanese customs and manners.

Articles of Industry :—In Building No. 13, connected with Building No. 12, dyed textile fabrics will form the centre of the exhibits around which there will be exhibited embroidery, textile fabrics, lace, screens, carpets, stencil matting, furniture and paper articles, which, in contrast with the industrial articles in Building No. 47 set forth the designs and artistic skill characteristic of the Japanese. In this department, the Tokyo Exhibits Confederate Association has secured a space covering an area of 51 *tsubo* on which a building painted in rich colours, and designed after the fashion of temples is constructed wherein will be arranged statues as in a procession at the time when the feudal lords of Tokugawa period went up to the capital in their service to the Shogun. This forms a rest room for visitors. Opposite to this the Kyoto Accommodation Association secured a space of 98 *tsubo*, and built as an entrance a gate which bears a close resemblance to the Higurashi gate of the Honganji (temple) while a building designed after that of the Taikyokuden (palace) is constructed in which will be exhibited samples and photographs of the special products of Kyoto ; it will also be appropriated as another resting place for visitors. Messrs Iida Shinhichi and Kawashima Jimbei will each build a room for the purpose of exhibiting elaborately dyed fabrics and various varieties of embroidery made by them while the Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha will build a sample room where there will be exhibited such articles as are handled by them. There will also be seen in this department the furniture and decorations of Mr. Ozawa Shintaro, the family Buddhist shrine of Mr. Yamanaka Seihichi and the household furniture of Messrs. Yamanaka and Co., while there are special chambers for exhibits of screens, carpets, muslin of Osaka and textile fabrics of Tanaka and Nishimura of Kyoto, besides special decorative exhibits of the Sowa and Fuji Gas Spinning Co., those of photographers, the Kokkasha, Kyukyodo and *habutaye*

of Fukushima and Ishikawa. In short, this department will comprise almost all the articles characteristic of Japanese industry which we hope will dazzle the eyes of Englishmen.

Mining Industry:—In Building No. 21 which stands next to Building No. 13, there will be introduced four sections; namely—mining, agriculture, fishery, food-stuffs and drinks. Along both sides facing the British building, exhibits for mining and agriculture will be displayed while next to mining exhibits, there will be food stuffs and drinks but next to the agricultural articles there will be placed fishery exhibits. In reference to the mining exhibits, prominent and influential miners in Japan will exhibit Japan's principal mining products while the actual conditions of selections and cupellation of ores in principal mines will be shown. The models will be put into motion by electric processes. Besides these, the Mining Bureau, the Geologic Survey Institute and Iron Foundry will exhibit samples of mineral ores and finished articles under their respective control, and by means of various statistics, the present condition of the mining world of Japan will be made plain to foreign visitors.

Agricultural Industry:—Among agricultural products, we may mention first of all, arrangements regarding sericulture and filature. The Sericultural Institue of Japan will exhibit by means of models and figures, all the stages of filature beginning with the hatching of silk worms to the weaving of silk fabrics. The Dai Nippon Filature Association will exhibit raw silk made by 160 dealers and cocoons by over 100 dealers so that with raw silk and cocoons, a miniature Mt. Fuji 20 feet in height will be built, and at its foot will be shown the river Fuji. The planting of rice sprouts, wheat cutting in early summer, and the autumnal harvesting will be shown by means of drawings and figures. Thus the general outline of our agriculture and principal agricultural products will be exhibited on a grand scale by way of setting forth actual results of various experiments, conditions of crops and agricultural statistics which are calculated to show the present condition of our agriculture and the exploitation of natural resources.

Fishery:—In reference to marine products we may mention pearls, corals, sea-pen and shells, while fish oil, whale oil, cod oil, shell work and shell buttons, and Japanese isinglass will be exhibited by principal marine product suppliers and manufacturers. Various fishing gear and models of fishing boats, together with different forms of fishery will be explained by models and photographs, and the beautiful scenery of lake Biwa, and cormorant fishing of Nagara river will be shown in models, the former for the purpose of showing fish-culture and the latter, the method of catching fish. From crude wooden fishing boats to the up-to-date foreign fishing vessels, all will be exhibited for the purpose of showing various steps in improvements. To these exhibits will be attached specimens of fish, sketches of fish culture and fishing statistics and photographs.

Food Stuffs:—The food stuffs and drinks produced from our marine and agricultural industries will include such products as dried and tinned fish, fruits and vegetables, *sake*, *mirin*, *soy*, cakes, and millet syrups etc. The Government Experimental Brewery under the control of the Department of Finance will set forth results of their experience in brewing *sake* etc.

Articles of Exhibit from Newly Acquired and Leased Territories:—In Building No. 23 there will be exhibited articles from Formosa, Korea, Kwantong province and South Manchurian Railways, while other exhibits showing the condition of productive industry, natural resources and civilization of these districts will be shown. To give outlines of these exhibits we may mention that both the Kwantong Civil Administration and the South Manchurian Railway Co., secured a space of 67 tsubo for the purpose of presenting the actual condition of South Manchuria. There will be built in this connection a tower which will serve as a resting place and there will be exhibited a tower made of various products and the scene of loading beans in a wagon drawn by seven horses. The Residency General of Korea will build a characteristic gate such as found in Korea; in right and left flanks there will be provided porticos which will serve for exhibits, while a model of Korea in a reduced scale of $^1/_{25}$ will be shown, all being calculated to show conditions of Korea both before and after the establishment of the Residency General. The Formosan government will erect a building characteristic of Formosa which will serve for exhibits of both natural and technical products of the island, and the condition of the crude savages and the natives will be exhibited in panoramic view. Besides which there will be exhibited the camphor tower and specimens of timber and bamboo, and various houses. A vast amount of expense has been incurred in connection with the

exhibits from the above mentioned places, and they will not only serve to explain the present condition of the new territory, but also may be regarded as the most attractive sights of all.

Army:—In building No. 24, exhibits from the Military Department will prove most attractive. In the center of the premises there will be a gate with a gable, with walls on both left and right sides, while the total area inside will be divided into four sections where there will be exhibited various armaments and military articles used in the Osaka campaign, the Boshun war, Civil war of Saigo and Japan-China war, while in the background there will be pictorial representations of different battle scenes in those times. Among military articles there will be exhibited uniforms used by Generals (at that time) Yamagata and Oyama during the Boshun War.

Navy:—Next to exhibits of the Military Department there will be exhibited articles from the Naval Department among which our eyes will be delighted with miniature ships used during the middle ages and also that of the man-of-war, Kuiama, launched quite recently, showing developments in war ships in this country. The latter is a miniature 12 feet in length, 3 feet in width and 5 feet in height. Besides these there will be shown various naval statistics regarding war ships, torpedo boats, the number of naval men, the amount of expenses and cases of illness or casualities, while there will also be exhibits of naval uniforms and medical instruments and charts, all to show naval developments.

Communication:—Close by the naval exhibits, with a view to showing the development of our communication services, such old systems as that of stage messengers, official letter carriers, the communication in campaign fields, post horses, post stages and communication by flag signals are shown both by models and sketches in separate sections, each of 6 feet in width, 3 feet in height and 3 feet in depth. Besides mail carriers in the ancient methods of communications there will be provided the model of a house 15 feet square in which there will be arranged statues of postmen and telegram deliverers by which the condition of post, telegraph, exchange services as well as the collection and delivery of mail matters and distribution of telegrams will be explained. A miniature wireless telegraph office and railway mail carriage will be provided. In order to show the development of ship building, miniatures of Japanese ships called the "Sengoku-bune" as well as those of modern merchant-men together with photographs, sketches and models of light-houses, and other navigation provisions will be exhibited.

Red Cross Society:—In this building, the Red Cross Society of Japan will display the results of their work explaining the development and present condition of the Society. The microscopic laboratory under the control of Dr. Kitazato will set forth the results of his investigation.

Engineering:—The Seto Sand Protection and the Yodogawa Improvement Engineering Works which perform marvels of engineering feats in Japan, will be explained both by models and sketches, while in order to show various developments made by Japan from time to time, a bird's eye view of typical agricultural villages, the ancient ceremony connected with divine services held in honour of agriculture and the Tsukiji Onraku Garden built by the famous regent Matsudaira Sadanobu during the Kansei period (1790), will be shown by means of drawings which will present the scenes of those times to the people.

Fine Arts:—In building No. 26 there will be the fine arts exhibits both old and new.

Education:—In building No. 47 there will be seen buildings, provisions and equipments of ancient institutes of learning, such as the Shohei school, schools of various clans, the Terakoya systems, the Kanazawa and Ashikaga libraries, all indicating historical developments. There will also be given historical representations of the development of Bushido, and subsequent growth of western learning and of the progress in the study of literature, languages, and history as well as philosophy. In addition to these, there will be exhibits selected from schools of various kinds both official and private.

Tokyo and Osaka Municipality:—Not far from the above mentioned buildings, the Municipality of Tokyo will exhibit, by means of various models and photographs, the past, present and future conditions of the city, while the city of Osaka will exhibit such articles of industry as are worthy of representing the industrial aspect of Osaka in connection with which there will be exhibited porcelains, lacquer wares, cloissoné, pearls, paper and copper wares, bamboo work, folding and ordinary fans.

Various Kinds of Manufactures:—In fact the industrial exhibits will occupy one half of this building. Mikimoto Kōkichi will erect a building resembling an ancient palanquin for the purpose of exhibiting his elaborate pearl articles, while special rooms for exhibits will be provided by Andō Jubei for his cloissonés, by Nakamura Kinosuke for his ivory work, and by the Hamamatsu Musical Instruments Co. and Sudzuki Masakichi for their musical instruments. There will also be exhibited various articles from the Hat Manufacturing Co., porcelain wares by the Nozawa Gumi, Ishikawa and Mōri Kōjiro, while lanterns will be exhibited by Sudzuki Toramatsu. Articles made of paper and printed matter from the Shimbishoin will be decorative. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha will have special decorations made of flowers, cherry blossoms, maples and pines as well as artificial flowers, birds and insects. Close by, the Mitsubishi and the Okura (Kihachiro) will have rooms for exhibits.

Forestry:—Next to the industrial exhibits will be the forest products and game. Among exhibits made in connection with forests there is a large library of the Momoyama period made of various woods. There will also be specimens of timber and bamboo as well as numerous forestry products in addition to which there will be exhibited models of conveyance and storing of timbers from the Imperial forests.

Games:—Stuffed birds and animals found in all parts of Japan and its territory will be exhibited as they are in the zoological gardens while a miniature of the hunting of wild ducks, a method peculiar to Japan, as well as various things for hunting will be exhibited which no doubt will create a considerable amount of interest among visitors.

GENERAL EXPLANATION OF THE LISTS OF EXHIBITS FOR THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION

On April 24th 1909, at the meeting of Advisers to the Exhibition, Baron Oura, Superintendent of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition made a speech pointing out the policy relating to the management of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, the gist of which may be given as follows:—

"... ... ... By way of explaining the outlines of the composition of the Anglo-Japanese exhibition it may be first of all, important to make mention of the success attained by the Anglo-French Exhibition held in London last year, under warm support both from the authorities and the people at large. Mr. Kiralfray, the chief commissioner of the said Exhibition approached the Japanese Ambassador in London requesting him to hold the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in the year 1909, the year after the conclusion of the Anglo-French Exhibition utilizing various provisions already made. Perceiving that such a scheme would be conducive to the deepening of friendly feelings and the development of commercial relations between the two countries, the Government decided to take part in the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in 1910, and as a consequence to the natural investigation made by Mr. Wada, the Chief Commissioner and his suite introduced a bill for 1,800,000 *yen* to the 25th session of the Imperial Diet, with which to meet expenses required for such participation. The Anglo-Japanese Exhibition thus formed will be based upon and managed under the same principle, scale and arrangement, as the Anglo-French Exhibition. A prince of the Imperial blood has assumed the position of Honorary Superintendent, while more than thirty nobles and gentlemen have been appointed members of the Committee. Such being the causes which led to the formation of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, the policy of its management must naturally vary from that of any participation in the preceding international exhibitions. It is needless to say that they will make exhibits of such articles relating to our civilization, national resources and productive industries so as to contribute towards commercial and trade expansions. In addition to these, outlines of the development of our civilization, fine arts, productive industry, military systems, communication and of various other institutions will be shown while exhibits showing historic changes in the costumes and manners of the people, and explaining the causes of this development of our national fortunes will be made so as to deepen and solidify the unchanged friendly relation which exists between the countries In order to establish this policy and obtain rich fruits from our efforts, it is neccessary that both the people and Government should bend their united efforts ... ..."

On the 27th of the same month, regulations for exhibitors were published, in which the authorities made certain declarations, the gist of which runs as follows:—

"... ... ... The total amount of trade done by Great Britain is figured at 6,500,000,000 *yen*, yet exports from Japan do not exceed 24,000,000 *yen* notwithstanding that England is a free trade country. Such a state of affairs must be attributed to the want of opportunities for giving publicity to our products, so that the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition is a fine opportunity for developing trade relations

between Japan and England. It is hoped therefore that exhibitors will pay attention to these points by exhibiting only articles of superior quality thereby extending the market, thus meeting the desires of the authorities."

1. "In making exhibits, the productive capacity of the people should be concentrated so that the whole nation would act unitedly. We must be guided by the principle that a decisive fight will be fought in the world's market, so that it would be well to act unitedly and choose only articles of excellent quality." Since then, in pursuance of this policy, relating to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition the Government has made great efforts to obtain only what is best. Regulations regarding judges, retail offices, special grants to exhibitors, catalogues, lists of exhibits, classification of fine articles, all matters of freights and discounts, sections for ordinary articles etc. were issued while notices were given as to packing and transportation. The authorities have classified exhibits as follows:

Classification of Exhibits

Group 1. Education.

Group 2. Fine Arts.

Group 3a. Common Artistic Production.

Typography.—Plant, methods and products. Various Printing Processes. Specimens of Drawings, reduced by mechanical or by photographic processes.

Photography.—Materials, Appliances, Processes and Products. Books, Book-binding, Newspapers, Posters, Reviews, and Other Periodicals. Appliances and Products.

Maps and Apparatus for Geography, Cosmography and Topography.

Coins and Medals, Mathematical and Scientific Instruments.

Group 3b.

Medicine and Surgery. Hygiene and Sanitary Appliances.

Musical Instruments. Appliances, Processes and Products.

Theatrical Appliances and Plant.

Group 4. Mechanical Engineering.

Steam Engines, Condensers, Boilers, Feed Heaters, Superheaters and Steam Engine Accessories.

Various kinds of Engines, Hot Air, Gas, Compressed Air, Gas Producers.

General Machinery. Apparatus for the transmission of power. Recording Instruments, Testing Machines, Pumps, Hydraulic Presses, Air Compressors, &c. Machine Tools. Metal Working Plant, Cutting Tools, Grinding Machinery, Machine Appliances and Accessories. Wood-working Plant, Hand Tools and Fittings.

Group 5. Electricity.

Mechanical Production and Utilization of Electricity. Dynamos, Motors, Transformers, Application of Electricity to Mechanical Purposes, Safety Appliances.

Electro-Chemistry.

Electric Lighting, Lamps, Regulators, Switches and Installation Accessories.

Telegraphy and Telephony.

Various Appliances of Electricity. Measuring and Recording Instruments. Medical Electricity, Signals, Explosives, Indicators, Electric Furnaces, Heating Apparatus

Group 6a. Civil Engineering. Transportation.

Materials, Plant and Processes of Civil Engineering. Building Material, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Artificial Stone. Plant used in Coast Illumination, Buoys and Beacons. Plant used in Water and Gas Supply.

Models, Plans and Drawings of Public Works.

Group 6b.

Carriages and Wheelwrights' Work, Parts of Carriages, and Inventions connected with Carriage Building. Automobiles and Cycles.

Saddlery and Harness.

Group 6c.

Railway and Tramway Plant. Rolling stock, Permanent Ways, Signals, Statistics, Special Maps

and Works relating to Railways. Various systems of Railways and Tramways, Steam Travelling Cranes.

Materials and Plant used in the Mercantile Marine. Propelling Machinery and Equipment of Vessels and Boats, Life-boats and Apparatus for Saving Life at Sea.

Aeronautics.

Group 7. Agriculture.

Implements and Processes used in Rural Cultivation.

Appliances and Processes used in Vine Culture.

Appliances and Processes used in Agricultural Industries.

Agronomy. Agricultural Statistics.

Vegetable Food Products, Food for Cattle, Poultry and Dogs.

Animal Food Products.

Non-edible Agricultural Products.

Useful Insects and their Products. Destructive Insects and Parasitic Plants.

Group 8. Horticulture.

Appliances and Processes used in Horticulture and Aboriculture. Apparatus and Objects used for ornamenting Gardens, Vases, Pots, Chairs, Garden Seats, &c. Garden Architecture.

Kitchen Garden Plants.

Fruit and Fruit Trees.

Trees, Shrubs, Ornamental Plants and Flowers.

Greenhouse and Hothouse Plants.

Horticultural and Nursery Seeds and Stock, Grass and other Seeds.

Group 9. Forests, Sport, Fishing. Gathering Wild Crops.

Appliances and Processes used in Forestry.

Products of the Cultivation of the Forests and of Forest Industries.

Hunting and Sporting Equipment. Guns, Rifles, Pistols. Catridges, Hollow or Solid Explosives, Bullets and Powder.

Products of Hunting and Shooting.

Fishing Appliances, Tackle and Products, Fish Culture. Appliances and Processes used in Pisciculture.

Appliances and Implements used for gathering Wild Crops.

Group 10. Alimentation.

Appliances and Processes used in the Manufacture of Food Products.

Farinaceous Products and their Derivatives.

Bread and Pastry. Biscuits.

Preserved Meat, Fish, Vegetables and Fruit. Meat Extracts.

Sugar and Confectionery, Condiments and Relishes. Chocolates. Nougat, Taffy, Tea, Coffee, &c.

Wines.

Syrups and Liqueus, Various Spirits, Commercial Alcohols.

Various Beverages, Aerated Waters, Cider, Beer, and other Beverages made from Cereals.

Group 11. Mines and Metallurgy.

Working Mines and Quarries. Coal. Metallic Ores of Every Kind.

Metallurgy. Plant, Processes and Products of Steel and Iron works.

Metal Working. Plant, Processes and Products of Foundries of Bronze, Brass, Zinc and Tin. Apparatus and Processes for working Platinum, Gold, and the more Precious Metals. Electro-Plating, Enamelling and Japanned Goods, Drawn Tubes in Steel, Copper, Brass and Lead. Builders' Ironmongery and Edged Tools, Safes and Strong Rooms.

Group 12a. Decoration and Furnishing.

Fixed Decoration of Public Buildings and Houses. Ornamental Joinery, Iron-work, and Locksmiths' Work applied to fixed decoration.

Stained Glass. Special Enamels, &c.

Ornamental Papers. Wall-papers and Paper-hangings.

Group 12b.

Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Book-cases, Billiard tables, Beds, &c.
Carpets, Tapestries, Oil cloths and Linoleum.
Upholsterers' Wood and Materials.
Ceramics, Tiles, and Various Porcelains, Pottery.
Crystal, Glass-ware, Ornamental Glass, Bottles.
Apparatus and Processes of Heating and Ventilation, Stoves, Appliances for Domestic Heating.
Non-electric Illumination, Gas lighting.

Group 13. Textiles.

Plant and Processes of Spinning and Rope-making.
Plant and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Textile Fabrics.
Appliances and Processes used in bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing Textiles, Materials in their different stages.
Appliances and Processes used in sewing and making Wearing Apparel.
Machinery employed in the Processes of preparation, spinning and weaving.
Threads and Fabrics of Flax, Hemp and Cotton Goods.
Woollen Yarns and Fabrics.
Silk and Silk Fabrics.
Lace, Embroidery and Lace-making.
Tailoring, Dressmaking and Clothes for Men, Women, and Children.
Various Industries relating to Clothing.

Group 14 a. Chemical Industries.

Applied Chemistry and Pharmacy, Refined Petroleum, Acids, Alkalis; all kinds of Salts, Phosphorus, Soap, Candles and Glycerine; Glue, Varnish, Disinfectants, Dyes and Pigments; Methylated Spirits, Acetic Acid, Tar, Alum, Simple and Composite Drugs; Essential Oils, Dubbin. Printing Ink and Blacking.
Manufacture of Paper.
Leather and Skins. Leather in all varieties.
Perfumery, Soap, Toilet Waters, Scented Oils, Scented Powders, Sachets, Dentifrices and Cosmetics.

Group 14b.

Tobacco and Chemical Matches.

Group 15. Various Industries.

Goldsmiths' Work and Jewelry.
Silversmiths' Work and Enamelling.
Clock and Watch making.
Art Metal Work, Casting in Bronze.
Brush-making. Morocco Leather Manufacture. Turnery, Basket work, Pipes and Smokers' Requisites.
India-rubber and Gutta-percha Industries.
Toys, Games, Croquet, Bowls. Lawn Tennis. Cricket, Football, Golf, &c. Physical Culture.

Group 16. Social Economy.

Apprenticeship. Protection of Child-workers.
Labour and Wages. Profit-sharing.
Large and Small Industries. Associations of Production or Credit. Professional and Trade Associations.
Farming on Large and Small scale.
Protection of Workers in Factories. Regulations Affecting Work.
Workmen's Dwellings.
Co-operative and Provision Stores.
Institutions for the Intellectual and Moral Improvement of Working Men.
Provident Institutions.
Public or Private Movements for the Welfare of the People.

Hygiene.
Public Charitable Relief.

Group 17.

Methods of Colonization.
Colonial Material.
Special Products intended for Exportation to the Colonies.

Group 18.

Armament and Material of Artillery.
Military Engineering.
Naval Engineering.
Military Map-making, Hydrography.
Administrative Service.

LIST OF EXHIBITS BY OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE CONCERNS

Exhibits will be divided into seven departments viz; common articles, specified articles, official exhibits, articles exhibited by women, new fine arts, old fine arts and exhibits regarding customs and manners.

Under the heading "Common articles," articles of trade and those promising to be so will be comprised. Prominent manufacturers and business men in local districts are urged to make their best exhibits. The people in the different districts were so enthusiastic about the project that it was found to be difficult to meet the requirements in the area pre-arranged. Applications for exhibits, therefore, were subjected to rigorous inspection and finally 1283 exhibits were allowed, while the number applying 19,944. There are some 40 persons who have exhibited decorations at their own expense. Such expressed enthusiasm was unknown in connection with preceding exhibitions. The exhibits of private individuals covering an area of 40 *tsubo* are given below:—

The Kyoto Accommodation Association.
The Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha.
Mr. Jimbei Kawashima.
The Tokyo Confederate Exhibition Association.
Mr. Shinhichi Iida.
The Nippon Yusen Kwaisha.

Regarding education, agriculture, horticulture, forestry, games, mining, fishery, raw silk, cocoons, and food stuffs, the nunber of exhibitors and exshibits are as follows:—

Kinds	Exhibitors	Exhibits	Kinds	Exhibitors	Exhibits
Education	43	3,083	Mining	20	657
Agriculture	166	1,112	Fishery	64	3,510
Horticulture	10	2,842	Silk and Cocoons ...	260	260
Forestry	36	348	Food-stuffs	49	187
Games	3	96	Total	651	12,095

Exhibits from the Government cover both past and present. Departments of the Imperial Household, Home Affairs, Finances, Army, Navy, Justice, Education, Agriculture and Commerce, Communications, Imperial Railways and Imperial Printing Bureau have collected and made various kinds of exhibits, while the Residency-General of Korea, Government-General of Formosa, the Kwantong Civil Administration, the South Manchurian Railways, the Japanese Red Cross Society and Municipalities of Tokyo and Osaka all most enthusiastically participated in the project.

The Number of exhibitors making exhibits connected with women is quite large, all of which are intended to show the work of women regarding education, philanthropy, charity, customs and manners; there are also articles connected with the work of women.

The number of New Fine Arts applied for is as follows:—

Japanese Drawings	590	Porcelain and Cloissoné	243
Western Paintings	20	Dyed Fabrics and Embroidery	62
Carvings	130	Printing Types	28
Gold Work	134	Drawings for Fine arts and Crafts	78
Lacquer Wares	78	Buildings and Models	2
Bamboo, Ivory, and Shells	26	Total	1,397

Old Fine Arts will be prepared by the committee appointed for the purpose, the lists of the same consist of drawings, carvings, architecture, gold work (inclusive of military arms), lacquer wares, porcelain, dyes, and embroideries. Negotiations were made for a loan of such articles as are registered as National Treasures.

Exhibits regarding customs and manners are made in the shape of statues and pictures arranged from the primitive age to the present. The Exhibition authorities have made a collection of such things and paintings as will show the changes in customs and manners of the people. The area covered by these buildings of exhibits is 6,418 *tsubo* to which may be added an acquisition of 81 *tsubo* free of compensation, making a total of 6,499 *tsubo*. The area of each department is as follows:—

	tsubo		*tsubo*
Common Articles	2,394	New Fine Arts	420
Specified Articles (by the Government).	2,662	Old Fine Arts	594
Articles connected the Women	54	Total	6,499

In order to make a spot sale of these articles, in buildings connected with the regular entrance gate, there will be 33 sections, covering an area of 710 *tsubo* the number of vendors under permission being 37. In the grounds prepared for Tea-houses, the Formosan government has selected a place where the Formosan Tea-house will be established. The Central Tea Traders' Association, providing a tea-house for green tea has a building in the Japanese garden.

As far as the Japanese side is concerned such are the favorable results obtained. What will the coöperative efforts on the part of England be? Prince Arthur of Connaught is appointed Honorary Superintendent and the Duke of Norfolk was appointed President, with seven prominent nobles as Vice-presidents. As many as 191 nobles, prominent men, mayors of leading municipalities, and those connected with the Chambers of Commerce were appointed as committees. The Committee on Exhibits consist of prominent men and experts in their respective lines. On the occasion of the social gathering held in honour of the appointment of the Honorary President on 27th July 1909, gracious words were delivered both in address from the Emperor of Japan and the King of England. On November 5th, the Mayor of London, for the sake of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, invited prominent men both of Japan and England to luncheon and gave permission to the Japan Society to use land covering an area of 30 *tsubo* free of charge. The English press all hope for the success of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition and together with official and private individuals will act for the financial success of this undertaking.

THE LIST OF EXHIBITS BY OFFICIAL DEPARTMENTS

(For Further Particulars, the Summary of Japanese Exhibits is added)

Contents.

Groups	Names of Official Departments	Exhibition Buildings
1st.	Education	No. 47
2nd.	Home Department	No. 26
	Nara Prefecture	,,
3rd.	Printing	No. 13
	Imperial Mint	No. 26
	Central Observatory	No. 47
	Earthquake Prevention Investigation Association	,,

6th. a	The Special Architectural Bureau in Financial Department...	No. 3
	The Municipality of Tokyo	No. 47
	The Department of Home Affairs	No. 24
6th. c	Imperial Railways	No. 3
	Communication Bureau (Department of Communication) ...	No. 24
	Marine Bureau (Department of Communications)	„
	Commercial Navigation School („)	„
	Navigation Signals Office (Department of Communications).	„
7th.	Agricultural Bureau (Department of Agriculture and Commerce)	No. 26
8th.	The City of Tokyo	Japanese garden
9th.	Marine Products Bureau (Department of Agriculture and Commerce)	No. 21
	Fishery Institute...	„
	Imperial Household Department	No. 47
	Forestry Bureau (Department of Agriculture and Commerce).	„
	Brewing Experimental Farms (Department of Finances) ...	No. 21
	The Mining Bureau (Department of Agriculture and Commerce).	„
	Geological Survey Institute (Department of Agriculture and Commerce)	„
	Iron Works...	„
14th.	Printing Bureau	No. 13
16th.	Commercial Bureau (Department of Agriculture and Commerce).	No. 47
	Industrial Bureau (Department of Agriculture and Commerce).	„
	Stencil Matting Inspection Bureau	No. 13
	Industrial Experimental Bureau	No. 47
	Red Cross Society	No. 24
	Home Department	No. 24
	Epidemics Experimental Institute (Home Department) ...	„
	The Municipality of Tokyo	No. 47
	The Municipality of Osaka	„
18th	Naval Department	No. 24

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITS' ASSOCIATION

The Anglo-Japanese Exhibits' Association aims at dealing with all affairs connected with exhibits, at the request of exhibitors under the supervision of the Executive Bureau of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition. It is an organ neccessary to successfully carry out the object of the Exhibition working co-operatively with the Executive Bureau.

The Imperial Government of Japan for the first time participated in the foreign exhibition on a large scale when she took part in the International Exhibition held in Vienna Austria, in 1873. In those days, the people did not comprehend the real import of such an exhibition so that there were hardly any exhibitors. The Government bought and collected articles of fine art, agriculture, technical industry and other products at its own expense. These being shipped off to the Exhibition where the government officials attended to all the particulars of exhibits, sale, explanation and shipping back of articles left unsold.

Since then, the Imperial Government has participated in the International Exhibitions held in America and France. In the course of time, people began to appreciate the nature of exhibitions so that the number of exhibitors was increased in each exhibition, and they came to bear all the expenses connected

with transportation and shipping back of all their exhibits, but even in this case, they did not visit the place of exhibits nor send their representatives to attend to particulars, and the business affairs of the exhibitions were left in the hands of government officials. Such was the unavoidable situation caused by the fact that Japanese commerce and industry were generally carried on a limited scale.

In 1900, on the occasion of the International Exposition of Paris, several business co-operations formed a confederate association which took charge of all business affairs connected with the Exhibition on behalf of exhibitors throughout the country. An application was filed to that effect. The government too perceived the propriety of transfering the exhibition business affairs to the people to whom they rightfully belonged, so that grant to that effect was given together with a reasonable amount of subsidies. To this Association was delegated power of controlling all the business connected with the Exhibition under the auspices of the Executive Bureau of the Exhibition. It was in this way the Association was brought into existence.

On the occasion of the International Exhibition of St. Louis, America, in 1904, the Government invited principal business men to organize an Exhibitors' Association. The same policy is now pursued by the Government in connection with the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition of 1910. Thereupon, Baron Masanao Matsudaira, Vice-president of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition invited the following people on June the 15th, 1909 to form the Exhibitors' Association.

Shinhichi Iida...	Proprietor of the Takashimaya, Fancy Goods Store, Member of the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce.
Chōjiro Ito	The Member of the House of Peers.
Jihei Nishimura	President of the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce.
Michio Doi	President of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce.
Kihachiro Okura	President of the Okura-gumi, Member of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.
Kahei Ōtani	Tea-dealer, President of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce.
Takuzo Ōtsuka	Foreign Food Stuffs Dealer, Proprietor of Mikumiya, Auditor of the Kamakura Ham Co.
Seika Okuda	President of the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce.
Baron Morimasa Takei... ...	Member of the House of Peers.
Shinzo Takata	Proprietor of the Takata & Co.
Genjiro Nozawa	Proprietor of the Nozawa & Co.
Buei Nakano	President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.
Sōbei Kurusu...	Vice-president of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce.
Kōjiro Matsukata	Chairman of the Directors of the Kawasaki Dockyard, President of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce.
Heitaro Fujita	Vice-president of the Fujita & Co.
Rempei Kondō	President of the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha.
Seishin Hirayama	Member of the House of Peers.
Kichiemon Sumitomo	Business man of the City of Osaka.

These people at once gave their consent to act as promotors of the Exhibits' Association, and set themselves about the drawing up of the regulations of the Association. Mr. Seishin Hirayama was elected the President of the Association to which the consent of the Government was given. Mr. Hirayama thereupon appointed Mr. Takuzo Ōtsuka, the Chief of the Directors and Messrs Keiichiro Kume and Yasusaburo Yamamoto, Directors. The regulations for handling the exhibits were drawn up, and at the same time, estimates of expenses were made to which the Government sanction was given together with a reasonable amount of subsidies. The Government immediately proceeded to give its sanction to the establishment of the Association, election of directors and the estimate proposed by the directors, and recognized the sum of 300,000 *yen* as the Government subsidies. The organization of the Exhibits' Association is based upon considerations derived from the two previous exhibitions, and upon careful deliberation, the outline of which was drawn up to the following effect:—

The Association deals with all the affairs connected with the transportation of exhibits in the Exhibition, supervision, sale and shipping back so as to give facilities to the exhibitors. The Association is under the control and direction of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition. The Association will be dissolved simultaneous with the conclusion of the business affairs subsequent to the close of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition (Art. 4).

Members are divided into three kinds, Honorary Members, Special Members and Ordinary Members.

Honorary Members are those corporations or individuals who show their consent to the object of the Association and subscribe towards the funds. Those who contribute 100 *yen* as the fee of the Association are called Special Members, which will be collected on the occasion of necessity.

Ordinary Members are those exhibitors who subscribe the sum of *7 yen* for membership (Art. 5).

The Association has the following officers :—

President	1
Chief Director	1
Directors	2
Employees	Number unsettled (Art. 7).

The President is elected by the promotors to which is given sanction by the Executive Bureau of the Exhibition. The Chief of Directors and Directors are appointed by the President, under the approval of the Executive Bureau of the Exhibition.

Employees are appointed by the President (Art. 8).

This Association has two Accountant Inspectors who are elected from among special members with the consent of the Advisers, and they are installed in office by the President while sanction is given by the Executive Bureau of the Exhibition.

The Accountant Inspector (Auditor) shall inspect accounts, books and articles (Art. 12).

When the exhibits are sold through the hands of exhibitors, commission of 15% will be collected from exhibits made by ordinary members and 20% on exhibits made by others.

No commission shall be charged upon the sale of fine arts (Art. 13).

Regulations regarding the exhibits and accounts shall be drawn up by Advisers to which the consent of the Executive Bureau of the Exhibition shall be given (Art. 15).

President Hirayama lost no time in availing himself of opportunities, and set about making various preparations so that special members were invited throughout the country, as a result of which, the consent of as many as 110 was obtained.

The following are persons who contributed a lump sum of money towards the Association :—

Kakugoro Inoue	(Hokkaido Colliery Steamship Co.).
Senkichiro Hayakawa	(Mitsui Family).
Tomitaro Hara	——
Ryohei Toyokawa...	(Mitsubishi).
Kihachiro Okura	——
Shozo Kawasaki	——
Shinzo Takata	——
Baron Korekiyo Takahashi...	(The Yokohama Specie Bank).
Shinkichi Takahashi	(The Hypothec Bank of Japan).
Juichi Soeda	(The Industrial Bank of Japan).
Kōkichi Sonoda	(The 15th Bank).
Zekō Nakamura	(The South Manchurian Railways).
Kichibei Murai	——
Zenjiro Yasuda	——
Baron Shinzen Matsuo... ...	(The Bank of Japan).
Toranosuke Furukawa	——

Heitaro Fujita ... ... ——
Renpei Kondo ... ... (The Nippon Yusen Kwaisha).
Zen-emon Kōnoike ... ... ——
Sōichiro Asano ... ... (The Oriental Steamship Co.).
Yasuhei Mogi... ... ... ——
Ichizaemon Morimura ... ... ——
Kichiemon Sumitomo ... ... ——

The Exhibits' Association is the central organ for the entire country while there are respective local exhibitors' associations for Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, Shizuoka and in principal districts.

The Central Association stands to local bodies as headquarters, while the local bodies act as the agents for the Central Association, and attend to all the affairs connected with exhibitors, while at the same time they manage other affairs connected with local interests, independent of others.

Those business men who are backed with a large amount of capital and who are able to make exhibits on a large scale may put forward their exhibits and have control independent of the Exhibition, but in case they desire to place the exhibits in the hands of the Association, arrangements will be made under a special contract.

Since the work of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition is a co-operative undertaking with our ally, exhibitors have exerted themselves to a considerable degree. As a result of the development of Japanese commerce and technical industry, the number of business men engaged in business on a large scale was considerably increased so that the number of exhibitors who made exhibits at their own expense was much larger. About thirty of these people entrusted the Association with business affairs connected with their exhibits simply as a matter of convenience.

Since the Exhibits' Association works under the direction of the Executive Bureau of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, with the object of assisting the Exhibition Management to bring about success, and at the same time to give facilities to the exhibitors, the Association makes a thorough investigation as to the attainment of its object.

The Association has made an investigation of the actual conditions of the Exhibitions in the past, recording such items as worthy of the attention of exhibitors regarding packing, conveyance and other affairs. These records were published to exhibitors throughout the entire country. The President of the Association, the Chief of the Directors as well as Directors visited various districts, and entered into various arrangements by working together with local officers and exhibitors. In Yokohama, Kobe and Moji, agencies of the Association were started where the staff of the Association was dispatched, who working together with the officials of the Executive Bureau of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, received goods arriving from various districts and thus completed all the process of shipping.

Expenses of the Association shall be defrayed out of the following receipts.

1. Subsidies by the Government. 2. Entrance fees of the Exhibitors. 3. Fees collected on Sale of Exhibits. 4. Contributions made by Honorary Members. 5. Miscellaneous Receipts.

Contributions to be made by the special committee are conditional in their nature so that they will not be collected except in case where receipts are found to be deficient.

A perusal of the points mentioned above will show at once that the work of the Association is of public benefit and that its object is not money making, and that it is simply a necessary organ that enters between the Executive Bureau of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition and the Exhibitors.

The Staffs of the Association are as follows:—

Seishin Hirayama ... ... *President.*
Takuzo Ōtsuka ... ... *Chief of Directors.*
Keiichiro Kume ... ... *Director.*
Yasusaburo Yamamoto... ... *Director.*
Kōkichi Sonoda ... ... *Inspector of Accounts.*

There are more than 40 Advisers of the Association, all being business men of distinguished ability and prominence.

CHAPTER II

JAPAN AND HER NATURAL BEAUTY

None can forget the beauty of one's fatherland (vaterland). The people of Greenland appreciate the beauty of floating ice and accumulated snow; the barbarians of Africa bask in the natural beauty of a vast and limitless ocean of sand. Each country may find its characteristic beauty—the vast expansiveness of America, the depth, and sombreness of Switzerland and the genial climate of Sourthern Europe. Each finds causes of pride in the beauty of his own land. We find special interest in the scenic beauty of Japan which combines and harmonizes varieties of nature's beauty found in various countries of the world, and is characterised by a special kind of attraction that is rarely found in any other part of the globe. Geographically speaking, Japan is a narrow strip of island shaped in the form of a bow, and extends from north to south over 30° while on the north it reaches to a point 10° into the Frigid zone and comes in contact with the Torrid zone in the south, comprehending degrees of climates—half frigid, temperate and torrid zones. In the vernal season, the north-western wind from the Continent of Asia blows over the island and in May and June, the periodical wind of the Indian Ocean finds its way while in September and October, the southern part of Japan is visited by its fruitful trade wind blowing from the north-east. The black current washes the southern coast facing the Pacific while the cold current flows along the northern coast and a branch of the black current washes the coast of the Sea of Japan which is interposed with the cold current of the Frigid zone. Volcanic veins form the spinal column of the elongated island of Japan with high peaks and deep cliffs, out of which flow rapid streams of clear water forming in some places high waterfalls and in others deep lakes and swamps. The island being surrounded by seas on all sides, and with extended sea coasts and picturesque and artistic scenery of mountains and varieties of oceanic beauties forms an object of the highest attraction. Owing to the heavy atmospheric change with great amount of vapour, numerous varieties of clouds and mists are presented to our vision. The mist of the dawn and the gray haze in the evening, strike us with the kaleidoscopic scenic beauty of the island. The highly coloured rainbows and the deep clouds of mists and fogs make us feel at once that we are in the presence of veiled beauty. The multitudinous phenomena of Nature with varieties of transformations, and picturesqueness coupled with the production of vegatation are found accumulated in Japan. Ice-bergs of a thousand feet high projecting way up in the heavenly arc in the north pole, the wild pranks of groups of sea animals and the scenic beauty of the south seas with its shadowy palms, dates and pine-apples find their existence on the island, where there are hundreds and thousands of varieties of animals and plants, and the diversified forms of hills and seas. In the spring, cherry blossoms decorate the island while in the autumn, it is enrobed in tinted maples. The noble beauty of Mt. Fuji, the quietness and repose of Lake Biwa all go to unroll before us in the extreme Orient a vast picture of Japan's own natural beauty which combines that of other countries of the world.

The versatility of climates and sea currents of Japan have already been described. Because of this fact, the animated nature of various descriptions is found in this country. The existence of species of pines and oaks goes to prove in a certain sense the important influence exerted by the climatic changes; the geniality of the Japanese character may be contrasted with the elegance of plum blossoms, while pines and green leaves are emblematic of the bravery and stoutness of the Japanese character. There are numerous scenes of beauty created by such excellent vegetation as pines and oaks. Among them we way mention Amanohashidate, Matsushima, and Miho-no-matsubara. There are numerous varieties of fowls while species of plants and shrubs are more numerous than found in any other part of the world. This fact arises from the kaleidoscopic indentation of the coast lines of Japan. The great volume of vapour arising from surrounding seas is observable in the spring of the Tōsan-do (north to Tokyo and the central line to the eastern half of the main-land) where flowers and blossoms of a hundred varieties are opened, at once adding to the natural beauty of the country.

Such a sight is something novel to the people living in the southern part of the world. The same beauty of nature is observable in the Tōkaido (the district along the Pacific Coast, south-west to Tokyo). The rich vapouric atmosphere, nature's variegated plants literally dazzle our eyes. The stimulus given by vapour supplies all sorts of vegetables and plants in the Hokuriku-do, (the coast west of Tsuruga), the Sanin-do (the coast of the Japan Sea west of Kyoto) and the Sanyō-do (the coast of the inland Sea west of Kobe), the Shikoku and the Hokkaido. The rich effusion of vapour together with indentation of coasts produce chimerical appearances of all sorts, which is evidently a phenomenon caused by vapour and the reflection of the sun rays: the numerous volcanic veins found in this country form the principal causes of diversity of scenes in Japan. There are as many as 170 volcanoes in Japan while one-fifth of the total soil of the country is composed of volcanic rocks. If the country had been plain, there would be no scenes of beauty, and the rocky strata give variation to the country forming deep and hanging precipices, rugged and zig-zag in shape. This accounts for the versatility, excellence and conspicuousness of Japan's natural beauty. If the volcanoes mostly form the so-called celebrated mountains, we need not wonder at the fact that Japan possesses so many mountains of celebrity. Dr. Lubbock, priding upon the beautiful scenery of England stated that the English isles present divergent scenes unequalled in the world. We are far from disputing this learned Professor, but if England which has not a single large volcano could boast of its superb natural scenery, and lay claim to being the best in the world, what language could describe the scenic beauty of Japan full of volcanic mountains? It is no wonder that westerners regard Japan as one of the largest pleasure gardens of the world. What are merits of mountains in the composition of natural scenery? It is through mountains that mother earth exhibits varied beauties. The beauty of clouds is enhanced by the elevation of mountains while that of water is perfected by hilly elevations. Trees and plants are nurtured under the protection of hills. Japan is also noted for its beauty created by mountain streams, which is seen in the case of the famous Yaba-kei. The corrosive influence of streams upon rocks also create such scenes as seen around Mt. Fuji and Fuji river. The same influence upon granite needed in the production of famous views such as seen in the Shosen-kyo (Kai) and the Tsukigase (Yamato). There are innumerable water-falls. In the course of our description we have so far given the reasons for the richness of scenic beauty in Japan from a topographical point of view, and now let us proceed to give description of places of interest and of superb beauty in the order of our journey.

This *terra excellenta* with a history that has continued unbroken for the space of 2500 years has seen the advance and decline of lordly powers, the shedding of blood by many a hero while splendid temples and shrines hand down to us the very essence of Japan's fine art and bespeak to later generations the unwritten history. The scenic beauty of the small insular Empire is a Paradise given by Nature to the world. We do not, therefore, wonder at the Chinese conception of Japan to be a Utopia wrapped in kaleidoscopic beauty where one enters into immortal happiness and felicity. This *Utopia* on land of Elysia is now converted into the public pleasure garden of the world. Visitors from Europe and America flock to this country for sight-seeing. We presume to become a guide to these guests in *terra incognito*. Let us quote here the poetical description of this land by the Imperial Railway Department.

"There is certainly some mystic influence which the Enchanted Isles of Japan cast like a subtle spell over all the visitors to her shores.

There is something about her salubrious, temperate climate—the azure clearness of skies—the softness in tone and exquisite grace in outline of her ever verdant mountains and lofty peaks, her rippling streams and pine-fringed, pearly sanded bays—the crystalline clearness of her mountain lakes among the clouds—something so wholly novel, so distinctly individual and original as to render any comparison an impossibility and even the most poetic descriptions inadequate and flat.

A partial explanation of this may be found in the fact that in Japan Art and Nature have ever travelled hand in hand that her most gorgeous temples, imposing shrines, ancient and battered castles and priceless mausolea are always found where the natural settings are of the greatest romantic beauty and artistic fitness.

Yet looking further, we find that the inherent charm of Japan lies not only in this but perhaps

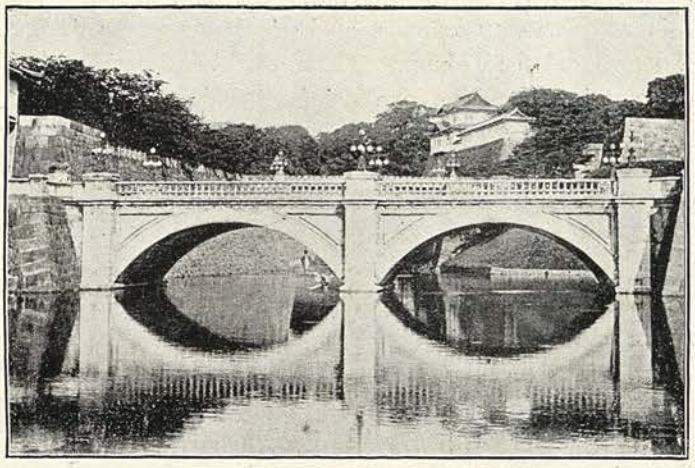
more especially in the delightful intermingling of the Old and the New, the Ancient and the Modern —a country shoulder to shoulder in the march of advance with any other in either the New or the Old World, coupled with a civilization as old as history itself—a country which while adopting all that is needful in modernism, still holds fondly to all that is beautiful and artistic of its Old Life."

Foreigners visiting Japan approach her shores from Shimonoseki *via* Talien by the Eastern Chinese Railway or from Tsuruga *via* Vladivostock by the Siberian Railway or from Nagasaki *via* Shanghai, or toYokohama across the Pacific from America or from the Australian line. They all congregate in Tokyo as the central object of their destination. Let us start making Tokyo as its centre in introducing these foreign guests to the traces of well known places and interests.

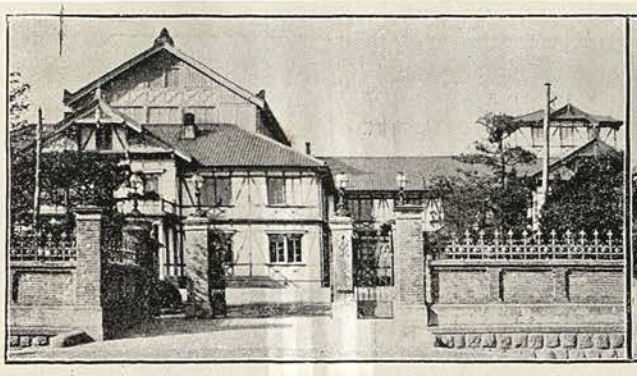
THE CITY OF TOKYO

(Yedo before the Meiji era)

Visitors to Tokyo first of all must seek hotels. Among the number of such places we mention here the Imperial Hotel and its villa the Metropole, the Central, the Tokyo Hotels, and the Seiyoken all of which have excellent accommodations. Towards the north of the Imperial Hotel, there lives His Majesty the Emperor in the palace formerly known as Edo castle built by Ōta Dōkan (1560-70 A.D.) and which had since been the residence of the Tokugawa Shoguns. After the Restoration, the 1st year of Meiji period, the castle was converted into the Imperial palace. The *City of Tokyo is* the capital of Japan and is situated in a corner of the Kwanto plain, 139°54′35″—34′05″ East Longitude, and 35°49′—32′18″ North Latitude. The city measures from east to west 7 miles, south to north 9 miles with an area of 12 square miles. The city is divided into 15 wards and 1417 streets. Kōjimachi ward occupies the centre of



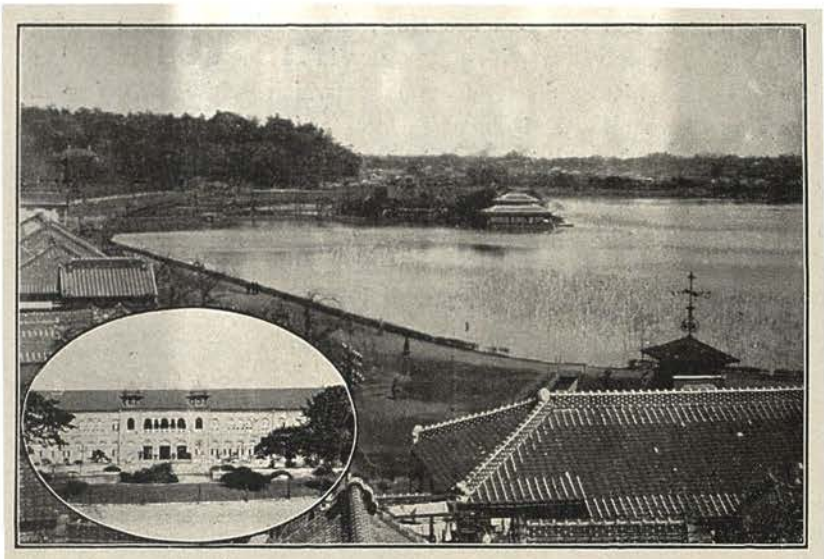
THE IMPERIAL PALACE



THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

HIBIYA PARK

the map, Kanda the north, Nihombashi the east, Kyobashi the south-east, Shiba and Azabu the south, Akasaka and Yotsuya the west, Ushigome and Koishikawa the north-west while to the north of Kanda, there lie Hongō and Shitaya, and to the north-east is Asakusa. Along the eastern side of the Sumida river, there lies Honjō and Fukagawa wards. The total population of Tokyo is estimated to be 1,969,833 which is rapidly increasing from year to year. (For particulars about the city of



THE LOTUS POND OF SHINOBAZU AND THE MUSEUM IMPERIAL

Tokyo, readers are referred to "*What's What and Where*," a guide book published monthly by the Liberal News Agency of Tokyo.)

The first attraction in Tokyo is UENO PARK with its past historic records and venerable forest of cryptomeria, cherries and other varieties. The Tōshogu shrine or the shrine of Ieyasu stands conspicuous in the park. All the stone and bronze lanterns ranged along the avenue were presented by provincial lords of ancient times, the number being 330. On the hill near the Shrine, there stands a great image of Buddha, near which is located the Seiyoken hotel, and in this park the trees planted by General and Mrs. Grant when they visited Japan are still growing. The Imperial museum, the fine arts gallery, library, music and fine arts schools, zoological garden, the image of Saigo, the tomb of the *Shogitai* (a band who favoured the Tokugawa Government and perished in the battle fought in this part) awake the historic memories that form one chief attraction of the park. In addition to which there is a large pond where lotus grows plentifully. In spring, cherry flowers, in summer, the cool breeze and in autumn the sight of the beautiful moon form suitable themes for versification, making us feel as though we were in the land of Elysium. The electric car brings us to the Asakusa park from Ueno. The ASAKUSA PARK covers an area of 96,002 *tsubo* (a tsubo=6 square feet). The temple of the Goddess Kwan-non is the most celebrated one in this park. The image of Kwan-non enshrined here was picked up by a fisherman from the Sumida river in the reign of the Empress Suiko (600 A.D.). The Pagoda 30 feet square and 11 feet in height, supplies us with a splendid example of ancient architecture. The fisherman who picked up the image of the Goddess Kwan-non from the river is enshrined in the Asakusa temple. The large pond teems with fish, various images of Buddha, the botanical, zoological gardens together with a tower known as the Ryounkaku, variety shows, circus, cinematograph and tableau vivant, etc. make up the scene in Asakusa. Ueno park is poetical and that of Asakusa is prosaic.

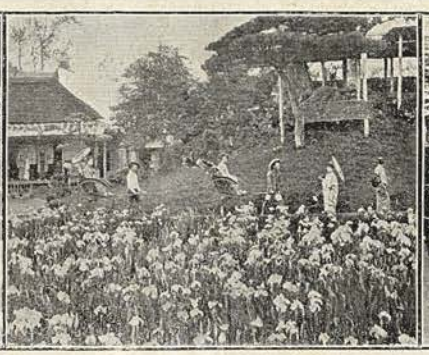
In the neighbourhood of Asakusa park, there is a mound known as the MATSUCHIYAMA where the Diety Shoten is enshrined. From there, one commands a splendid view of the Sumida river with floating sails swelling in the breeze. The long bank on the other side of the Sumida river is called MUKOJIMA. It is noted as a long avenue of cherry trees which attracts a crowd of visitors in the spring. Crossing over the Azuma bridge, one of the five large bridges of Tokyo, one is brought to the FUKAGAWA PARK smaller than the previous two, and

CHERRY BLOSSOMS AT MUKOJIMA AND HYAKKA-EN

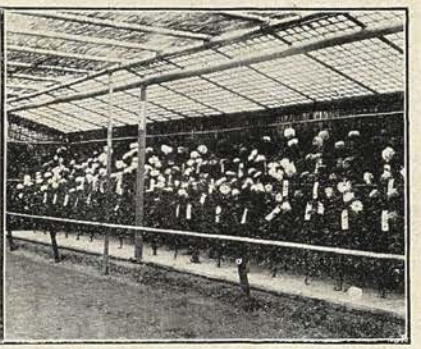
yet covering an area of 19,331 *tsubo*. Plum and cherry trees with all kinds of temples and shrines attract crowd of devotees. The next move that we should take by the electric car is to HIBIYA PARK which was laid in June, 1896. It covers an area of 54,836 *tsubo*.

There are several entrance gates to the park which is modelled after those in Europe and America. It has over 34,500 shrubs, azaleas, chrysanthemums and peonies all being in full bloom in due season. Another move by the car will take us to the time honoured SHIBA PARK covering an area of 160,000 *tsubo* with great trees casting deep shades over the whole park. Tombs of the Tokugawa Shoguns are found here which form the artistic architectural pride of the Japanese. There stands behind a mound, full of interesting subjects for students of archeology. Within a stone's throw, there is the famous MAPLE CLUB to which almost all foreign guests of renown have been and will be invited. Taking the southward course, in thirty minutes, one is brought to the front of SENGAKUJI—a temple famous for the tombs of the 47 Rōnins well known to foreigners as well as to the Japanese, and which sets forth in a striking manner the record of the undying fidelity of Japanese retainers to their lords even unto death

WISTARIA AT KAMEIDO



IRIES AT HORIKIRI



CHRYSANTHEMUMS

which is the spirit of Bushido. Let us now turn our attention to the KUDAN HILL where those who died in battles are enshrined. On the top of the hill there stand the bronze statue of Omura Masujiro, the creator of the Japanese navy, stone figures of a lion and a lioness brought from China at the time of the Japan-China war, and also the bronze image of the late General Kawakami Sōroku. In the vicinity of the Shrine, there is a brick building where all the trophies of the wars that Japan fought in the past are preserved and open to public inspection.

GINZA STREET

The suburbs of Tokyo now come under our observation. First of all, the wistaria blossoms of KAMEIDO need mentioning. The place may be approached either by train starting from the Ryogoku station or by jinrikisha. There is a plum tree, shaped like a sleeping dragon which forms the theme of versification for which Orientals are noted. Not far from the Tenjin shrine here, there is a temple called Hagi-dera so named from the abundant growth of *hagi* (Lespedeza bicolor) found there. Japan was styled by some the kingdom of flowers. The epithet is most adequately applied to this country, since she has flowers all the year round. In June the irises grows in HORIKIRI the terminus of Mukojima, cherries in KOGANEI (approachable by the Kobu railway), the peony at YOTSUME Honjo and chrysanthemum at DANGOZAKA are particularly noteworthy.

In giving these items of informations, we must not fail to make some mention of theatres in Tokyo. There are large and small theatres; to the former belong the Kabuki-za, the Meiji-za, the

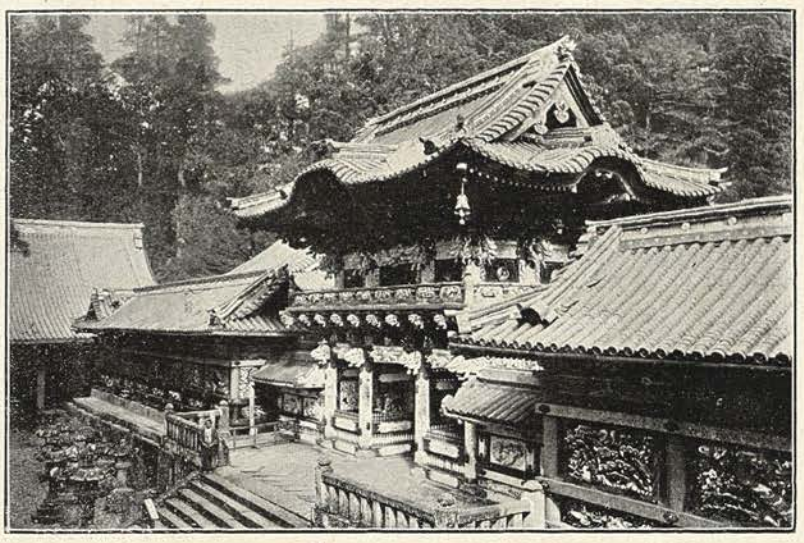
Ichimura-za, the Tokyo-za, the Hongo-za, the Shintomi-za, and the Teikoku-za while the Miyato-za, the Engi-za, the Kokka-za, the Kaisei-za, the Ryusei-za, the Tokiwa-za, the Fukagawa-za, the Kotobuki-za, and the Misaki-za come under the category of the latter. The KABUKI-ZA is a stock company and has the best actors and actresses in Japan among whom may be mentioned such names as Nakamura Shikan, Ichikawa Danzo, Ichikawa Yaozo, Onoe Baiko, Ichimura Uzaemon, Ichikawa Ennosuke, Ichikawa Komazo, Sawamura Sōjuro, Kataoka Nizaemon, Onoe Matsusuke and Onoe Kikugoro the 6th. Among the actresses Ichikawa Suisen and Kyobai, the two daughters of the late Ichikawa Danjūro. The staff of the MEIJI-ZA consists of young actors such as Ichikawa Sadanji, Ichikawa Kodanji, Ichikawa Sumizo, Ichikawa Sōnosuke and Nakamura Matagoro. Next, the ICHIMURA-ZA consists of young actors of Kabuki-za, such as Onoe Kikugoro, Nakamura Kichiemon, Bando Mitsugoro and Onoe Eizaburo who had the honour of acting before Lord Kitchner who was invited by the Tokyo Municipality last year to be present at these entertainments.

There are two classes of actors which in other words may be described as the new and old school of actors. The chief feature of the former is realistic and that of the latter historic or romantic. Of late, however both seem to approach nearer in their way of acting. New actors play their rôle in the HONGO-ZA and the YURAKU-ZA. The TEIKOKU-ZA is under construction at present. Its building is eclectic in form, and will no doubt form one of the largest theatres in Tokyo. Among actresses, we may mention such names as Madam Sadayakko, (new) and Ichikawa Kumehachi (old), besides swarms of dancing girls found at such tea-houses as the Maple club and Kagetsu etc.

NORTH-EASTERN CENTRAL LINE

(From Ueno to Aomori)

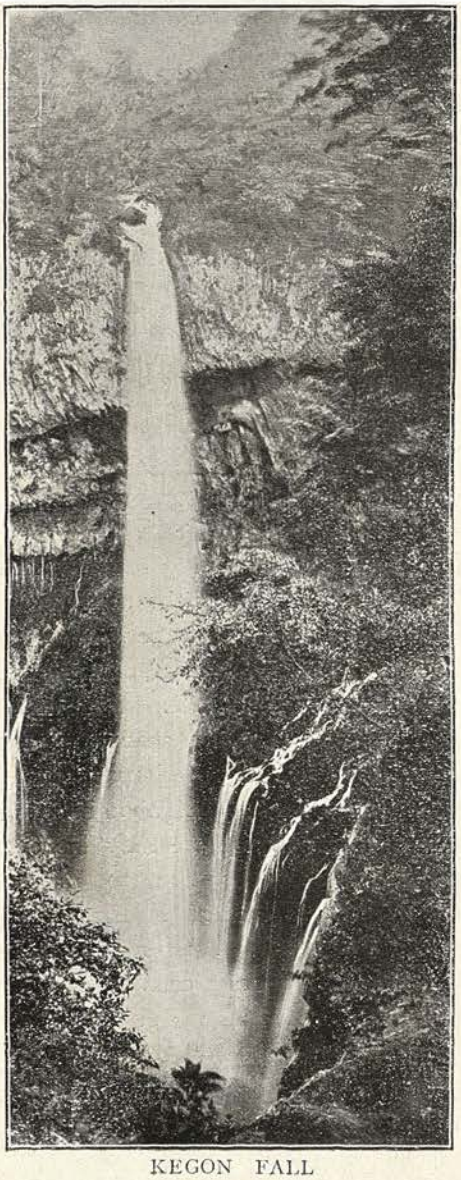
We have so far described Tokyo and its celebrated sights, and it may not be without some interests to direct our attention to places outside Tokyo. The Japanese have a saying "Do not use the expression, Kekko (splendid) until you have seen Nikko." Before reaching Nikko, let us describe the famous sights as we go along the line. Leaving UENO STATION, a ride of 16 miles and 6 chains will bring us to OMIYA STATION, and at a distance of about a mile north-east from the station, we find the Omiya park with the Hikawa shrine, thickly wooded with pines, cedars, cherries and willows with a large pool of water at its centre. The Minuma-gawa is well known for fire-flies, the catching of which forms one of the most pleasant summer pastimes. At a point 49 miles and 2 chains from Omiya, we reach the URSUNOMIYA STATION whence the line breaks into **Nikko Line** which runs 25 miles from that point. The train takes us right into the city. NIKKO is renowned for its natural scenery and beautiful tombs and the shrines of the Shoguns. It was the will of Ieyasu to build a shrine dedicated to his soul in this place. The Shoguns spared no labour and money to beautify these temples and shrines. The very essence of Japanese fine art is observable here. The Yōmei-mon (or the Yōmei-gate) is unique for its artistic designs, and is made resplendent with divers colourings. The paintings of figures, of birds and animals, flowers and shrubs make us feel as though we were brought face to face with real objects. All animated nature is presented there. The work is done by celebrated artists. One is captivated with its charms to such an extent that the gate is styled the Higurashi-gate, meaning that one has to spend a day until it grows dark before leaving the place. The carvings of ascending and descending dragons in the ceilings are the work of Motonobu Kano, a most famous painter in Japan. Next in order comes the Karaki-mon which is well-known for the collection of strange and rare timbers with which the gate is built. The whole style of the structure of the gate is fashioned after that of the Chinese. In front of the gate, there is a copper figure of a strange animal resembling a lion. We also find carvings of dragons as well as figures of the sages of ancient China, and those of birds and flowers. The carvings on the front columns of the gate are figures of dragons, plums, bamboos, flowers and angels playing harps. The gate itself is made of Chinese wood, and has many picturesque carvings thereon. Going a few steps farther through these gates, one reaches the Rin-no-ji temple, near which there stands a tower with a wheel made of copper, and which is said to have been built in 1643 by the Priest Tenkai.



YŌMEIMON, NIKKO

In order to enter the main shrine of Nikko visitors have to go up a few stone steps where before long they observe a pagoda under which there repose in peace and quietness the remains of that celebrated hero, Shogun Ieyasu who founded the Bakufu Government and laid the foundation of the government which continued for 300 years in unbroken succession.

The tomb of the third Shogun, the grandson of Shogun Ieyasu, who died in 1651 is also built in Nikko. The gate of this temple is red-lacquered which dazzles our eyes with its splendor. Passing through the gate, one is led to the Niten-mon, another gate of equal beauty while going up seventy two steps, we are led up to the belfry. We can not miss the sights of the Yasha-mon, surrounded with porticos, and the Kara-mon richly embossed with various carvings. The inner view of the temple with all the splendid images and instruments necessary for Buddhistic services is really captivating. The innermost part of the temple—corresponding to the Holy of Holies in the Jewish temple—is shut out from the inspection of ordinary folks. When we pass through the Kōka-mon painted chalk-white and gray with its ceilings embellished with the figures of heavenly maidens, we enter the very place where the remains of the third Shogun are interred under the bronze tower.



KEGON FALL

After charming our eyes with the varied sights of the beauty of the Nikko temples, the next move that we take is towards the water-falls, which are numerous in the Nikko mountains. Nine of these are particularly noticeable, and we may mention such names as the Urami, Gwan-man, Hōto, Funa-waka, Nuno-biki, Shiraito, Ai-oi and last of all the Kegon-fall the beauty of which baffles the descriptive power of poetic Orientals. The cataract derives its source from the Chuzen-ji lake. The stream wends its ways for a distance of about a mile, when it strikes the brink of the rocky precipice, the water falls into a whirl pool four hundred feet below, shaking trees, plants, rocks, and stones around, while the spray forms mists and clouds on the distant hills. The Kegon-fall is sombre, glorious, and imposing, while the Kirifuri water-fall is gentle and picturesque. The latter consists of two parts, the upper called the 1st and the lower the 2nd waterfall. It is 300 feet in height and 30 feet in width. The splendid spray being scattered in all directions forms a snowy vapour delightfully cool in summer. The next water-fall to be mentioned is the Jikwan water-fall, the upper stream of which flows over the smooth stone surface and in the concave it branches into several lines but farther on, it rushes down the perpendicular cliff in

a torrent, presenting the appearance of a white silk scarf thirty feet in length waving in the breeze. The name is derived from that of its discoverer who was a Buddhist priest of the temple of the place.

The lake called Chuzenji is located about nine miles from Nikko: it is 5 miles wide from east to west, and 2 miles from north to south, with a circumference of 19 miles. The lake forms the basin of surrounding hills, and in summer, we may visit such holy places as Utaga-hama, Teraga-saki, Godai-do, Uenoshima, and Itsu-t>, while hotels around the lake command sights of extreme beauty. It is but natural that the place attracts large numbers of foreigners who find it the most congenial place for a summer resort; Yumoto (literally the origin of the hot spring) is found at a distance of 7 miles from the Chuzen-ji lake. On the way, one passes the Senjoga-hara rich with flowers and shrubs of a rare kind which charm the lovers of botany. On reaching Yumoto, one will find a splendid bath amidst verdant hills.

After leaving Nikko, our train brings us to the UTSUNOMIYA STATION from which we reach the NISHI-NASUNO STATION after a railway journey of twenty seven miles. After alighting from the train at this station, we reach the Shiobara hot spring which is 12 miles in distance from the station. Around these places, there are actually found thirty bridges, seventy water-falls and fourty-five hot springs. At a distance of 7 miles 1 chain from the Nishi-Nasuno station, we alight from the train at the KUROISO STATION and a journey of 7 miles will take us to the Nasu hot-springs which are altogether 7 in number. On the north, there is an active volcano known as the Nasu mountain. We will observe the ascending smokes and mists from its crater. The distance between KUROISO STATION and SHIRAKAWA is 16 miles 5 chains. There is a vast plateau extending some 24 miles. The surrounding scenery, hills, rivers, trees, and shrubs—is no longer insular in their characteristics, but everything is indicative of continental sights. At a point 7 miles from the station, there is the path to Shirakawa which forms one of the most strategic points in Japan, having but one path amidst ranges of mountains. We find there the Shirakawa shrine. Running towards the north along the outer walls of the Shirakawa castle, we are brought to the FUKUSHIMA STATION after a journey of 53 miles, passing through the KORIYAMA STATION. FUKUSHIMA is a prosperous city in the vicinity, the river Abukuma washes the southern part of the city while on the north is Mt. Shinobu, which is about a mile from the station, from which we may look up to the zig-zag summit of the Azuma Mt. and cast our eyes along the limpid streams of the Abukuma-gawa. A journey of 21 miles from the Fukushima station brings us to the SHIRAISHI STATION, in the neighbourhood of which are found the hot springs celebrated for their medicinal value, among which we may mention the Kamasaki, Aone, Tokarida, and Obara. The distance from Shiraishi station to SENDAI STATION is 28 miles. SENDAI is the city where the castle of Lord Date was located in times gone by. It is one of the largest and most important cities in the north-east of Japan. Across the Hirose river, the Aoba castle with all its grandeur meets our gaze. The ruins of the Taga castle are found a mile south-east of Iwakiri station. In this place at times, old tiles are discovered which are highly valued by the antiquarians.

CHUZENJI LAKE

From the IWAKIRI STATION going on a branch line, we reach the SHIOGAMA STATION at a distance of 9 miles and 3 chains. Now, we are approaching MATSUSHIMA which is well-known to travellers as one of the three celebrated places of natural scenery in Japan. Before reaching

Matsushima, we must not fail to pay a visit to the SHIOGAMA SHRINE which is situated on a hill north of Shiogama. The temple was built by Date Masamune, the Lord of Sendai in 1607. The structure of the temple is surrounded with thick-wooded hills and deep azure seas, with its stone flights of more than a hundred steps inspires us with a sense of reverential awe. In front of the shrine, there is an old lantern made of Indian iron presented by Izumi Saburo in 1187 A. D., of which it is said, however, that it is simply an imitation, and the real one is stored away in the warehouse of the shrine. An old cherry tree in front of the temple is known as the Shiogoma cherry. Near the Shiogama Shrine, there is located the Kama-no-yashiro or literally the shrine of ovens, where we find four ovens dedicated to the dieties. Tradition says that it was in this place that an old man taught the people to boil salt. Hence the name Shio-gama or salt oven (salt-cauldron) came into use. At this point, we have to give rather a lengthy description of Matsushima which as one of the three beautiful sights in Japan is worth while visiting by foreigners if they pass along these places.

Matsushima known as one of the three celebrated sights in Japan, may be approached from Tokyo passing through Sendai, after a ride of 9 hours and a half. The remaining distance between Sendai and Shiogama, the entrance of Matsushima may be covered in less than half an hour by train and may also be accomplished by steamer in about 45 minutes.

The other two equally celebrated sights in Japan are the Amano-hashidate of Tango, near Kyoto and Miyajima of Aki province, not far from the city of Hiroshima, which by the way is regarded by the Japanese as another source of pleasure seeking.

The name Matsushima is derived from the fact that there grow beautiful and artistic pine trees on numerous islands scattered in the sea. It is situated between Tokyo and Hakodate facing the Pacific coast. The Kanran-tei near Matsushima is located at 38° 22′ 40″ north latitude and 141° 5′ 28″ east longitude.

The Matsushima bay from east to west covers a space of 8.33 miles and from north to south the distance of 7.52 miles, covering an area of 14.64 square miles. The length of the coast line, together with adjacent islands is 2,000 cables. Both the mainland and the island have numerous indentations. The scene is associated in our minds with the northern coast of Norway and the Philippine groups. The number of islands scattered in the bay had been known from ancient times by the expression "eight hundred and eight islands." As a matter of fact, there are about three hundred islands of which 120 are scattered along the Pacific coast, others are found along the western coast while the rest are located in the north-eastern coasts, but the centre of the bay presents an unbroken surface, there being no islands. Along the coast there are about seventy places which serve as basic points in introducing the trigonometrical survey. Numerically speaking there are 300 islands, 500 capes and 70 observation points. When we sail a-boat in the midst of these scenes and look at the surroundings, we feel as though some exquisite pictures are hanging before us on all sides. There are four positions from which a bird's-eye view of Matsushima may be obtained. In fact, splendid sights may be obtained from the four quarters. One of these four commanding positions, Mt. Tomiyama which is about 434 feet above the sea level located to the north of the bay, while Ōtaka-mori situated to the east at a distance of 348 miles is another. The two mountains are Ōgitani and Tamonzan. In viewing the beautiful sights of Matsushima, the relation between the sun and islands must not be left out of sight. Thus it will be seen that the Ogi-tani, on the western coast basks in the rose coloured morning sun, while Mt. Otaka-mori is situated in such a way as to set before us Matsushima in contrast with the setting sun. Mt. Tomiyama is the highest, and takes in the broadest view of the situation so that in times gone by, the scenic beauty of Matsushima was regarded as being enhanced by viewing it from the exalted position of this mountain. Most foreign visitors admiring from this place the grand sight of the Pacific from behind the Mt. Otakamori, are enraptured with the quiet scenery of the bay. Mt. Tomiyama may be approached from the Matsushima station about one hour's ride in jinrikisha and 14 minutes walk on foot. At the top of the hill, there is a temple from which one may command the picturesque scenery. On the right, numerous islands appear in the haze, and on the left, numerous islands are seen along the Pacific coast. There appears a regular vista of pine trees in the islands of Matsushima. The whole scene is enough to charm the most prosaic of men. Mt. Otakamori could be approached by means of the Japanese boat from Shiogama or Matsushima in about two hours. One has to walk about 20 minutes

SHIOBARA

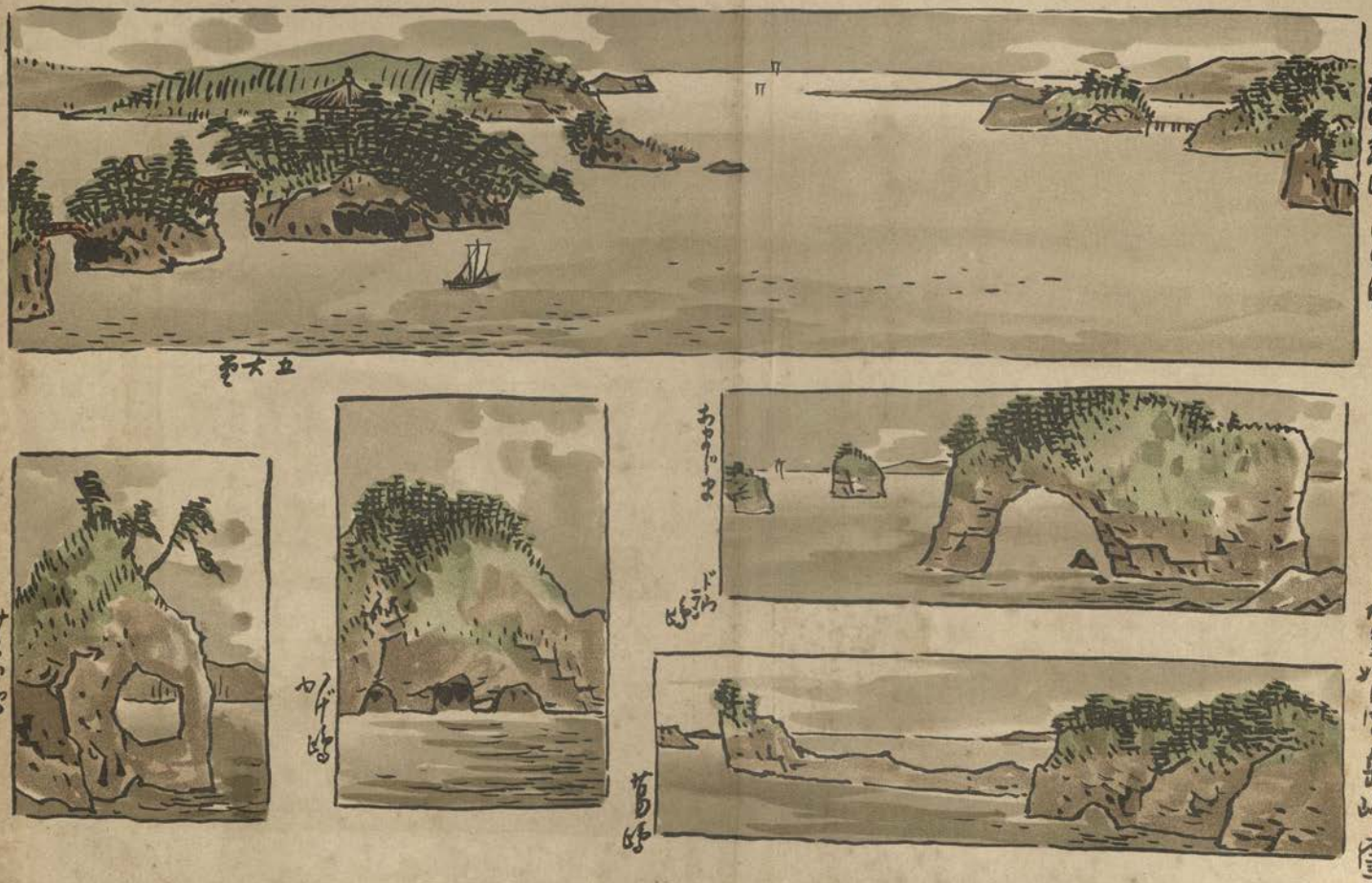
to gain the summit, where we may take in the splendid scenery presented by numerous islands scattered in the Pacific. The Ogitani (lit. the valley of fan) is located between Shiogama and Matsushima. On walking up the valley, one will observe that the whole scene bears a close resemblance to an open fan. A careful study of the situation will convince us more than ever that the name attributed to the place is not a misnomer. Mt. Tamon may be approached by steamer from Shiogama in 20 minutes sail. There is a sea bathing place nearby which was frequented last year. In ten minutes walk we will gain the top of the mountain which is covered with the most picturesque pine forests. Towards the north, we may observe at a distance rows of pine trees enveloped in clouds. The above may be called the four grand sights of Matsushima.

In addition, there are the so called four minor sights which are equally attractive as far as their command of natural beauty is concerned. They are the Tsukimi-zaki, Shintomi-yama, Furo-san and Shōgaro. The natural beauty of Matsushima is enhanced by the combination of the sun, moon, rain and mist. Nature is the best artist. Who could produce such a splendid combination of colour as we may behold at Matsushima! The description of Matsushima therefore practically exhausts all the fruitful ideographs of the Chinese, and baffles the poetic genius of the Japanese. Even such a ready versifier as Saigyo-Hoshi, simply exclaimed, "O Matsushima," but words failed him to finish his verse, so utterly amazed was he with the kaleidoscopic and picturesque scenery.

Curious facts which come under our observation are names of islands which bear their own significance. The name is sometimes taken after the celebrated beauty and poetess of Japan such as Komachi; some names signify religious conception such as those of gods of good luck—Ebisu, Bishamon and Daikoku, while in other cases names are taken from different parts of arms and from animated creation and natural objects, fowls, animals, sun and moon. It affords great pleasure to glide along in Japanese boats amidst these innumerable islets listening to the explanation of names of traditional significance. The geology of Matsushima, too, will supply material for interesting study to the geologist, since the island is eaten up in some parts by waves forming various transformations of nature. Another thing that must not be left out of sight in connection with the study of Matsushima, namely, the nature of pine trees which stand upon rocks being blown by sea breezes while others as they hang down from precipitious cliffs seem to be performing wonderful feats.

MATSUSHIMA

In addition to these beauties of nature, there are some artistic productions which are worthy of our attention such as the buildings, pictures, and carvings of the Zuigan-ji, Kwanran-tei, and


松嶋諸嶋遠望圖
五大堂
みそぶ嶋
かげ嶋
あやめだま
ドウ嶋
葛嶋
弐年如日学 岳嶂

Shiogama shrine. The structure of the Zuigan-ji is a wonder to the modern architect. It has an imposing roof and broad porticos with pillars covered with copper and iron as according to the modern theory, wooden pillars are thus protected in order to guard against corrosion caused by the spontaneous action of electricity. Since the whole structure stands upon the rock deeply rooted, it is of itself an example of earthquake proof buildings. Pictures and carvings of animals, fowls and those of historical figures worked by famous sculptors are quite attractive. In this temple, an Imperial Throne Room was prepared three hundred years ago, previous to the restoration of the present regime, by Lord Date Masamune. The foresight of Masamune was amply rewarded when His Majesty the present Emperor visited these places, and expressed his appreciation by actually sitting upon the throne.

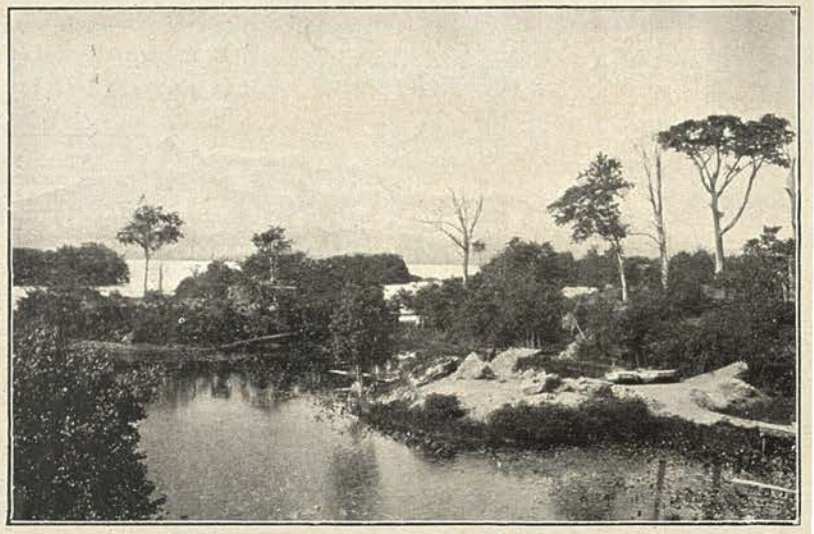
Taking the train from the Shiogama station back to the Iwakiri station, a distance of 53 miles 1 chain, we arrive at the HIRAIZUMI, which is noted for the ruins of a temple named the Chūson-ji, which was established by a Buddhist Priest Jikaku-Taishi in 850 and was repaired by Fujiwara Kiyohira in 1105. There were some 340 rooms for priests, but unfortunately in 1334, a fierce fire took hold of these splendid temples and reduced them to ashes leaving only the two temples of the Konjikido and the Kyodo. The former is at present wrapped with cloth on all sides and sealed with black lacquers. It is said that the inside of the building is embossed with rich jewels and pearls. At a point 5 miles west of Hiraizumi, there is found a valley known as the Tatsu-koku which is well known for its quaint rocks and picturesque buildings. In the valley, one can find among the rocks such marvels that travellers are requested to appreciate these curious shapes according to the taste. As a rule, cataracts are found in these districts in great numbers. Leaving the Hiraizumi station and travelling a distance of fifty miles, we arrive at the MORIOKA STATION. The city is the castle town of Lord Nambu, and is one of the most prosperous cities north of Sendai. In front of the city, there stands the mountain called Iwate-san, which may be likened to an inverted fan. At a distance of 67 miles from Morioka, we arrive at the SHIRIUCHI STATION where the railroad branches off to HACHINOHE STATION which is celebrated for its Mabuchi river, the Same-no-minato (the port of sharks), and the Miyagi shrine, while such mountains as Hakkota-san, Towada, and Hashikami, stand projecting their enormous masses high up among the clouds. Leaving the Hachinohe station, we return to the Shiriuchi station from whence by train, taking the north-ward course, we are brought to the ASAMUSHI STATION after a run of fifty miles. Along the sea-coast we find hot springs, while islands are scattered in the sea such as the Kitakamome-jima and the Yuno-jima which present new attractions. A journey of 9 miles 5 chains from the Asamushi, along the sea coast brings us to AOMORI STATION. AOMORI is noted for its celebrated port and harbour from which we sail to the HOKKAIDO. Leaving the main island of Japan, crossing over a stretch of water, we are brought to the HOKKAIDO HARBOUR. Since the Hokkaido was brought under the influence of the Meiji civilization, bush thickets have been converted into fields and the wilderness into cities, while agriculture, commerce, and industry have made striking progress. Being comparatively a new field, we do not find shrines and temples. The vast field extending over 14,400 square miles affords us splendid summer resorts.

Hokkaido

Next city that comes under our observation is the city of Hakodate, which is really one of the finest cities in this part of the country. When the city was built, the authorities kept this idea in view, to build it in the same way as is at present in Europe and America. Some foreigners have declared that the city of Hakodate brings them back to their home. Not only the artificial aspect of the city is developed, but it has such an invigorating climate as to make it healthy. What a contrast from Hakodate of ancient days. The name was famous enough to the Japanese as a historical site, because it was here that the last remnants of the Tokugawas made their last resistence against the Imperial army. The leader of these movements was the late Viscount Yenomoto whose name is associated with the Goryo-kaku. Hakodate of present days forms one of the central commercial depots in the Hakkaido, and it may not be quite out of place to dwell upon the scene of Hakodate at some length.

Before dwelling upon Hakodate, it may be necessary to make general observation in Hokkaido. In reference to the climate of the Hokkaido, there prevails generally a belief among the people in Japan that the climate in the Hokkaido is so rigorous that to live there must be very hard, but according to our observation it may be noted that the climate there is not so unbearable as imagined by the people.

The city of HAKODATE extends to the foot of the Fuseushi-yama along its sea coast. The harbour is always quiet. The Hakodate park is full of rose trees and shrubs while both the Museum and Aquarium are places worthy of our visits. On the Suribachi-yama, one may behold at a distance white sails, and steamers puffing up black smoke. A five miles ride from Hakodate in a horse car will bring us to the YUNOKAWA hot spring.



ONUMA PARK, HOKKAIDO

A ride from the Hakodate station, beholding the Sonoda pasture on the right, and passing through the tunnel 2,409 feet in length, will bring us to the shore of a large lake which is the celebrated scenic beauty of the Hokkaido called the ONUMA PARK. There are two lakes, one extends two miles from east to west, and the other is 1. mile and 8 chains in length. In the narrowest place, an iron bridge is built over which trains run. It is necessary for one to alight at the Onuma (16 miles 8 chains from Hakodate) to pay visits to these places. There are innumerable islets in the sea over which wooden bridges are built while hotels and resting stalls are there to the great delight of travellers. Not very far from the Onuma lake, we find the Junsai lake (lit. water-shield). A visit there is a ***sine qua non.*** The KOMAGATAKE stands on the north east of Hakodate and at a distance of 40 miles there is a place well known to summer visitors. At a distance of 116 miles 29 chains from Hakodate, there is the HIRAFU STATION the name of which is historical, being derived from an invador of the Hokkaido (old name Ezo) (608 A.D.) who established the administrative office there. The neighbourhood is filled with scenes which form suitable subjects for historians and antiquarians. As the train advances, on the right, in the midst of azure skies, there stands a well-known Kōho-Yōtei-san, and an ascent to the mountain is to be made from the Kutsuchian station (5 miles from Hirafu station). The distance from the foot to the summit is 7 miles, requiring 7 hours for this journey. There is a steep ascent of two miles as we approach the summit, where there are strange plants, trees and shrubs of many varieties, affording fine specimens to the collectors of highland plants. From the top of the mountain, one commands a bird's-eye view of the Hokkaido, in a clear bright day.

From the Kutsuchian station, a ride of 37 miles will bring us to the OTARU STATION. Otaru is one of the most important harbours in the Hokkaido from which steamers sail periodically for several Japanese ports, the Russian territories, Saghalien, and other ports of Korea. The commerce of Otaru is making rapid progress. The Otaru park commands a view of the vast ocean and high mountains. In a place called Temiya, there is a stone room with strangely formed letters of which three opinions are formed (1) that the stone room contains inscriptions on the tomb of the ancients (2) that they are ancient monuments (3) that these were signs adopted instead of ropes which were extensively used in making contracts. Some say that they must have been left by the Ainu tribes or by the aborigines, the cave dwellers. Antiquarians are invited to make personal investigations for themselves. In order to cross over to Saghalien which was made part of Japan, 1905 in one should take a steamer from Otaru. Only a short space of time has elapsed since Karafuto or Saghalien was made a part of Japan, and yet in fishery and forestry, her progress has been striking. We shall give description of Saghalien in particular after completing the inspection of the Otaru harbour. We should start for SAPPORO by train from Otaru station. The train runs circuitously along the sea-coast facing the Sea of Japan. This is known as the Zenibako sea-coast which is backed by the mountains. The villages along the coast are filled with fishermen who are handling shallow bottomed boats. At a distance of eight miles from the

Otaru station by train, we reach the ZENIBAKO STATION and then passing through the plains of Ishikari for a distance of ten miles, we come to the SAPPORO STATION. SAPPORO is the capital of the Hokkaido where the seat of the Hokkaido administration is found. Vast prairies were converted into smoothly paved roads. In the Nakajima park, there is a museum for the exhibits of timbers of diverse character. In one of the rooms there are five walls made of various kinds of tree produced in Hokkaido. At a distance of 12 miles from the Sapporo station the railways are divided into three branches, the first running towards the south, looking forward to the harbor of Muroran facing the Pacific, the second running towards Horonai and Ikushun-betsu, and the third running to the Kujiro harbour which also faces the Pacific. Let us steer our course along the Kujiro line. The Kamui-kotan known for its superb scenic beauty, lies on the upper stream of the Ishikari-gawa. The KAMUI-KOTAN STATION is found at a point 49 miles 3 chains from the Iwamizawa station. Its rare rocks, zig-zag paths, and pure streams present before us beautiful scenes. After finishing our visit to these splendid places of beauty, a journey of 6 miles 3 chains from the Kamui-kotan station will take us to the ASAHIGAWA STATION. The station is the centre of the Hokkaido. Twenty years ago, the whole district was a deserted place, but now as the seat of the 7th division, the city is rapidly growing in importance. The railways branch off into two divisions from the Asahigawa station, one of which runs towards the NAYORO STATION whence one may reach WAKA-NAI, which is separated from Karafuto by a stretch of water. Now, taking our march along the Kujiro line, we will find that both mountains and trees grow in their dimensions, the Tokachi plateau which forms the backbone of the Hokkaido reveals before us a unique phenomenon of beauty and interest. Going up the KARI-KACHI STATION at a point 72 miles 4 chains from the Asahigawa station, a vast plateau of the Tokachi plain is seen at the foot as the train passes. Running from this point for a distance of 119 miles 7 chains, at last the Kujiro harbour is reached, which is the most important harbour in the eastern part of the Hokkaido, and faces the sea in the front and is backed by a plateau. Regular steamers from Hakodate and other ports flock together in this port, and within a mile, at a place called Mojiriya, the remains of the Ainu castle, evidently built against the assault of the enemy, are found, to the great interest of antiquarians. From Kujiro harbour, going up a distance of 42 miles, there is the steep hill of Osamu 4,950 feet in height. The hill is difficult to ascend, but if athletes find their way, they will see lakes evidently made by the fall of strata, and traces of volcanic veins. From the Kujiro station, we go back to the Iwamizawa station, whence going towards Muroran, at a distance of 24 miles, we reach the OIWAKE STATION. Taking a junction line at this point, we will reach the YUBARI COAL MINE 27 miles 2 chains from the Oiwake station. Visitors to the Hokkaido are requested to visit these coal mines, for the Yubari coal mine is the chief mine in the Hokkaido while its project is really gigantic and startling to strangers. On the return, we may alight from the train at the TAKI-NO-UE STATION (going 15 miles 9 chains), to see the rapids of the Yubari rivers. Returning to Oiwake, and changing cars for the Muroran line, we reach the NISHI-TAPPU STATION, a distance of 28 miles 2 chains. About 7 miles towards the north, there is a plateau named the Taru-mae-zan which was an active volcano some years ago (i.e. in 1901), and in April 1909, there was an eruption which left on the summit, a strangely shaped peak of 600 feet.

SALMON FISHING IN ISHIKARI RIVER

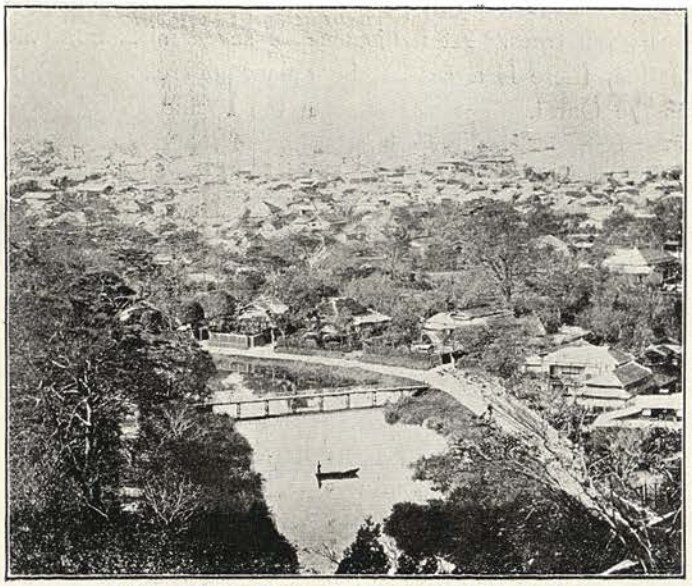
Nineteen miles from the Nishi-tappu, we reach the NOBORIBETSU STATION, whence by four miles journey by horse car we reach the Nobori-betsu hot spring, which is the most conspicuous hot-spring

in the Hokkaido. As usual in such places, we find peaks of strange shapes, some of which are called the mountain of swords. The entire district or valley around is called the Jigokudani, or the valley of hell, from which hot water gushing out of rocks and mountain side instills in our minds the sense of awe. From the Noboribetsu station to the Muroran harbour, the distance is 15 miles and 3 chains. The Muroran harbour forms the terminus of the railways to the Asahigawa, Sapporo, and Kujiro, and the starting point of a periodical steamer to the Aomori harbour. The place is a splendid trading depot in the Hokkaido. We have now completed our journey in the Hokkaido, visiting places of scenic beauty. Let us return to Aomori by steamer and take the Ou line on the return. Before starting for Aomori, it is most interesting to go up Hakkota-san which is one of the active volcanoes in Japan. It is most convenient to start from Komagome and Yokouchi 17 miles south Aomori. Towards the south of Hakkota-san, we find lake Towata which covers about 7 square miles and is surrounded by several mountains, which we must not fail to visit. After finishing our visit there, we journey 23 miles by train and arrive at the town HIROSAKI, which is noted for its ruined castle and celebrated temples, such as the Chōshōji. Iwaki-san stands seven miles to the north-west of Hirosaki, from the summit of which we may command a view of the Sea of Japan. Next we come to OWANI STATION (7 miles 3 chains.) Names of hot springs found in the vicinity are Owani and Kuradate. In the IKARIGA-SEKI STATION, there is a hot spring at distance of 5 miles 1 chain from Owani. From this station there is a gradual ascent, which reaches the level of 800 feet, passing through seven tunnels and crossing the valley 48 times. The surrounding scenery is simply superb. The journey of 45 miles from the IKARIGA-SEKI station brings us to the NOJIRO STATION, where we pay a visit to the Nojiro harbour which faces the Sea of Japan and the Ojika island on the south. Vessels sailing for Hakodate, Sado and Niigata stop at this harbour. Ten miles and five chains southward from the Nojiro station there lies KADO STATION. The train from here runs along the HACHIRO-GATA. The land at this point projects out into the sea, and is called the Ojika peninsula. Lake Hachiro-gata is 14 miles from south to north and 7 miles from east to west. At a point two miles to the west of Kado station, there stands the Mikurahana, which takes in a bird's eye view of the entire lake. From OIWAKE STATION at a point of 17 miles from Kado station one reaches Ten-no village. Crossing over the Hachiryu bridge spanning 168 feet, we reach the Funakoshi at the Ojika peninsula. We find beautiful scenes in this vicinity. There is a shrine of Funakoshi and there are some excellent pieces of scenery around Nishiwakimoto, Funagawa, Unosaki and Ohama, villages before we reach the Kadomage village. To the top of the hill where the Akagami shrine stands, it requires a steep climb of 3 miles. In front of the shrine there stand gigantic rocks which tradition states they are the work of rabbits that lived in the mythological ages. The islands of Sado are seen amidst the rising and falling waves of the Sea of Japan. In order to visit the Ojika peninsula, we must reach there by taking steamer from Kadomaye village, passing through Toga village. One of the most attractive scenes in the neighbourhood is the cave of KOJAKU which lies near the large cascade which falls perpendicularly the distance of 180 feet. Breakers washing the entrance of the cave present us such scenes of beauty as to make us think of a great avalanche falling along the mountains. The entrance of the cave is roofed with a large rock twenty feet both in height and width. Proceeding still farther, we will come across a sandy place of some 120 feet. The sun's rays grow dim at this point. There are two caves one of which is deeper and wider than the other. The deeper one is 180 feet in depth, and two can stand there abreast. The path is muddy, and it is far from being a comfortable trip. Women are afraid to enter and hence they wait outside the cave until the trip is completed by their friends so that the island is called, "the woman crying island." After taking a bath at Yumoto, and refreshing ourselves, we reach the Samukaze mountain from the top of which, one may behold such scenic beauty as the Hachiro-gata and the vast expanse of the surrounding ocean. Thus ends our journey at the Ojika peninsula.

In order to visit the picturesque scenes of Tobishima (province of Ugo), we must take a steamer from the Funagawa harbour, situated on the southern coast of the Ojika peninsula. The island is 7 miles in circumference found in the midst of high waves around northern Japan. The island consists of such villages as Katsuura, Nakamura and Noriki, the villagers are all fishermen. High waves along the shore break upon the rocks sending out the streams of a thousand waterfalls, the reflection of the sun's

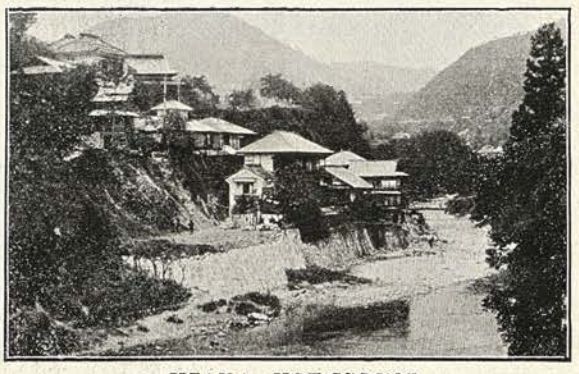
rays upon the water scatters around clouds, vapoury smoke and hail. The island is filled with rocks of queer shapes of all kinds, which makes us think of the marvels wrought by nature.

The O-u Line When our visit to Tobishima is completed, we must return to the Funagawa harbour by steamer. From the Oiwake station, we reach AKITA STATION, by a journey of one mile. AKITA is the capital of north-eastern Japan and is one of the most prosperous cities in the Empire.



AKITA CITY VIEWED FROM AKITA PARK

There is a park in the north-eastern part of the city. The Akita castle was built by Satake Yoshinobu in 1604. The park stands upon a highland, and faces the river. Such mountains as the Chōkai and Taihei are brought within our range. From Akita, at a distance of 55 miles, there lies the YUZAWA STATION. At Atago shrine the cherries, peaches, azaleas, and water-lilies fill the surrounding air with their fragrance. Climbing up the stone ladders, on the summit, we find a gorgeous shrine renowned for its grand imposing sight. The vicinity around the shrine is cleanliness itself. In seeking the beauty of the 48 waterfalls of the Mogami-gawa, we alight at OISHIDA STATION, (48 miles from Yuzawa station) and by steamer go up the river Mogami for a distance of 53 miles. This may be reached in a day. In the neighbourhood, there are 48 waterfalls on both banks. There are a series of waterfalls, one high and the other low, the whole scene resembling the hanging of white streamers along the cliff. From Sakata we reach Gwatsu-zan (moon mountain) which is capped with snow all the year round, while the Yudono and Haguro-mountains form the foot of the moon mountain. These are the three mountains of Dewa province. In the summer, the whole mountain is, so to speak, crowded with pilgrims. These visitors go up first of all MOUNT HAGURO second MOUNT SETSU and last of all, MOUNT YUDONO. Tradition says that if one spends a night on the top of the mountains, he shall see strange sights. Next in the order of our journey comes the city of YAMAGATA. Within a distance of nine miles north-east of Yamagata, there lies MOUNT HŌJO and Tateishi temple, in the vicinity of which are found rocks and caves of strange shapes supported by rocky columns. The deeper we proceed, the more interesting we shall find various rocks of queer shapes. From Yamagata by train, a journey of 29 miles 2 chains will bring us to YONEZAWA city (province of Ugo), in the central part of which we find the Uesugi shrine, which with the park presents before us scenes of attraction. In the suburbs of the city we find numerous hot springs such as the Aka-yu, Tsuruhagi and Takayu etc.



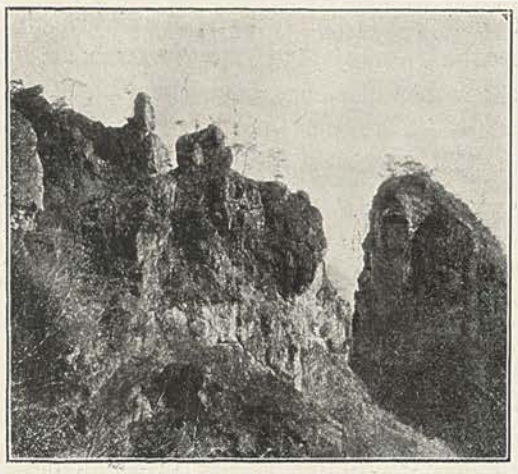
IIZAKA HOT-SPRING

From Yonezawa, passing through Fukushima we arrive at NAGAOKA STATION in the neighbourhood of which there is the famous Iizaka hot spring with nearly thirty hotels. The place is surrounded by mountains and is noted for its pure and dry air considered to be healthy. Returning to Fukushima we direct our steps towards Iwashiro province.

Leaving behind us FUKUSHIMA STATION, and branching off at KORIYAWA STATION we are confronted with the excellent scene of the Inawashiro lake. The shadows of the volcanic Bantai mountains are reflected in the lake, presenting scenic beauty. Going a little farther, we reach the city of

WAKAMATSU and the old ruins on the Iimori mountain. Taking a northward journey we pass Fukushima and then arrive at the IWANUMA STATION from which point the railway is called.

The Coast Line of the North Eastern Central Line. Before reaching MITO STATION, we pass through several stations which are all situated along the sea coast. A vast expansive vista of green pines and white sand is unrolled before our gaze. In the city of Mito, there is a celebrated park known as the Tokiwa park which is known for its numerous plum trees. At a distance of seven miles from the station, there is a sea-bathing place of renown known as the Oarai. The waves from the Pacific Ocean wash the coast, showing before us scenes of marvelous wonder. It is in this place that we behold the famous mountain of Tsukuba, 3,200 feet above the sea level.



MYOGI MOUNTAIN

Now let us turn our attention to Kōtsuke, Shinano, and Echigo provinces. Starting from Ueno, Tokyo, at TAKASAKI, the train branches off to the right and left. Taking the right train, we reach MAYEBASHI with its Akagi mountain on the north, upon the top of which, we find lake Onuma and the Akagi shrine; the celebrated Ikao hot spring may be reached from Mayebashi by a ten miles journey. The source of the hot spring lies near the Futatsu-dake whence the hot spring is conducted to bath rooms at hotels by means of pipes. The Monokiki mountain and the castle of Minowa are two famous places of interest. It is at this place that we ascend Mt. Haruna, on the summit of which we find the Haruna lake as well as the Haruna shrine. From the MAYEBASHI STATION, by means of carriages, we may reach Kusatsu hot spring surrounded by hills, and situated at a height of 4,500 feet above the sea level. The place is well known for its pure air and healthy surroundings.

The Shinetsu Line. Taking the leftward course from Takasaki, we arrive at the hot spring at Isobe and two miles from MATSUEDA STATION, we arrive at Myogi mountain with its queerly shaped rocks and fantastic scenery.

In order to pass through the Usui pass, we should alight from the train at YOKOKAWA STATION passing over the steep pass of Usui by the Apt system, we reach KARUIZAWA which is situated on the plateau with green trees and fragrant shrubs. The VOLCANO ASAMA appears right in front. Karuizawa is a village situated at a height over 3,800 feet above the sea level. Seven miles ascent from the MIYODA STATION will bring us to the top of this semi-active volcano of Asama amountain which is 8,200 feet above the sea level, being one of the most celebrated mountains in the Empire. Crossing the railway bridge of Kawanaka-jima, the junction point of the Chikuma and Saigawa rivers, the train reaches the CITY OF NAGANO where there are celebrated temples and shrines, among which Zenkoji stands pre-eminent. On the left side of the temple, there stands a castle known as Jō-yama. The rivers Chikuma and Saigawa are full of bright scenic beauty. The height of the Togakushi mountain is 8,000 feet above sea level. Journeying about 12 miles south-west from Nagano, we reach Togakushi mountain filled with rocks and trees, hoarded with the massy contribution of ages. The Akakura hot spring is situated 2 miles west from TAGUCHI STATION, the east foot of Myoko-zan at a height of 2,500 feet. There is a waterfall called Nai (an earthquake) evidently derived from its distant rolling sound. NAOETSU is an important harbour of Echigo, whence we may behold the island

ZENKOJI, NAGANO

of Sado amidst the mist and haze, and the high waves of the Sea of Japan. Among the old ruins, we may mention such places as the Kasuga-yama and Rinsen-ji.

The Hokuetsu Line. Several stations from Naoetsu to the KASHIWASAKI, various attractive scenery is presented before us. The name, Kujira-nami stands conspicuous as the place for sea-bathing. NIIGATA is located at the western point of the mouth of the Shinano river. The city is a most prosperous one. It is from this place that we may cross over to the island of Sado by means of the regular steamship service. The island of Sado has been noted for its gold mine: the customs and manners of the islanders differ considerably from those of the Japanese. From Niigata, by taking a return train, we branch off at the SHINONOI STATION, and passing through the Kabuki-yama tunnel, we arrive at the UBASUTE STATION. The Ubasute mountain at this place is celebrated as a place where the Japanese look at the moon. There are on the top such ruins as the Choraku-temple, Mangetsu-den and Tsukimido. The moon here is reflected upon the surface of each field, and is known as the "Tagoto-no-tsuki," or literally the moon that is appearing in every field.

The Central Eastern Line. Proceeding towards MATSUMOTO, we will behold the high tower of the Matsumoto castle. Within a distance of two miles from this place, we approach the Asama hot

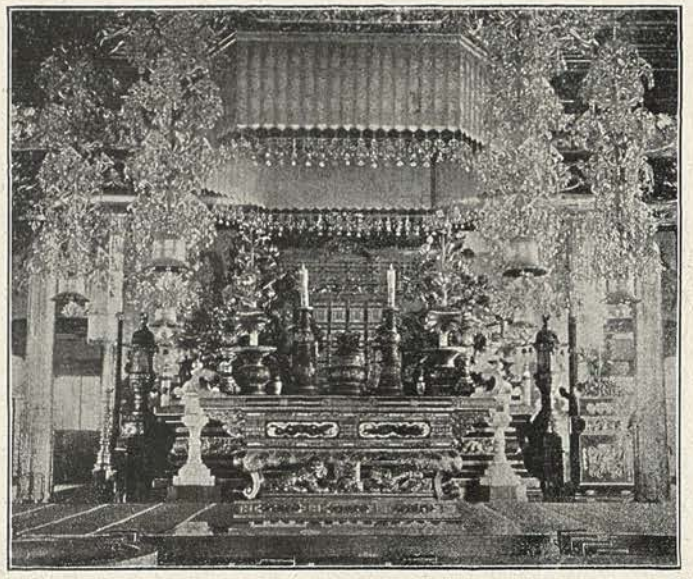
KISO MOUNTAIN

ENKYO

spring whose high position and dry air attract visitors from different quarters for the preservation of sound health. In order to seek the natural scenery of the Kiso mountains, we alight from the train at SHIOJIRI STATION. The vicinity is full of picturesque scenery of which the Nezame-no-toko, (the bed of awakening) stands most conspicuous. Evidently the name is derived from the resemblance the scene bears to one awakening from sleep.

Suwa lake is situated at the height of 2,640 feet from sea-level, the circumference of the lake is 12 miles. Mountains, rivers, and villages surrounding the lake present a sight so impressive as never-to-be forgotten. The western outlet of the lake forms the Tenryu river. The lake mirrors all the beauties which the surrounding nature imparts. The shrine Suwa is celebrated for its imposing structure, which is considered to be unique in Japan. The plains lying between the KOBUCHISAWA STATION and the NIRAZAKI STATION are called the Fujimi plateau. It is situated at 3,200 feet above the sea level. On the northern side, there stand the eight peaks called Yatsuga-take which are real sky scrapers. On the south, we find the Komagatake and on the south-east, the Fuji mountain ranges which are very appropriately called the Alps of Japan. The city of KOFU in the mountainous regions is surrounded with nature's beauty. The Atago-san, the Yume-yama and the Mitake form the elements

of these scenery. In order to ascend the Mitake Mountain, one goes up through the path of Arakawa. Our eyes rest on such scenes of strange beauty as Sodesuri, Higesuri, Saruiwa, and the Rokuro waterfalls. Resting on the Shosen bridge, we behold the Kakuen peak on the right and the Amayoke rock on the left. Proceeding along the side of the pure mountain stream, we arrive at the Kin-ō Shrine noted for its tower gate and inner shrines. Walking the mountainous path for 12 miles, we reach the head shrine of the Kimpu-san. Within a distance of twenty two miles south of the city of Kofu, there lies the KUONJI temple of Minobu where the venerable remains of Nichiren are found, the innermost temple is full of splendid scenes, not to mention the beauty of the towers and temples. A journey of about nine miles from Kofu brings us to KAJIKAZAWA where the descent of the Fuji-kawa forms one of the most attractive amusements. The descent of the rapid stream of the Fuji-kawa presents before us the varied and kaleidoscopic beauty of the scenery; the boat-men manipulate the boat in such a dexterous way that we feel the greatest excitement. The descent of 43 miles on the stream brings us to IWABUCHI STATION.



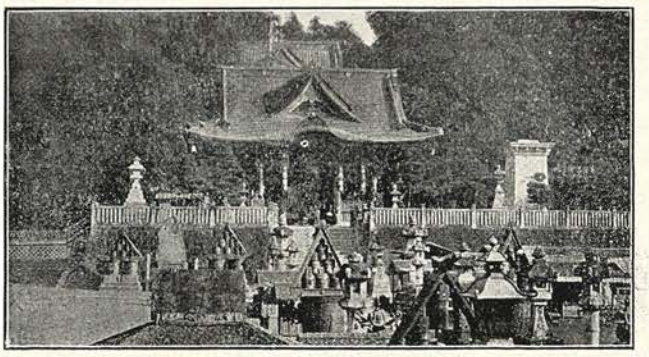
HOLY OF HOLIES OF KUONJI, MINOBU

The distance from the HINOHARU STATION to the KOMAGATAKE is 5 miles. The peak is 9,900 feet above sea level. The path is heavy and zigzag. In order to reach the top of the Yatsugatake, one has to make a journey of 3 miles from the KOBUCHIZAWA STATION to the foot of the mountain. At a distance of five miles from HAJIKANO STATION there stands the Tenmoku-zan 3,500 feet above sea level. In the middle of the mountain, there are the Seiunji temple and the belfry called the Taigaku-kaku from which we may command the excellent view of Fuji. Over the rapid stream of the Katsuragawa there is a bridge called the En-kyo, or monkey bridge. To seek the beauty of Mt. Fuji, we may approach from the OTSUKI STATION which is called the Yoshida entrance. The Sasago path is the most celebrated mountain path in Japan, and is situated 3,469 feet above sea level. It is here that we find the longest tunnel in Japan measuring 15,364 feet. The distance between the ASAKAWA STATION to the Takao-zan is two miles. The Yaku-o temple on the summit is well known for its beautiful buildings. The CITY OF HACHIOJI is noted for the manufacture of silk fabrics. Passing by the HINO STATION we reach the pure stream of Tamagawa which is celebrated for a species of fish known as *Ayu*. Within a distance of about two miles from Hino, there is another beautiful sight called the Mogusa-en, or the park of a hundred plants. From TACHIKAWA, the railway branches off to HINATAWADA where we may ascend to Mitake temple surrounded by venerable cedars and pines near Nippara which is seven miles from Hikawa. The cave found here is pitch dark so that we can not see an inch ahead. Since there is a labyrinth in the park it is always safe to employ a guide on entering. By means of artificial light, we may behold stone images of Buddha and hundreds of strange sights.

The Sobu Line. In order to visit the three provinces of Kazusa, Shimōsa, and Awa, we start from the RYOGOKU STATION OF TOYKO. On our way to CHIBA we may visit INAGE, the sea-bathing place. The shores of Sodegaura spotted with green pines are full of interesting sights. Visits to the shrine of Sōgo or to the Shinshoji in Narita may be accomplished by branching off from the SAKURA STATION. Not far from the Fudo temple in Narita, there stands the Namikiri Fudo temple, both of which are well known traditional sights.

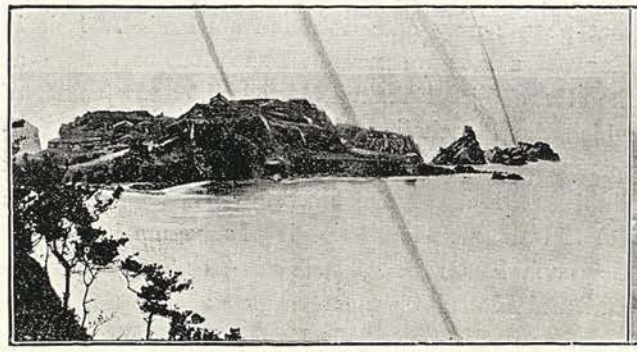
From the Daito cape to the Iioka cape, the shore takes a shape greatly resembling that of a bow. CHOSHI is the point where the river Tone pours itself into the sea, and forms the eastern

terminus of the Empire of Japan. In order to visit the shrines of Kashima and Katori, we have to take a steamer from Choshi. Near the Kawaguchi shrine there is a shell mound from which we may look down upon the river Tone. The intermingling of salt and fresh water presents us with a striking sight especially in the case of a high tide. HIRA-ISO is the name applied to the zone of the sea-shore leading to the Myoto-zaki, the eastern terminus. It is in this place that we find and collect pretty shells on the sand. The Inuboye cape projects into the sea at the terminus of which there stands a light-house 160 feet in height. What is commonly termed the circuit around Choshi presents before us such scenes of beauty as the Nagasaki-ga-hana, the Togawa-no-hana, Senga-kutsu, Inuwaka-shima and Naarai-ura.

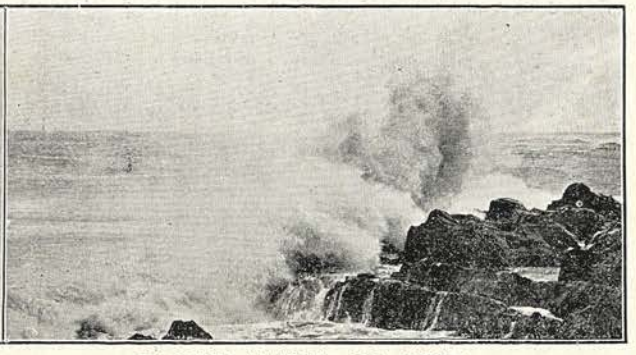


SHINSHOJI, NARITA

The Daito cape projects into the sea for a distance of about two miles with a shore extending over 237 miles. The Yawata cape projects into the sea-shore of Ōhara, and is well known for its beautiful scenery. On the south, it is washed by the high waves of the Pacific, on the east it is



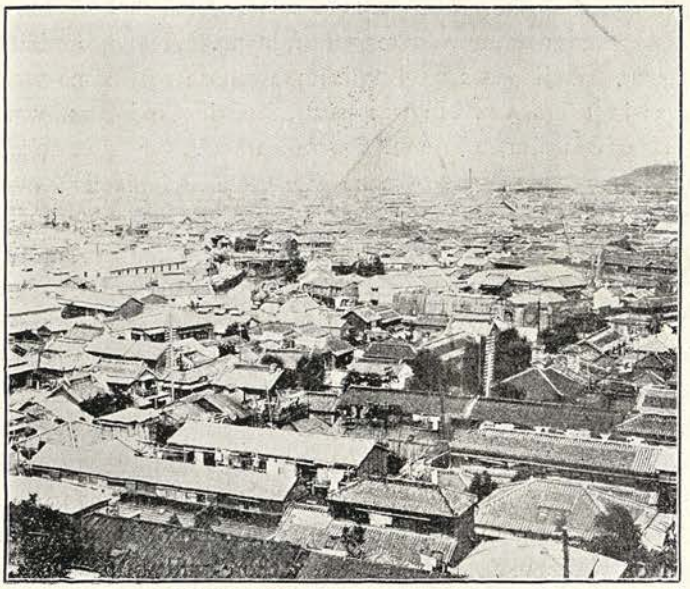
CHOSHI PORT



RAGING WAVES OF MERA

crossed by the Daito cape and on the north by a cliff of several thousand feet in height. Within nine miles from Ōhara, there is a place called Katsu-ura with celebrated scenery.

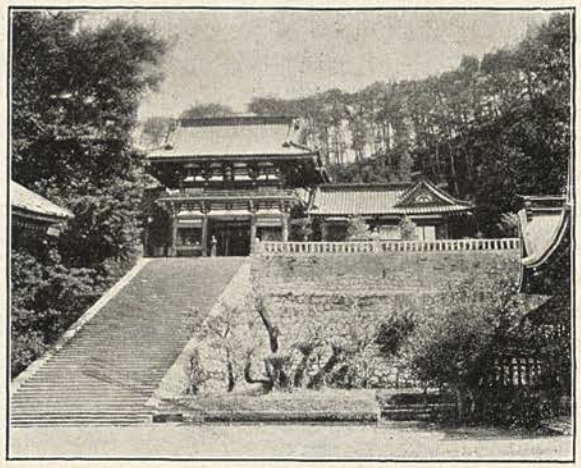
The Tokaido Line. Taking the train from the Shimbashi station eastward, our first destination will be Yokohama station.



THE CITY OF YOKOHAMA

At this juncture, we will turn our attention to the port of YOKOHAMA which is one of the most flourishing ports in Japan. The port is surrounded by hills on north and south while on the west it is flanked by the streets, built up in substantial blocks of business houses the east being open to the sea. Many ships enter the harbour every year, swelling the volume of trade done in this port. The length of the coast from north to south is 5 miles with break waters covering an area of 1,500,000 *tsubo*. Settlements in Yokohama are occupied by English, Americans, French, Germans, Chinese and Indians. The number of foreigners residing in this part of the town is over 5,000. In the suburb of the city there are cricket and base ball grounds. The Japan-

ese parts of Yokohama are filled with places of interest and theatres. It is in this part that the houses are built as close together as possible. At the back of the city there is the elevation of Nogeyama where a large number of foreigners dwell, and from which may be commanded fine views of the city. With the development of communication facilities such as railways and electric lines, the city will gradually grow in dimensions, and in prosperity.



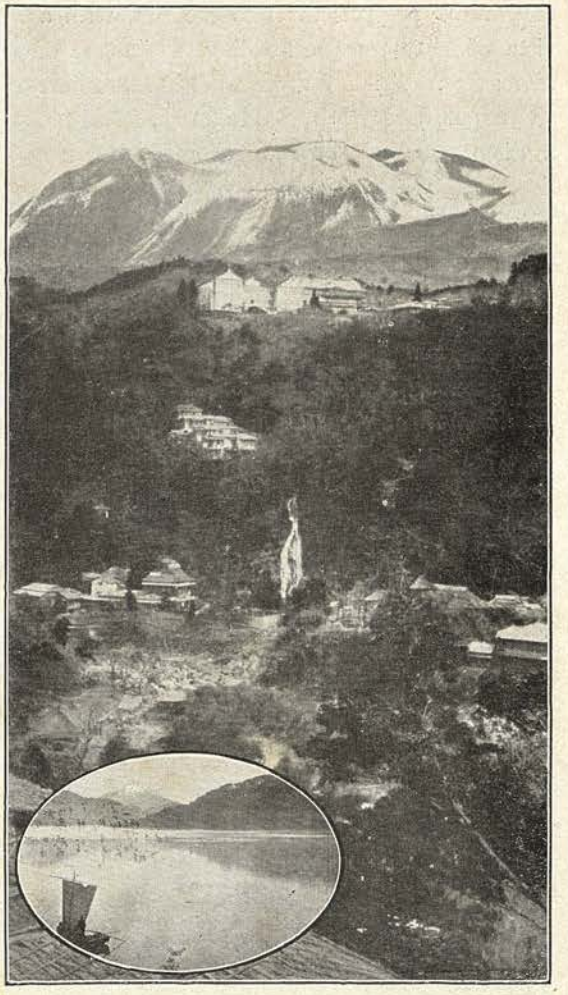
HACHIMAN SHRINE AT KAMAKURA

The next is FUJISAWA STATION with the historic ruins of the Yugyo Temple. We then pay a visit to Kugenuma, celebrated as a sea-bathing place. On arriving at the Ryuko temple, the beauty of nature surrounds us on all sides. Out in the sea, connected with the land by a bridge, one may behold the island of ENOSHIMA most picturesque in scenery. The Benten cave, and the Chigo-ga-fuchi are noted natural formations. From Enoshima to KAMAKURA there lies the Mampukuji (temple) which is connected with the Shichiriga-hama by a stretch of sandy path. The Hase-temple has a figure of the Goddess Kwan-non which is 26 feet in height. The great Buddha at the Taiizan is so large that people may enter into it from behind. It is in Kamakura that we meet with such famous temples as the Kenchōji, Enkakuji, Jufukuji, and Jochiji, of which the Kenchoji and Enkakuji stand most conspicuous. The Hachiman shrine of Tsuruga-oka is at Yuki-no-shita. To the east of the temple, there lies the Shirahata shrine. Leaving Kamakura behind us, we reach ZUSHI where such capes as the Naki-tsuru-saki and Kotsubo project away out into the sea in the shape of a bow. To Kanazawa, which we may reach either from Kamakura or Zushi, whence we may command a bird's-eye view of the surrounding country. Next let us turn our attention to YOKOSUKA. On the left, there projects the cape of Hakozaki out into the sea, and forms a gulf with the Tobigahana on the other side. It is in this harbour that one may witness the naval strength of Japan. At the terminus of the Jūsan-tōge there stands the Anjin tower. Anjin was an Englishman whose real name was William Adams, and who served the Tokugawas in 1,600 A.D. He was naturalized in Japan, and was known as Miura Anjin among the Japanese. URAGA is situated about five miles south of Yokosuka, and with the Shimoda harbour of Izu, forms the entrance gate whence the western civilization was introduced into Japan, the movement commemorating the landing of Admiral Perry, stands in Kuri-hama whence passing through villages along the coast, we reach Miura-misaki, known for its splendid beauty. The Jōgashima is a solitary island in the sea of Misaki. CHIGASAKI lies between FUJISAWA and ŌISO, the latter, being well known for its sea bathing place. In the front, there lies the Sagami-nada and Oshima, on the right Mt. Fuji, and Enoshima on the left. Alighting from the train at KŌZU, we arrive at Hakone, through the city of Odawara making a journey of about 12 miles. We may approach Yugawara, Izusan, ATAMI and Ito by means of light railways.

ENOSHIMA

HAKONE situated at the foot of the Ashigara-yama with numerous mountain ranges, is celebrated for its numerous hot springs. On the way there, visitors first of all, reach Yumoto, to the right of which stands the Tōnosawa and Miyanoshita where "Fujiya" the best European hotel is located and to the left Ashi lake and the town of Hakone. A turn half way there will bring us to the Dōgashima hot spring. In the neighbourhood of Miyanoshita we find Sokokura with its abundant

hot springs in two places, known as the Kowaku-dani and the Ōwaku-dani. From the Kiga hot spring we arrive at the Ashi lake at a distance of three miles. The reflection of Mt. Fuji like an inverted fan on the lake presents us with scenes of great attractiveness. Near the lake, is the Hakone shrine, with its fine old trees and ancient rocks. From Hakone we reach SANO, where there is the Sano water-fall, which flows over the wall in five lines. In MISHIMA, there are the Fujimi waterfall and the Mishima shrine. In order to visit the hot springs in KONA, SHUZENJI, DOIII, and YUGASHIMA, the railways branch off from Mishima station.



FUJI REFLECTED IN THE ASHI LAKE

FUJIYAMA, the most celebrated mountain in Japan, with a height of 12,370 feet, is always snow capped. The summit may be gained by five paths, namely, Ōmiya, which takes its course from the Suzukawa station; from the Sano station to Suyama called the Suyama path; two leading from Gotemba, the one leading from Nakabatake called the Gotemba entrance, and the one from Subashiri called the Subashiri entrance, the other path leads from the Otsuki station and is known as the Yoshida path. From the bottom to the summit, the mountain is divided into ten stages. Up to the 3rd stage, there is a luxuriant growth of trees, but points above this are bare and exposed, and the ascent is steep and rocky over six or seven stages. On gaining the summit, we behold mountain ranges at the foot, and the Pacific with its illimitable expanse appears like a pool in the garden. The extinct crater on the summit is called Ohachi has an outer circumference of 3 miles and the inner circle of 2 miles. At the bottom of the crater, there is snow which never melts, and the walls on the four sides are covered with icicles. After reaching the summit of the mountain let us pay a visit to the eight lakes, which are the Yamanaka, the Asumi, Kawaguchi, Nishi, Shojin, Motosu, Shibire and Ukijima-numa. Starting from Gotemba we pass through Subashiri in reaching Yamanaka where we find the lake Yamanaka; crossing Asumi lake we reach Yoshida, whence we may pay a visit to Lake Kawaguchi, the largest of the eight with a circumference of ten miles. Tradition has it that in 864, when Mt. Fuji burst out in volcanic eruption, birth was given to this lake. From Motosu, we visit a cave known as the seven mile Fuji. We can enter the cave to the extent of 156 feet but may not proceed farther as the path is blocked with stones. To be seen on the way from Shiraito to Kami-ide, is the water-fall of Shiraito.

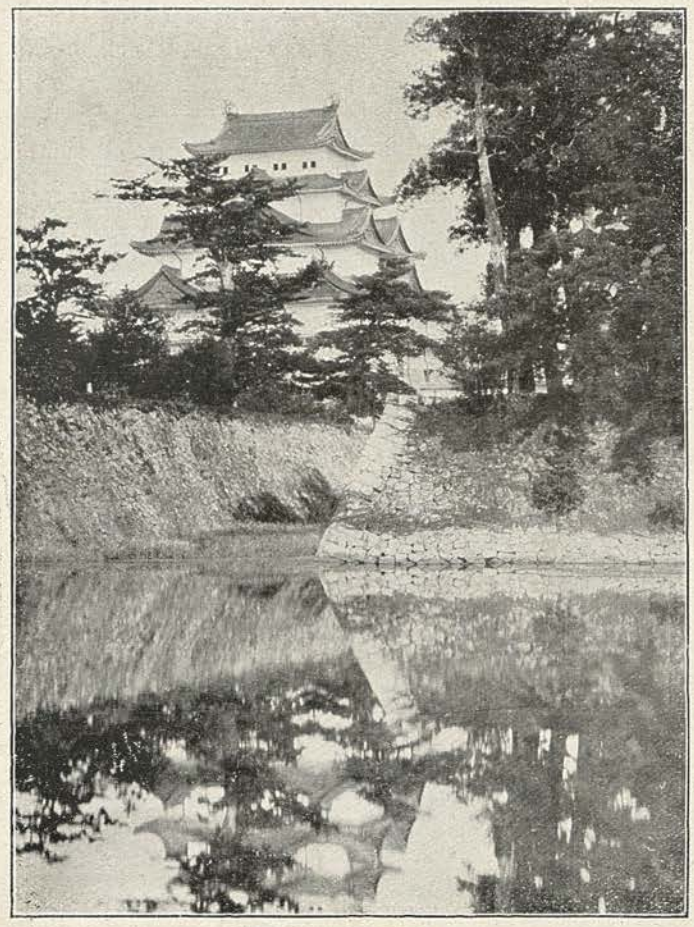
MT. FUJI AS SEEN FROM TAGONOURA

The Senbon-matsu-bara, or the plain of a thousand pines, is the name applied to the sea shore we may see in the distance from the NUMAZU STATION, and pre-

sents a very pretty and picturesque sight. Such places as Ganyu-do, Ushibuse and Shizuura all offer interesting attractions. The sea coast from SUZUKAWA STATION is called Tago-no-ura, where the prettiest sight of Mt. Fuji may be had. The Miho-no-matsubara, (lit. the pine plain of Miho), projects far into the sea, with a vista of pine trees extending a distance of two miles. It is a famous tradition that here an angel descended to the earth. Within a distance of about two miles from EJIRI STATION, we reach the Ryuge-ji, and the Tesshi-ji, celebrated for their beautiful scenery. The Kunozan is 890 feet above the sea level and is connected with the Miho-no-matsu-bara. Upon the summit of the mountain there stands the Tōshōgu shrine with its splendid structure.

MAIZAKA

Within a distance of about a mile from SHIZUOKA there stands the Shizuhata-yama while on the southern extremity, is the Sengen shrine well known for its imposing building. From the summit of the hill a bird's eye view of the city of Shizuoka may be had. The Ryuzo-zan 3,600 feet in height is noted for its beauty. To the west of Shizuoka, we come to Ōigawa, and on the summit of the Akiba mountain, there stands the Akiba shrine, surrounded with old pines and cedar trees. Crossing the Tenryu river we pass to HAMAMATSU, where the ancient castle still stands; continuing by the MAIZAKA, we reach the Hamana lake, and on the south, we have the Enshu bay facing the Pacific Ocean. Benten-jima is a small island in the lake, celebrated for the beautiful sight of Mt. Fuji to be commanded from that point.



NAGOYA CASTLE

Alighting from the TOYOHASHI BRIDGE, we arrive at Muro, whence by boat we are brought to Irako-zaki, which is the terminus of the Atsumi peninsula projecting into the Pacific Ocean, and washed with its high waves.

NAGOYA comes under our observasion now. After Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyoto, Nagoya is the next largest city in Japan. It is thickly populated and enjoys prosperity in commerce and industry. The famous castle of Nagoya may at once be recognized from its imposing building. On the roof of the castle, there are seen golden dolphins which reflect the rays of sun and may be discerned at a great distance. The Wakamiya-Hachiman is one of the largest shrines in the city, and stands in thick woods. The Atsuta shrine at Atsuta with its simple building creates in our minds an impression of primeval ages. The four gates of Kaizo, Shun-ko, Sei-setsu and Chin-ko are sights well

MONUMENT IN COMMEMORATION OF CHINA-JAPAN WAR—NAGOYA

worth seeing. The CITY OF GIFU, on the Nagara river presents a sight of beauty. Mt. Inaba stands to the east of the city, and though not very high, lends it a charming picturesqueness. Nagara river is noted for its cormorant fishing. As boats with torch lights glide down the stream, the keepers of the cormorants let the birds out into the water, when ayu or a kind of small trout gather around the light. The fish caught by these birds furnish a palatable dinner to visitors. ŌGAKI is known for its ancient castle and public garden. Within seven miles of the city, there is seen the Yō.ō-no-taki (water fall) which is in the Yō:ō-mountain. The fall is 105 feet in height and 12 feet in breadth; and is a beautiful sight.

Hokuriku Line Branching off from the MAIBARA STATION, the train passes by lake BIWA, which is one of the largest lakes in Japan with a circumference of 168 miles. Description of the superb beauty of this lake has been the joy of poets for successive generations. The Chikubu-jima which lies on the lake, may be reached from the NAGAHAMA by a trip by boat, of seven miles. The island extends from south to north a distance of about a mile. Projecting rocks and zig-zag paths and trees, hoary with age give the place a grand and imposing appearance.

CORMORANT FISHING AT NAGARA RIVER

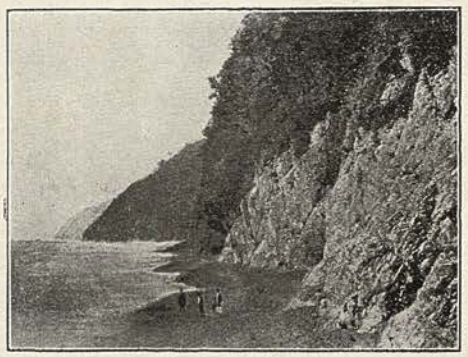
TSURUGA, where connection is now formed with Vladivostock for European travellers, stands along the southern shore of the Tsuruga bay, facing the Sea of Japan, separated by a hill from lake Biwa. The Kebi and Kanagasaki shrines are famous for their beauty. The Fujishima shrine is situated within a mile from FUKUI, on the summit of the Asuba mountain, which is not of any conspicuous height, but commands a pretty view. In Fukui, there stands the castle of Fukui surrounded with large moats and high walls, giving us some idea of the engineering work of olden times. The Eihei-ji is an old temple noted for the preservation of antique objects. On the way from Fukui to KANAZAWA, we enjoy the fine scenery of a part known as the Tōjin-bō. Among the strangely shaped rocks and

TSURUGA BAY

KENROKU PARK

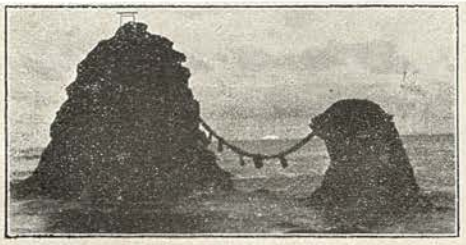
zig-zag mountain passes, we find the Yamanaka hot-spring, east of which runs the Daishoji river. At the bottom of the stream, there lies the Domyo-gulf with its clear and mirror-like surface. The Kenroku park of Kanazawa is one of the three parks in Japan celebrated for its vastness, its scenery, and excellent views. In the midst of the garden, there is a waterfall surrounded with thick pines, cedars, shrubs, flowers and numerous artistic effects peculiar to Japan. Hakusan, the most famous mountain next to Mt. Fuji, is 8,681 feet above the sea level. On the summit, there stands the Hakusan shrine. There are many waterfalls and queerly shaped rocks which call forth the admiration of the Japanese, and others as well.

From Kanazawa to the foot of the Hakusan is 35 miles in distance. TOYAMA, next to Kanazawa, is a prosperous city known for its patent medicines. It is situated on the right bank of the Jintsū river, five miles from Iwase harbour. A journey of 19 miles from the UOTSU STATION brings us to a very dangerous path of Oyashirazu and Koshirazu, continuing for the distance of about three miles where rugged rocks screen the path and are lashed by the rising waves; at these critical and exciting moments, the fate of passers by depends upon the speed with which they run into the neighboring cave. In such haste, parents might have no time to take care of their children, and *vice versa*, hence the name, Oyashirazu and Koshirazu (lit. not knowing parents and not knowing children). Recently a tunnel has been made through the mountain, thus avoiding the dangers, but visitors may find excitement in risking one of these dangerous paths. The Noto peninsula projecting into the Sea of Japan is full of poetic and picturesque scenes. From TSUBATA STATION, we take the NANAO-LINE and in two hours may pay a visit to the Wakura hot spring.



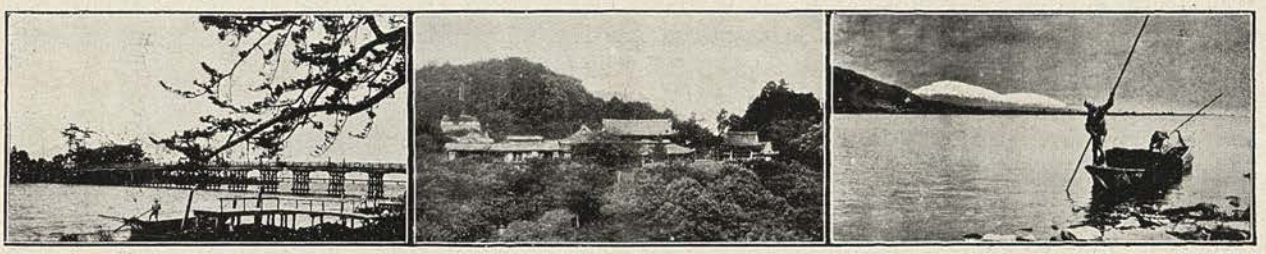
OYASHIRAZU—KOSHIRAZU

Kwansai Line. Taking the train from the KAMEYAMA STATION towards the south we reach TSU, which is another prosperous city in this district, where the exchange of various commodities creates much traffic. THE GREAT SHRINE OF ISE is divided into the inner and outer shrines. The outer, called the Toyouke Daijin-gū, is situated at the foot of Takakura-yama, Yamada. The main shrine stands facing the south, and is made of pure white wood with no decoration. The very simplicity of the building is in itself inspiring. At a distance of two miles by electric car, there stands the inner shrine, whose grounds filled with old cedars and elms, create in the Japanese the deep sense of awe and veneration. The Futamiga-ura lies at a point five miles east of Yamada, its scenic beauty consisting of shining sand, green pines and snowy waves, breaking upon the rocks. Asakuma-yama is widely famed for its beautiful scenery. It is situated within a distance of two miles from Futamiga-ura, the height being 1,700 feet above the sea level, where upon the summit stands the Asakuma shrine. When the train passes through HIKONE STATION, in the woods of Kinki mountain we behold a high white tower which is the famous castle of Hikone, a place celebrated for its land and water scenery. There are numerous sights among which we may mention Ibuki-yama, Shimei-ho, and Rakuraku-en. The Miidera is a famous temple



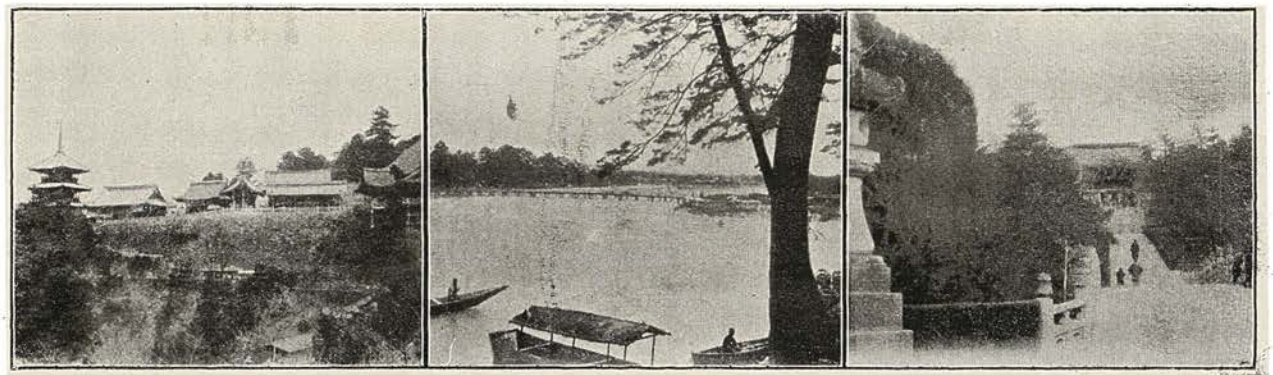
FUTAMIGA-URA

At the entrance of the gate, there are hundreds of stone steps from the top of which we may look upon lake Biwa. The Ishiyama-dera shows many interesting rocks, in various natural positions, jutting out here and there in sharp outline, forming attractive features of the scene. On a high promontory near by, is the moon-viewing villa, where the people gaze upon the lovely moon with the greatest admiration. From BABA STATION to Mii-dera, the distance is two miles, and it is most convenient to reach Ishiyama-dera from the ISHIYAMA STATION. It is from this



SOME OF THE EIGHT SCENES OF BIWA LAKE

place that we find the so-called eight scenes of Lake Biwa. Among them are Katata, Awazu, Yabase, Hira, Karasaki and Seta. Together with TOKYO and OSAKA, KYOTO is one of the three great cities of the Empire. Its calm and quiet scenic beauty and numerous historic and national ruins attract visitors who prolong their stay through the influence of its charms. The city of **Kyoto** was founded about one thousand years ago (782 A.D.). In addition to its natural beauty, Kyoto is noted for its fine productions of art and may be regarded as the art centre of the Empire. Higashi-yama is noted for its quiet scenery, and such places of interest as the Maruyama Park, Chion-in, Yasaka-jinja and Chōraku-ji are found at the foot of the Higashiyama, while the Kiyomizu-dera is celebrated for its splendid views, and the massiveness of its structure. The Hōkōji temple is known as the Daibutsu-den, whose large bell together with one at Chion-in, is celebrated among the Japanese. The city of Kyoto is particularly famous for its shrines and temples, a full description of which would take a whole volume, but here we must confine ourselves to a brief description of the most striking ones. The temple of Nishi-Honganji was built in 1760. Its KARAMON or Chinese gate is celebrated for elaborate work, while the Higashi-Honganji, with its modern architecture and the splendor of its buildings is an imposing sight. Such buildings as the Kinkakuji, Ginkakuji, Sanjū-sangendo, Kenninji, Seikan-ji, Gion, Nanzenji, Kōryu-ji, Taitoku-ji, Tōji-in, Ninwa-ji and the Imperial palace, and hundreds of other places of interest, make Kyoto foremost in attractiveness. ARASHIYAMA lies on the southern bank of the



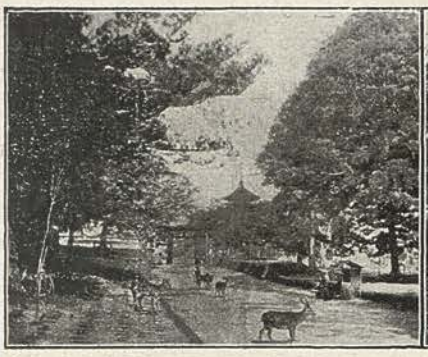
KIYOMIZU-DERA ARASHIYAMA NISHI HONGANJI

Ōigawa, and SAGA is its nearest station. The mountain has beautiful scenery and attractions all the year round. There is a long bridge here spanning the Ōigawa called the Togetsukyo. The Takao-Shingo-ji and Tokanoo-Kōzanji are celebrated for their maples, while the Byōdō-in may be approached from UJI STATION. At the Chicago exhibition, the Japanese Government built a miniature of the Byōdō-in which attracted the attention of foreigners. UJI is known for its fireflies and tea. It forms a favorite theme for Japanese versifiers, while the later in the tea picking season presents a sight

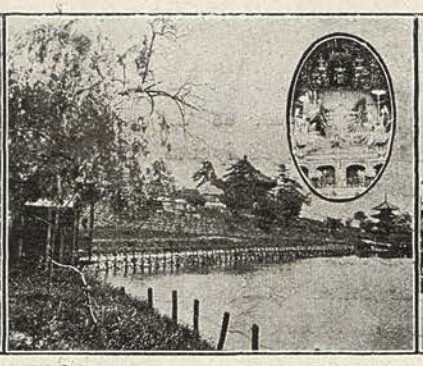
really most enjoyable. A visit must not be omitted to the three mountains of Hiyei, Atago and Kurama.

In connection with Kyoto, we must make mention of **Nara,** famous for its ancient temple. Before doing so, however, we must enumerate the sights along the way leading to Nara. YOKKA-ICHI is the great port of Ise Bay facing the Pacific Ocean. The first sights of interest that come under our observation are the 48 water falls of Akane. The mountain stream wends its way for a distance of nine miles, falls at the Taki-naga-saka, pours itself into the Biwa gulf, which feeds the Naharigawa, the bank of which is called the Tsukigase, celebrated for pretty plum blossoms. Kasagi-zan stands in the midst of the clouds, with the Kasagi hot-spring at its foot.

The fountain head of fine arts and literature in Japan is Nara, which charms visitors with all its rich store of objects, valuable for antiquarian researches. The very sight of Wakakusa-yama at Nara will shed its balmy influence. The Nara park covers the grounds of the Kasuga shrine, Tōdai and Kōfuku temples. In extent and artistic taste, it is really incomparable. Nearing the Sarusawa pond, and going up the stone steps, we will find the ruins of Kōfuku-ji, Nanen-do, Hokuendo, Kondo and the Pagoda, of which the antiquated building of the Nanendo forms the chief source of attraction. In the premises of the Kasuga shrine, deer flock together, which presents an attractive sight. At the back of the temple, there stands Kasuga-yama, noted too for its scenery. A visit to the Tōdai-ji and the Nigatsu-do should not be missed. One of the most striking sights is a Daibutsu, or great image of



THE KASUGA-JINJA, NARA



GREAT IMAGE OF BUDDHA AT NARA

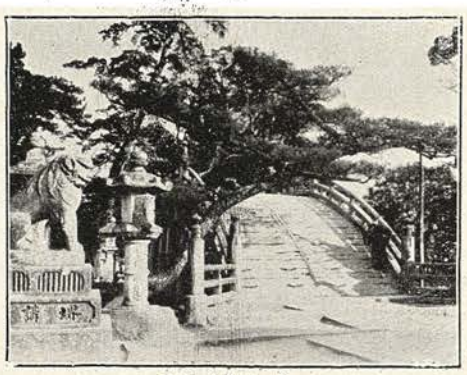
HŌRYU-JI

Buddha, rare in the world, 53 feet in height in a sitting posture, upon the palm of whose hand a score of men may stand, while one may enter one of its nostrils. This great Buddha was built some 1200 years ago (640 A.D.). In the neighbourhood of KŌRIYAMA STATION there are such temples as Yakushi-ji Toshōdai-ji and Seitai-ji, and various other celebrated sights. The Hōryu-ji was built by Prince Shotoku during the reign of the Empress Suiko (607 A. D.), the architecture of the building forms a valuable model for experts in those lines. From Nara towards the south, MINOWA STATION is reached. On the summit of Minowa-yama, there is the Minowa shrine. The Hasedera with its imposing buildings stands on the Butsu-den-san, and after it, the Hase temple in Kamakura is fashioned. In the neighbourhood of this mountain, there are such shrines as the Tanzan-jinja, Unebi-myojin and Kashiwabara shrine. The Tsubosaka-dera is noted for its temple structure and stones with inscriptions, and Buddhistic images. Five miles from YOSHINOGUCHI STATION we enjoy the excellent scenery of Yoshino, full of cherry blossoms in the spring.

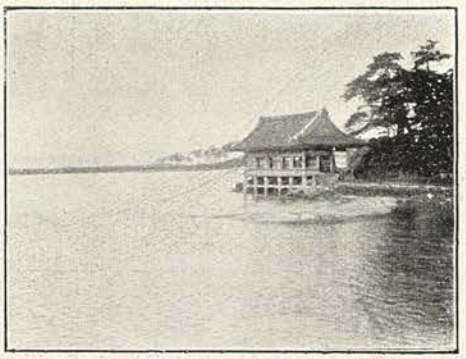
Taking a journey in the train we enter the province of Kii where we should visit Kōya mountain. The circumference of the mountain is 31 miles and the number of priest cells is 130. The beauty of the structure is beyond description. WAKAYAMA is a prosperous city of this district. The castle of Wakayama stands to this very day. A journey of about two miles in a southerly direction will bring us to Wakanoura, to the west of which is Fukiageno-hama, and Kataoka Benten, is now a park in the east. The scenery of this district has been a favorite theme of versification. The Kii-dera is situated on the eastern shore and Nagusayama on the west.

Next our attention must be drawn to OSAKA which is the second largest city in Japan. It is

connected in all directions by means of canals and roads, while the Settsu Bay in which the Pacific currents meet, affords the highest facilities for communication. The Nakanoshima park, Kōzunomiya,



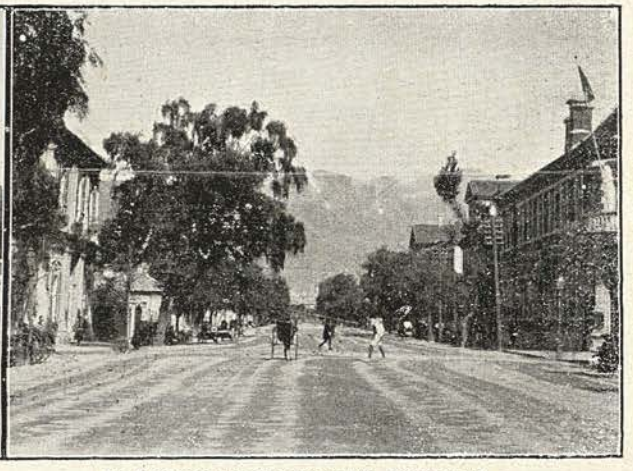
SUMIYOSHI



WAKA-NO-URA

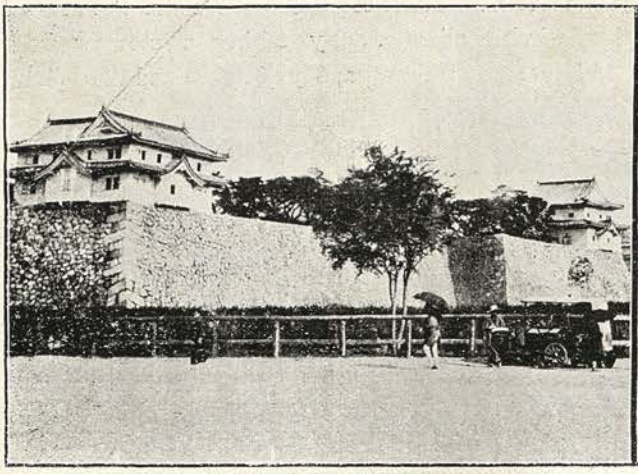
Sakuranomiya, Temma shrine and Ikutama shrine are the chief places of interest. The Shitenno temple stands on the hill north-east of Chausuzan. There are actually more than forty buildings with many other sights of interest. Another journey by train will bring us to Sumiyoshi which is noted for its antique shrine, hoary with age.

MINATOGAWA SHRINE

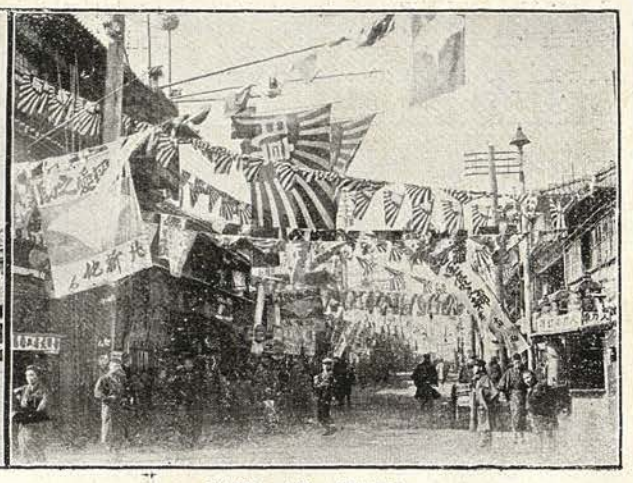


FOREIGN SETTLEMENT IN KOBE

The celebrated places in Kobe are the Minatogawa shrine and Wada cape; upon the latter there is a light-house which serves as a safe guide to vessels. The Suwayama, though not very high commands very extensive views, while at the eastern foot of the Suwayama there is a hot spring which, together with the Nunobiki falls, forms a most attractive sight. Like Yokohama, Kobe is a

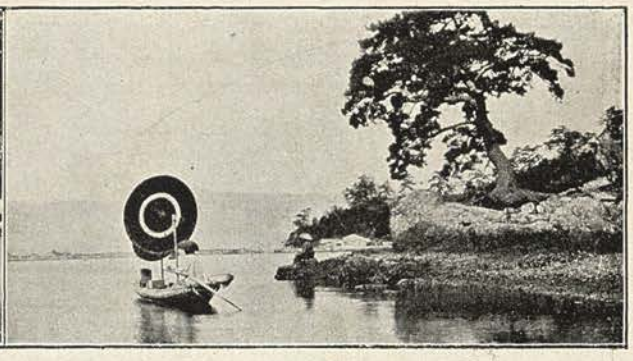


THE OSAKA CASTLE



FAIR AT OSAKA

KOMPIRA SHRINE

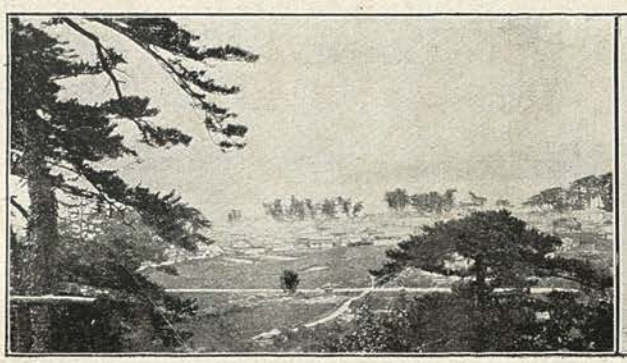


SUIYE

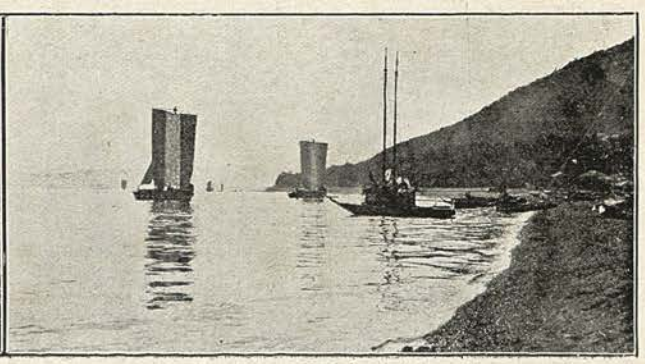
well-known port city whose harbour is crowded with different vessels, which assemble there from all parts of the world. In order to visit such provinces as Awajishima, Awa, Sanuki, Iyo and Tosa, we must cross the sea from Kobe. The foremost place of interest is the Kompira shrine which is at the Kotohirazan and may be approached by railway from TAKAMATSU STATION or by a steamer arriving at Tadotsu, the railway journey bring considered the better of the two. The august and sublime building of the shrine is indeed striking. In sailing the inland sea of Seto we may behold at a distance the famous castle of Takamatsu. In climbing up to this ancient castle we may command a bird's eye view of the city and its harbour. The scene is one not to be forgotten. Kuroiso being another scene of interest in KOCHI. Looking southward from the Aoyagi bridge we may behold the azure waters of the gulf and strangely shaped rocks, while the mountain on the left called Gotaizan is full of interesting scenes. Ascending the Kunimigatake, a view of the entire city of Kochi is presented to us.

THE INLAND SEA OF SETO is the path which lies between Kobe and Mitajiri. There are a series of islands which please all passengers with their fine scenery. After leaving Kanzaki the train arrives at MAIZURU. Three miles east from the IKEDA STATION we find the Minomo park which is celebrated for an old temple called Rōanji while the Minomo water-fall is but a mile distant. This water-fall is 240 feet high and 18 feet wide. The Chūsanji may be approached from the NAKAYAMA STATION. From the top of the temple one may enjoy fine scenery in the distance. One mile south-west toward Chūsanji we find the Kiyoshi Temple, which was built during the reign of the Emperor Uda (890 A.D.). It is said that this garden was laid out after the Chinese fashion. The hot spring of Takarazuka with the Kabutoyama above and Mukogawa in front, presents a sight worth seeing. The Arima hot spring, situated at the north foot of Rokkosan, is a famous geyser 1,100 feet in height.

Sanyo Line. Taking our journey westward from Kobe we arrive at SUMA, well-known for its quiet and refined scenery. The temple of Suma is located in the park. Contiguous with Suma there is MAIKO with its fine pine tree and kaleidoscopic views. Next to Maiko we come to AKASHI, which has the Akashi castle and is well liked for its desirable climate. By taking a steamer from Akashi we arrive at AWAJISHIMA with such places of interests as Yuwaya, Myojin-cave and the Ejima.



AKASHI

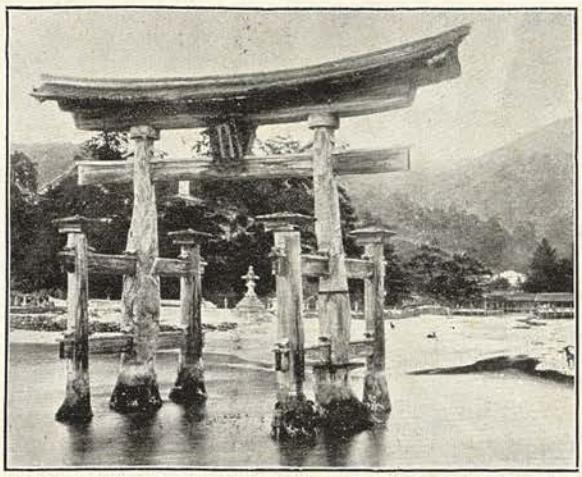


SUMA

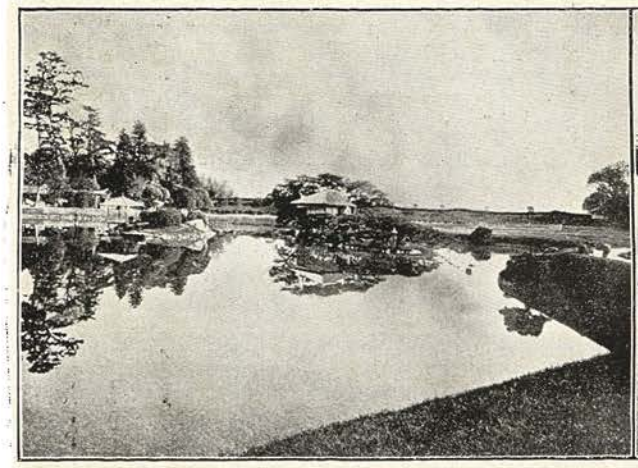
Journeying westward from Akashi in order to visit famous places of interest at HARIMA, we may see the Tamakura pine at the Sumiyoshi Shrine, the Aioi pine at Onoye Shrine, the bell at Onoye and last of all the Aioi pine at Takasago Shrine, well-known for its beautiful branches. It is at this place that we see a large rock known as Hōden (treasures den) 26 feet in height and 23 feet square, which appears to be always steeped in much water and hence presents an appearance as though it were floating in the sea. Toward the south of Hōden there is a rock upon which three large Chinese characters signifying, "a place for sea waves" are carved. In HIMEJI there is the famous Shirasagi castle, another place of interest.

The train now takes us to the Tajima province where arriving at YAOKA STATION we may visit the Kinosaki hot spring, 19 miles from the station. The hot spring is surrounded with numerous rocks of strange shapes. OKAYAMA is a prosperous city with an ancient castle. The most famous garden, where a stream forms a variety of scenes adding to the general aspect. The Kōraku garden lies within two miles south-east of the city. ONOMICHI is another sea town of importance which is sheltered by the two mountains, Taiho and Atago. The places of interest are Senkōji, Saikokuji, and Jōdoji, the three large temples of the province.

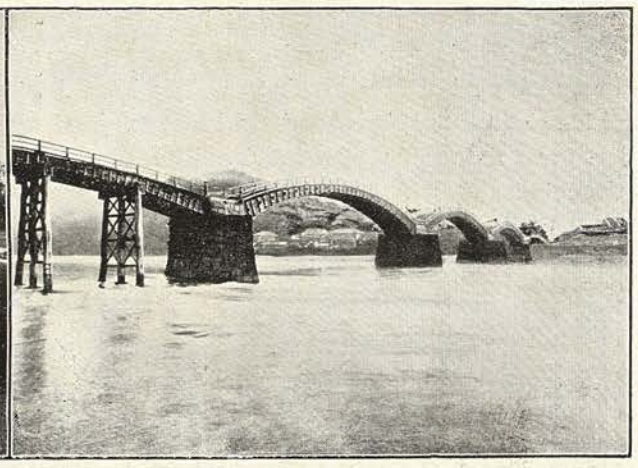
HIROSHIMA is a prosperous city and its old castle is now used for the barracks of the fifth division. The Nigitsu shrines and Shikukeien with their beautiful trees and strangely shaped stones are certainly to be admired. Together with Matsushima in the province of Rikuzen, the ITSUKUSHIMA forms one of the three finest sights in Japan. On the island is the Itsukushima Shrine with its portico 880 feet in length, projecting out into the sea like a large bird spreading its wings. The portico is lighted with



ITSUKUSHIMA



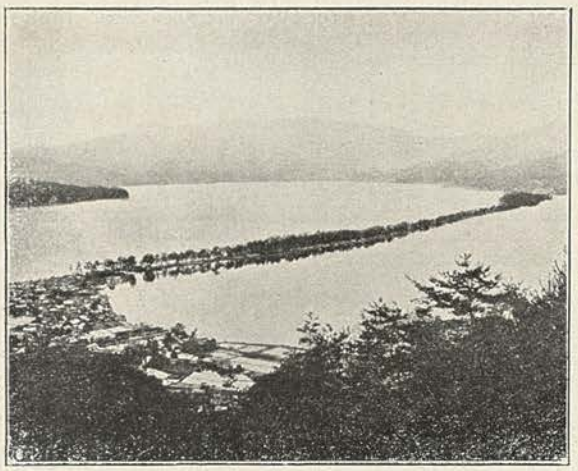
KŌRAKU-EN



KINTAIKYO

iron lanterns which reflected in the water present a splendid sight. Behind the shrine there is a pond called the Kagamigaike, in which the moon is mirrored while in front of the shrine there is a long visita of pine trees, along which there are 108 stone lanterns. It is in this place that we find numbers of tame deer. The chief feature of the shrine is its natural scenery. Toward the west of the shrine there is a pagoda, and stepping out to the sea shore we are confronted with the exquisite picture of the Nagahama shrine. Above the shrine there is a mountain range called Misan, 1,360 feet above sea level, and at the foot of the mountains there is the Shiraito water-fall 120 feet in height. By taking the railway we reach IWAKUNI STATION, from whence a journey of two miles will bring us to the town of Iwakuni, along which the Nishikigawa flows. The bridge spanning the river is

called KINTAIKYO celebrated for its rare structure. The bridge is 750 feet in length and 78 feet above the water. There are stone piers, and five bridges in crescent shape. The bridges are supported not by the pillars, but by frame work. This strangely constructed bridge was built in 1673. The Iwao water-fall, another beautiful sight, is 50 feet high in the middle of which a large rock projects, and upon which the water breaks into snowy whiteness. The water-fall may be best approached from KŌJIRO STATION. SHIMONOSEKI lies opposite to Moji, being separated by the strait of Kyushu. The city lies at the foot of a mountain and enjoys commercial prosperity. The harbour being deep, is well adapted to the mooring of large vessels. The Akama shrine is at the foot of the Kōsekizan, from the summit of which we may behold the vast expanse of the ocean, and winding mountain ranges. The negotiation for peace between China and Japan made in 1895 took place at Shunpanro, which became famous through this incident. To the west of the strait there is Hikoshima, Yojibeiiwa, and Ganryu island.



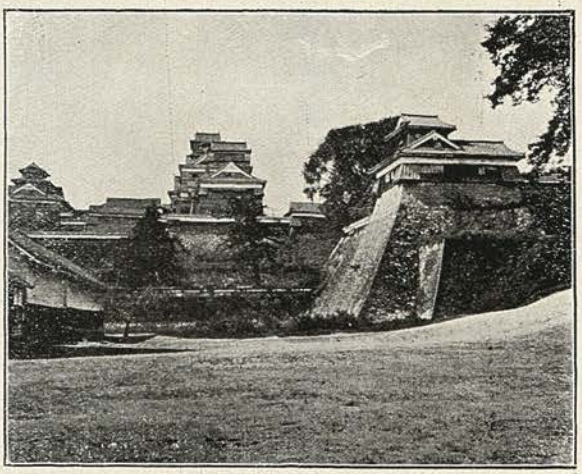
AMANOHASHIDATE

The Hankaku Line. Branching off from KANZAKI STATION, we arrive at FUKUCHIYAMA where we find Kawamori shrine, and Oye mountain which tradition says was the abode of a devil. MAIZURU, one of the strategic points in the Sea of Japan, is now a naval harbour.

At a distance of about two miles north of MIYAZU there is a famous piece of scenery known as the AMANOHASHIDATE which is another of the three most beautiful sights in Japan. To visit Hashidate we may take the steamer from Maizuru to Miyazu. In the inland sea of Yosha we behold a vista of pines as though floating on the surface of the sea. In viewing the Amanohashidate from a neighbouring high position we will behold the mountain ranges of Ouchi and Nariaiyama.

The Sanin Line. From Amanohashidate we turn our steps towards the Izumo shrine from YONEKO STATION. Before reaching the shrine we may visit the city of MATSUYE. Matsuye faces Shishido lake where the ancient castle and grounds are preserved as a park. Shishido lake is 9 miles from east to west and 3 miles from south to north with a circumference of 31 miles. From the city of Matsuye we arrive at SHOBARA by steamer whence a journery of 12 miles will bring us to Kitsukimachi where the great shrine of Izumo stands. The structure of the shrine is beauty itself. At the back of shrine there is an eight foot gate with porticos on both sides.

IZUMO SHRINE

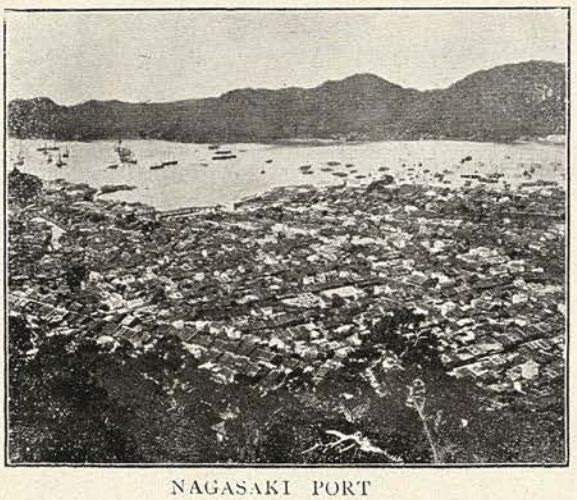


THE CASTLE OF KUMAMOTO

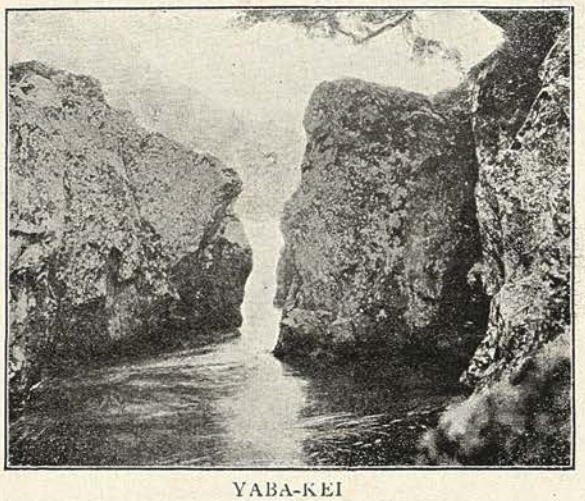
The shrine is surrounded by mounds on three sides. It is said that the shrine was built in mythological ages.

The Kyushu Line. Separated by a stretch of water from Shimonoseki there stands the MOJI HARBOUR at one terminus of Kyushu which was, some decades since, nothing more than a fishing village but sparsely populated. It is at present one of the most prosperous harbours in Japan with railways on land and steamers at sea. Not far from KASHII STATION, there is the Kashii shrine which stands in the thick woods with its grand and imposing structure. In the vicinity, there stands the Hakozaki shrine surrounded by red pines and inspiring in the minds of visitors the sense of awe and apprehension.

HAKATA is one of the important harbours in Kyushu where there is the park of Aratsu-yama. The celebrated Dazaifu shrine is situated within two miles of FUTSUKAICHI STATION. The city of KUMAMOTO stands in the middle of rich plains. It is to be regretted that the old beauty of the castle of Kumamoto was greatly impaired during the civil war of 1877. The Seishuen is well known for its classic beauty. Mt. Aso is an active volcano, situated 24 miles east of Kumamoto and may be reached by means of carriages. At the foot of the mountain, there is the fall of Sugaru. Lodging at the Tochi-noki hot spring, one may ascend the mountain the following day, the distance to the crater by way of a steep path, is seven miles. Half way up, trees and shrubs disappear, leaving bare stones and lava to traverse. The crater is called Mikado. When active, the volcano is full of exciting interest, the full description of which must be left to the pen of a poetic genius. In the mountain and its vicinity there are hot springs and waterfalls. It may be of some interest to inspect the treasures



NAGASAKI PORT



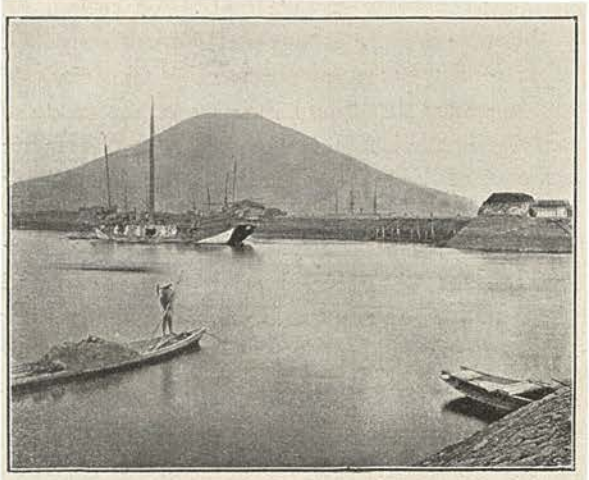
YABA-KEI

hoarded in the Aso shrine. YATSUSHIRO stands at the mouth where the Kumagawa, one of the three greatest rapids in Japan pours itself into the sea. We must not omit a visit to the Yatsushiro shrine. On August 1st and thereabouts, visitors in this part of the country will find the lights burning on the sea in the dead of the night when the tide is high. Visitors flock together near the mountain to behold such a strange sight. This scene is called the Shiranui (lit. unknown fire). There is a cave in the Iwato-yama not far from SHIRAISHI STATION, the height of which is 50 feet, its depth being 240 feet. According to tradition, in the pond near by, there used to live a dragon. HITOYOSHI is the name applied to the district spreading east and west of Kumagawa. The Hitoyoshi shrine is celebrated for its quiet scenery.

Lovely natural scenery is found in KAGOSHIMA which lies in the way of sea route between Loochu and Formosa. Numerous vessels, coming in and going out make the city a very prosperous one in this part of the Empire. Shiroyama is the name of the park found here. The beauty of the natural scenery of Kagoshima is proverbial, and needs but little elucidation. By a voyage of two nautical miles, we will reach the island of SAKURAJIMA, full of artistic scenery.

At this point let us turn our steps toward the interior of Kyushu where first of all, we must pay attention to the beautiful scene of YABA-KEI which may be reached from the NAKATSU STATION by going up the Yamakuni-gawa for a distance of seven miles. From the foot of Hikozan to Morizane, the length of the valley is 17 miles, which is practically covered with strange rocks, and presents fantastic scenery. The thirteen villages of the Yabakei and strange images of Buddha at the Rakanji all go to show

that interest in this place is really inexhaustable. In USA, there stands the Hachiman shrine. On occasion when the vital interests of the nation are at stake, the Imperial Court sends its messengers to Ise and Usa shrines for offering prayers. Beppu is a famous hot spring situated 26 miles from Usa and may be reached either by steamer or carriage. Facing the Inland sea, the place is full of interest, with hot springs gushing out at places within nine square miles.



NAGASAKI CITY

Near KARATSU lies the Maizuru park well known for its scenic beauty. Nijiga-Matsubara derives its name from the similarity it bears to the rainbow. Within five miles of the NISHI KARATSU STATION, we behold the wonderful scenery of the Nanatsu-kama, or literally, seven ovens, deriving its name from the shape of the rocks. SASEHO is the naval station, from whence the beautiful scenery along the gulf may be commanded, while the Hirado may be visited by means of a steamer.

NAGASAKI is another city well known for its climatic and scenic beauty. From 1533-1558, the city was only in part accessible to the Spanish and Portuguese trading vessels. Foreigners described these parts in the early days so that there was absolutely no foreigner coming to Japan who was not acquainted with the beauty of the city. The Suwa shrine, and the monument of Dr. Sieboer form attractions for foreigners as well as for the Japanese. To the west of INASA, we behold the Inasa mountain. By steamer, we arrive at Moji and Ohama from Nagasaki. Within seven miles from the last named place, there lies the Unzen-dake which is one of the three highest mountains in Kyushu, being 4,800 feet above sea level.

Going from Kagoshima to Okinawa, we are really struck with the wonderful change in the customs and manners of the people. SHURI is the capital of Okinawa, where the Tenkai temple is a sight worth seeing. The ancestral tombs of the ancient Lords of the island are by themselves attractions worth while. In Taiwan (Formosa) as we have elsewhere particularly quoted our new territory the most prosperous cities are Kelung, Taihoku, Taichu and Tainan. The Niitakayama is the highest mountain on the island. The Tainan castle was previously repaired several times by the Chinese government when under its control. The imposing structure is 5 miles in circumference and oblong in shape. There are eight gates in four directions. Taihoku is noted for its beautiful arrangement of the city, and Tainan for its commercial prosperity. In visiting unopened districts, we will be confronted with the dangers of assault from ignorant natives.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS IN JAPAN

The Nankai Railway starts at Naniwa, the southern part of the city of Osaka, and extends to the city of Wakayama, covering a distance of more than 40 miles. Of all the private lines in Japan, this railway stands conspicuous on account of its numerous passengers and variety of fine sights. The railway answers a double purpose, both of pleasure and practicability to the people in Osaka and Kyoto. While foreigners in particular avail themselves of the advantages, to be derived from these lines in visiting the surrounding places, such as Osumi, Ohama, Hamadera and Kii province, where they may spend a day in recreation. Within the last few years, electric car service is available for places such as Kyoto, Osaka, Nara, Wakayama and Kawachi where there are places of historical renown. Let us give a very brief description of these places of interest. In the Sumiyoshi Shrine, established some 1600 years ago there are four shrines; the one dedicated to Empress Jingū is particularly full of interest. In January and August the place is filled with numerous visitors, who are attracted by the surrounding scenic

beauty. The city of Sakai in northern part of the Izumi province comes under our observation. In ancient times, the city formed Japan's trading port like Nagasaki. The city has numerous places of historic interest; the Ōhama park in particular, facing the sea of Chinu, is worthy of our notice. The Hamadera park has a famous beach, which in fact, lays claim to be the foremost sea-bathing place in the Orient, and forms one of the fittest summer resorts. The Ōtori shrine is situated in the north-eastern part where Yamatotake-no-mikoto, a great historical personage, is enshrined. In the city, sights of interest are the maples of the Ushitaki-yama, the plum trees of the Kinyu-ji, and the Tan-rin-en. The city of Wakayama forms the terminus of this line. There stands in the city the old castle belonging to the three families of the Tokugawas. The population numbers over 50,000. Places of interest are the Angel Mt., the Wakano-ura, and the Mii-dera, the latter noted for its splendid scenery.

The Narita Railway:—The great object of interest on this railway is the Fudō temple in Narita, which attracts a large number of people from all quarters of Japan. The total length of the railway is about 45 miles. Places of keen interest en route are as follows:—

Fudō-san, Narita—The Fudō temple is situated in Narita-machi Chiba prefecture, with a population of 100,000. The image of god Fudō is the work of Kōbō-daishi, and is well known for faithfulness in answering the prayers of the people. The practice of burning fire before this god invoking his aid, is a popular ceremony connected with Fudo worship. Places of keen interests connected with these places are the Kasumi-ga-ura, the Katori-jinja, Kashiwa-jingū, and the beautiful scenes of the Inba lake. The Sōgo shrine is found here. Sōgo is a great historical figure who died in behalf of the people. The vicarious death of Christ is often brought to mind by that of Sakura Sōgoro.

The Chūgoku Railway:—This railway is opened for the purpose of opening communication between the Sanyō-do and San-in-do. The distance between Okayama and Tsuyama is more than 35 miles, while that between Okayama and Tarui is only 12 miles and a half.

The city of Okayama has a population of 85,000. After the establishment of the military division, the city grew in dimensions. A garden here, known under the name of Kōrakuen with the Kairaku-garden of Mito, and the Kenroku-garden of Kanazawa, are the most important public gardens in Japan. The Higashiyama public garden presents us with beautiful views. The Saidaiji-kwannon-in, which is situated about three miles from the city of Okayama, is another place of historic interest. It is in this place that the Buddhist ceremony known under the name of "Eyo" is performed. It is customary with the natives residing here to pick up rice-balls called Maedama, thrown by priests. The naked people vying with one another picking up these rice-balls present a sight worth seeing. There are numerous temples and shrines in the vicinity of which the Kibitsu shrine and the Takasugi Inari stand most conspicuous. The tomb of Kibi-no-mabi, who went over to China with Abeno-nakamaro (of whom mention has been already made elsewhere) is found in this district. The Gō-dani (valley) and the city of Tsuyama are the two most important places of interest which must not be overlooked by travellers who visit these districts. There are various other scenes of interest connected with these railway lines of which mention may be made of Yaide-tenjin, Soja-shrine, the Nakayama-shrine, the Kongo temple, and Entsūji temple.

The Zusō Railway:—This line, starting at Mishima, reaches Ōhito, the Izu province. It runs a distance of 10½ miles. It is highly convenient to take this line in going to Shūzenji. The Mishima shrine being the great Governmental shrine is well known to all. It is at this place that one sees a peculiarly shaped stone called Ōmu, or parrot stone, which is over 16 feet in height and 6 feet in width. It derives its name from the fact that the stone is so situated that it sends back echoes to the speaker. Places of interests along these lines are the ruins of the Nirayama castle, historic traces of Hōjō Tokimasa, and various others. Treasures in possesion of the Onjō-ji temple make a fine artistic representation. The famous Shūzen-ji temples stand within a distance of 8 *cho* from this station. The hot spring attracts visitors from all parts of Japan all the year round. Places of attraction in the neighbourhood of the Shūzenji are the Mimasu-en Shokaku-in, Damwa-yama, and Kyuryu-ji. The water-fall of the Joren-ji has a fall of about 80 feet. The whole presents a spectacle that is quite amazing.

The Toyokawa Railway:—The line starts at Toyohashi in Mikawa province and reaches the Toyokawa-machi, the distance being 17 miles and a half. There are numerous places of interest

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and historic ruins, among which the battle ground between the Tokugawa's and Oda's is worthy of our special mention.

The Chuetsu Railway:—This line runs for a distance of 22 miles, between Fushiki and Shirohata, Noto province, and form a junction at the Takaoka station. Fushiki is the shipping point for rice export, and has most active commercial conditions.

The Ōmi Railway:—This line starts from Hikone, Ōmi province, Tōkaido, and forms a branch line to the Government railway, running a distance of 26 miles. The city of Hikone is celebrated for its association with the name of Ii-naosuke, who was one of the staunch advocates for the opening of Japan to foreigners. In and about the place, there are various temples such as the Taga shrine, Shijūku-in, Saimyoji, Kudara-ji, Hana-noki, Kongō-rinji, Gaoku-ji, Eigenji and various others.

The Bisai Railway:—This line connects the Yatomi station of the Kansai line of the Government railways with the Ichino-miya, (Owari province) Tokaido line, a distance of 15½ miles. The Tsushima shrine is not far from the Nana-machi, and is a large shrine of great fame. It has an imposing building, and the lantern festival held on June the 14th, attracts numerous visitors from different parts of the country.

The Kōya-san railway:—Starts from Shiomi-bashi, Dōtombori, Osaka, and reaches Nagano-machi, a distance of 17½ miles. The visit to the Kōya-san, (a famous Buddhist temple) may be most conveniently made by this railway. There are numbers of places of interest in neighbouring districts.

The Kanan Railway:—This line is connected with the Kansai line at Kashiwabara, and joins the Kōyasan railway. Its length is 12/2 miles. Along the line, there are numerous Imperial mausoleums, and historic places connected with the famous warrior Kusunoki Masashige, the castle mines of Akasaka and Chihaya, where this loyal soldier fought gallantly.

The Kawagoye Railway:—This line starts at the Kokubuji station, the central line belonging to the Government railway, and reaches the town of Kawagoye. It has a track of 18 miles. There is quite a number of places of interest along this line, of which the cherries of Koganei stand conspicuous, and the Kawagoye castle must not be left out of our observation.

The Kōtsuke Railway:—Beginning at the Takasaki stations the Shinetsu line, of the Government lines, it reaches Shimonita, the distance being 21 miles. There are three monuments of renown along the line.

The Jōbu Railway:—This line starts from Kumagaya, the north-eastern line of the Government railway, and extends to Hakure, the distance being some 14 miles. There are numerous places of interest along the bank of Arakawa, where trout fishing is extensively carried on.

The Ōme Railway:—From the Tatsukawa station, the Central Eastern System of the Government Railway, it continues to Hinata-wada, about 13 miles. At the station called Hamuro a supply of Tamagawa water is taken on, which is furnished to the people of Tokyo. Ōme is one of the largest towns in the district, and an ascent is made from this point to the Ontake-san, to which thousands of pilgrims are attracted.

The Tōbu Railway:—This line beginning at Azuma-bashi, Honjo, Tokyo, reaches Ōta, via Ashikaga, Tatebayashi, the distance being over 50 miles. Of numerous places of historic interest, the Ashikaga school stands conspicuous, and is one of the most famous districts where textile fabrics are produced.

The Iyo Railway:—This may be called a light railway, covering a distance of 8 miles between Matsuyama and Yokokawara, 5 miles between Matsuyama and Takahama, 3 miles between Matsuyama and Morimatsu, 6 miles between Matsuyama and Gunchu and 2 miles between Furumachi and Dōgo. Matsuyama is a well-known city, having a population of 35,000. There is a castle of imposing nature built by Kato Yoshiaki. The fame of the hot spring of Dōge is well-known to all. Takahama is one of the best harbours in Shikoku. There is a periodical steamer service twice a day between the main-land and Shikoku. The whole district presents a most beautiful and inviting sight.

Electric and Light Railways:—There have been as many as 80 licenses obtained in Japan for the purpose of building electric and light railways, employing vast capital amounting to 176,000,000 *yen*, and the total extension is over 1,000 miles. Only a portion of these is now open to traffic.

There are twenty city electric lines, names of which are the Tokyo Railways, the Kyoto Electric Railways, the Osaka City Electric Railways, the Yokohama Electric Railways and the Nagoya Electric Railways. Electric lines running between cities are the Keihin Electric Railway, the Tamagawa Electric Railway, the Enoshima Electric Railways, the Odawara, the Hanshin, the Tatsuno, the Kawagoye, the Ise, the Seto, the Sunzu, the Iwamura, the Iwaoka, the Wakayama, the Tosa and the Bungo Electric Railways. Lines using locomotives are those of the Odawara-Atami, the Shizuoka-Shimizu, Yamaguchi-Kogori, and lines of Iatsu, Hamamatsu, Kumamoto and Shintatsu. After April of this year, electric railways between Kyoto and Osaka, Mino-omo, Kobe and Hyogo will be opened to traffic greatly increasing transportation facilities. Of these electric railways, we may mention the following in connection with places of interests in the surrounding districts.

Enoshima Electric Railway:—The starting point of this line is Fujisawa station, on the Tōkaido line, of the Government Railway and terminates at the Hachiman Shrine. Kamakura, and Enoshima will be best approached by this line. Places of interest along the line are found in Kugenuma, Katase, Koshigoye, Shichiriga-hama, and Hase. Enoshima commands the prettiest sight of all. The setting sun of Kugenuma, the evening view of snow on Mt. Fuji, the evening bells of Ryuko temple, bright moon of Katase, the distant haze of Enoshima, the evening rain at Koshigoe, the sails of vessels at Fuchigahama and the alighting of wild ducks of Tsumura are called the eight charms of these districts.

The Odawara Electric Railway:—This line starts at Kōzu, the Tokaido line, and extends to the foot of the Hakone mountain. By changing cars at Odawara, one may reach Atami, one of the most celebrated summer resorts in Japan. The coast of Sakawa is well known for its characteristic sights, a vast expanse of sandy shore and beautiful pine trees. The natural beauty of Hakone with its hot springs, lakes and water-falls, attracts numerous foreign visitors.

The Ise Electric Railway:—This line has been built for the benefit of those who pay visits to the great shrine of Ise. Starting from the Yamada station, the Kansai line, and by taking this electric line, we approach the Ise shrine both inner and outer courts, and Futamiga-ura.

The Wakayama Hydro-Electric Power Railway:—This line has been built for the benefit of those who visit Wakanoura, which is celebrated for its scenic beauty. It is connected most conveniently with the Nankai Railway.

The Mino-omo-Arima Electric Railway:—Starting from Ōsaka, this line will continue to Mino-omo-Arima a famous place for maples, and Arima hot spring. When opened to traffic, it will supply the best facility in paying visits to surrounding fine sights.

The Kei-hin Electric Railway:—The Hanshin railway affords commuincation between Osaka and Kobe, while the Kei-hin electric railways form connection between Tokyo and Yokohama.

Coasting Steamship Service

This service is carried on by the two great steamship companies of the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kwaisha.

The Nippon Yusen Kwaisha

Kobe-Kelung Line:—Return service twice a month via Moji.

Kobe-Otaru Line:—Return service ten times a month via Yokohama, Ogihama, Hakodate.

The Osaka Shosen Kwaisha

Osaka-Okinawa Line:—Four times a month via Kobe, Kagoshima and Oshima (return service).

Osaka-Kagoshima Line:—Leaves Osaka on odd dates; and Kagoshima on even dates; via Kobe, Hosojima, Yutsu and Fukushima (return service.)

Osaka-Shimonoseki Line:—Leaves Osaka once every day, leaving Kobe, Takamatsu, Tadotsu, Tomoetsu, Onomichi, Itozaki, Chukai, Takehara, Nagahama, Otodo, Kure, Ujina, Miyajima, Iwakuni, Kuga, Yanai, Murotsu, Mitajiri, Moji, and Shimonoseki (return service.)

Osaka-Utsumi Line:—Leaves Osaka daily, via Kobe, Takamatsu, Tadotsu, Imaharu, Takahama, Nagahama, Moriye, Beppu, Oita, Sagaseki, Usukine, Saeki, Todoro, Hosojima bound for Inland Seas (return service.)

Osaka-Sukumo Line:—Leaves Osaka daily via Kobe, Takamatsu, Tadotsu, Imaharu, Takahama, Nagahama, Moriye, Beppu, Oita, Sagaseki, Yawatahama, Kawaishi, Yoshida, Uwajima, Fukaura, bound for Sukumo (return service.)

Osaka-Sakai-Yasuki Line:—Leaves Osaka ten times, a month via Kobe, Tadotsu, Shimonoseki, Sensaki, Hagi, Susa, Ezaki, Hamada, Sakai, Matsue, Yoneko, bound for Yasuki (return service.)

Osaka-Atsuta Line:—Leaves Osaka daily, via Hyogo, Wakayama, Yuasa, Hii, Gobo, In-nan, Tanabe, Susami, Kushimoto, Koza, Futochi, Katsuura, Miwasaki, Kinomoto, Nikijima, Kuki, Owashi, Shimakatsu, Nagashima, Namikiri, Toba, Tsu, Yokkaichi, bound for Atsuta (return service.)

Osaka-Miwasaki Line:—Leaves Osaka daily via Kata, Wakayama, Wakanoura, Kuroe, Shiotsu, Minoshima, Yuasa, Hii, Gobo, Innan, Tanabe, Kushimoto, Koza, Katsuura, bound for Miwasaki (return service.)

Osaka-Takamatsu Line:—Leaves Osaka, daily via Hyogo, Koriya, Toshi, Minato, Muyo, Hikita, Sanbonmatsu, Tsuda, and Shido (no return trip) bound for Takamatsu (return service.)

Osaka-Kannoura Line:—Daily, leaves Osaka via Yura, Numajiwa, Fukura, Muyo, Tokushima, Tachibana, Tsubakitomari, Abe, Yuki, Hiwasa, Mugi, Asakawa, Tomoeura, and Shishikui bound for Kannoura (return service.)

Osaka-Tokushima Line:—Leaves Osaka three times daily, via Hyogo bound for Tokushima (return service.)

Osaka-Yura Line:—Leaves Osaka twice daily, via Hyogo, Kariya, Sumoto bound for Yura (return service.)

Ujina-Takahama Line:—Leaves Ujina three times daily via Kure, Otodo, bound for Takahama (return service.)

Tamajima-Tadotsu Line:—Leaves Tamashima and Tadotsu (return service.)

In concluding this part of our work, we must call the attention of our readers to the fact that since we have so far made observation upon historical and geographical conditions of Japan, it may not be altogether amiss to observe the political organization, and national life. What we are about to relate concerns the active condition of the people. It is full of animation since we now observe the real work that is being done by the Japanese at present.

In making observations of this nature, we will try to make our scope as comprehensive as possible. In order to thoroughly comprehend the life of the people, it is of material importance that we should take into our considerations various phases of human activities. Our present work purports to touch upon all these topics. Let us go a step farther, and observe what could be done in these lines. In order to learn the real life and condition of Japan we must first of all start with the government of the country and come down to the common people.

Chapter III

THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION AND NATIONAL LIFE IN JAPAN

As we have described under the heading, "Outlines of the History of Japanese Civilization," the Japanese political organization has undergone numerous changes. In early times, both civil and military offices were combined so that no line of clear demarkation was drawn between the two. The law of heredity was paramount, but later on during the Reformation of Taikwa, men of genius were raised to important positions which resulted in the destruction of the hereditary systems under family organization. Civil and military services were distinctly marked off, while there were established various departments and hundreds of offices, to each of whom, respective political representatives were assigned. When the Kamakura Bakufu was brought into existence, another change in the political organization was introduced, laying the foundation of the feudal system of government in Japan which lasted more than 700 years showing various changes in political organization. Thus it will be seen that the government of the country was undertaken by families (patriarchs), by civilians, by the Emperor in person, or by the Regency, but through these diverse changes, the sovereign right of the country remained with the Emperor as it was in the beginning of our history. The Bakufu government with all its influence, and the civilian government with pride and arrogance, acted only on behalf of the Emperor in governing the country. A careful perusal of the history of Japan will reveal the remarkable fact that with the exception of the struggle between members of the Imperial family for accession to the throne, there has not been a single case of rivalry for the sovereign right. In fact, the Imperial family was made the centre of respect and homage among the people; it proved to be a guide to the moral standard of the nation, and an embodiment of the spirit of the people. Both the Imperial Family and the people were thus bound up with close ties of mutual interests, any precarious position of the Imperial family was identical with that of the state while the blessings conferred on the Imperial family were regarded by the people as their own. This community of interests between the Court and the people forms the characteristics of the Empire of Japan. When His Majesty, the present Emperor came to the throne the perception of the tendency of the times caused him to superintend all the political organs in person so as to remove all the deep-rooted evils of the Regency Government, which had accumulated during the space of some 700 years. In the 22nd year after the accession of the present Emperor (1889 A.D.), the Imperial Constitution was promulgated, and was followed by the opening of the Imperial Diet in the year following, (1890 A.D.) thus enabling the people to take part in the government of the country. The administrative organization was systematized in connection with this Constitution. The sovereign right of the state has been made identical with that of the Emperor while ministers of the cabinet discharge their duty of assisting the Emperor, and the privy council acts as advisory board to the Emperor, ministers of the cabinet holding themselves responsible to His Majesty. The Emperor has ever been greatly concerned with these ideas from the very beginning of his accession. In the five articles of the Imperial Declaration, the spirit of the Constitutional form of Government was most plainly set forth. Ever since, systems of various institutions of different countries of the world have been taken into careful consideration, adjusted and adopted to the condition of Japan. Finally in the 22nd year of Meiji, the immutable law for the country was promulgated. A perusal of the constitutional history of all other nations of the world will reveal the fact that it is one of bloodshed, both the sovereign and the people fighting for the power, the part or whole of which has been finally obtained by the people. The case is otherwise with the constitutional history of Japan. The Sovereign ascertained the degree of the development of what may be termed the "knowledge of the people" and permitted them the liberty and freedom of participating in the government of the country. Therefore when the Constitution was promulgated, the Emperor was pleased with the development of the people, while his subjects the people at large were deeply moved by the humane and gracious act of His Majesty. The promulgation of the

Constitution, therefore, took place in Japan amid universal joy and felicity. Will it be too much to claim this to be an unique phenomenon in the history of constitution? The Government of Japan thus constituted has the Prime Minister in the Cabinet who acts as the chief responsible adviser to the Emperor, while nine other Cabinet ministers such as the Ministers of Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Education, Army, Navy, Agriculture and Commerce and Communications, stand at the head of the Executive Department under the auspices of the Prime Minister, and together with the Prime Minister acts as advisers to the Emperor. The Minister of Imperial Household Affairs takes charge of matters relating to the Imperial Household. The army with its General Staff Office, and the Navy with the Board of Command as the Emperor's Councillor in all strategic affairs. In the Judicial Department, we have the triple court system e.g. the Court of Cassation, the Court of Appeal and the District Court, which takes charge of the cases of disputes among the people, the judges acting in the name of the sovereign right of the Emperor. Both the House of Peers and the House of Commons acting together with the Cabinet Minister bear the responsibility of participating in the government of the country by giving approval to various administrative plans, while civic bodies discharge their respective duties under the system of self-rule. The Monopoly Bureau takes charge of tobacco, salt, camphor etc. The Taiwan Government, the Residency-General in Korea, the Civil Administration of Karafuto, and the Kwantong Administration form exceptions to the general rule. We will herewith give outlines of the organization of each department as well as that of local prefectures.

The Department of the Imperial Household

The Department of the Imperial Household attends to all business affairs of the Imperial Household, which is the centre of respect and homage paid by the people. The Minister of the Imperial Household supervises and controls officials under him and oversees the affairs connected with the nobility of the country. The Vice-minister and other officials form the staff. The principal offices may be ennumerated as follows:—

(1) Board of Chamberlains, (2) Board of Ceremonies with Board of Rituals and Music, (3) Board of the Imperial Household Treasury, (4) Board of the Imperial Library, (5) Board of Peerage, (6) Board of Imperial Physicians, (7) Imperial Cookery Department, (8) Board of Imperial Mausoleums, (9) Palace Keepers' Bureau, (10) Imperial Construction Bureau, (11) Bureau of the Imperial Gardens, (12) Board of Imperial Horses, (13) Bureau for Hunting Affairs, (14) Bureau of Purchases, (15) Office of Lord Keeper of Privy Seal, (16) Office of the Empress' Affairs, (17) Office of the Crown Prince's Affairs, (18) Office of Men attached to the Imperial Princes, (19) Board of the Audit of the Imperial Household, (20) Bureau of Forestry of the Imperial Household, (21) National Poetry Office, (22) Peer's School, (23) Imperial Museum (Tokyo, Kyoto, Nara), (24) Committee on the Adjustment of the Imperial Household Regulations, (25) Officials attached to the the Crown Prince of Korea.

Board of Chamberlains:—Attends to all the affairs concerning the Emperors's person, the staff consists of Lord Chamberlain, Manager of B.O.C., Chamberlains and assistant chamberlains.

Board of Ceremonies:—Attends to all the affairs connected with ceremonies and social affairs. The staff consists of Grand Master of Ceremonies, Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies, and Masters of Ceremonies. Attached to the Board of Ceremonies, there are offices of Rituals and Music, the former attending to the fêtes and the latter to music.

Board of the Imperial Household Treasury:—Attends to the keeping, manipulation and accounts of the Imperial funds, the accounts of the Imperial property and various dealings in cash. The staff consists of the Director and Managers of the Bureau.

Board of the Imperial Library:—It takes charge of original copies of the rules, regulations, and decrees of the Imperial Family, and other literary records of the Imperial family. The staff consists of the Director of the Bureau and others.

Peerage Bureau:—Takes charge of affairs relating to peers and other titled personages.

Imperial Physician's Bureau:—Takes charge of the affairs relating to medicinal preparation, sanitation, and consultation. The staff consists of the Court Physicians and other officials.

Imperial Cooking Department:—Takes charge of all the affairs relating to cookery and banquets connected with the Court.

Bureau of Imperial Mausoleums:—Takes charge of Imperial tombs. The staff consists of the Chief of the Bureau and other officials.

Palace Keeper's Bureau:—Has charge of temples, offices and police affairs connected with the Imperial Court. The staff consists of the Head of the Bureau and other officials.

Imperial Construction Bureau:—Takes charge of the construction and engineering work connected with the Imperial Court. The staff consists of the Head of the Bureau and other officials.

Bureau of the Imperial Gardens:—Takes charge of all affairs relating to the Imperial Household carriages, wagons and pastures. The staff consists of the Head of the Bureau, and other officials.

Bureau of Purchase:—Has charge of the purchase of articles, and other sundry preparations. The staff consists of the Head and other minor officials.

Office of Lord Keeper of Privy Seal:—Attends to affairs connected with the Imperial seals, documents relating to the Imperial House, and ordinances. The Lord keeper of Privy Seal is directly appointed by the Emperor, and attends to the Emperor's Person as councillor. The staff consists of the chief of private secretaries and other minor officials.

Office of the Empress' Affairs:—This office comes under the Minister of the Imperial Household, and attends to all the affairs connected with the Person of the Empress. The staff consists of Lord Steward to H.I.H. the Empress and other officials.

Office of the Crown Prince's Affairs:—This comes under the control of the Minister of the Imperial Household, and relates to the affairs connected with the Crown Prince's palace. The staff consists of Lord Steward to H.I.H. the Crown Prince and other officials.

Attaché to Members of the Imperial Family:—To those members of the Family to whom the title of prince is allowed, are attached *Karei* (stewards) and to other princes of blood, are attached Bettō (stewards). These officials are controlled by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

Board of Audit of the Imperial Household:—This is under the control of the Minister of the Imperial Household, and has charge of affairs connected with auditing the accounts of the Imperial Household. The staff consists of the Head of the Bureau and other minor officials.

The Bureau of the Imperial Forestry:—This comes under the control of the minister of the Imperial Household, and takes the charge of land and forests. The staff consists of the Head of the Bureau and other officials.

National Poetry Office:—This comes under control of the Minister of the Imperial Household, and attends to all affairs connected with Imperial poems and songs. The staff consists of the Head of the Bureau and other minor officials.

Peers' School:—This also comes under the supervision of the Minister of the Imperial Household, and takes charge of the instruction of the sons of nobles in consonance with the pleasure of Their Majesties, and aims at the moral culture of nobles. Children of those who are not peers may also be admitted. The staff consists of the President of the School and other officials.

Imperial Museum:—This comes under control of the Minister of the Imperial Household. Objects of art both old and new are collected, and opened to the public. There are three museums of this kind in Japan; namely, in Tokyo, Kyoto, and Nara. The staff consists of the President of the Imperial Museum and other minor officials.

The Committee of Adjustment of the Imperial Household Ordinances:—Members of this committee have been selected from high officials other than those of the Advisory Board connected with the Imperial Household.

Attaché to the Crown Prince of Korea:—Since the arrival of the Crown Prince of Korea, this office has been created for the purpose of giving instruction to His Highness, the Crown Prince of Korea. The staff consists of the chief instructor and other teachers, who attend the palace of the Crown Prince.

Privy Council:—The Privy council is the advisory organ which the Emperor in person attends to receive advice on matters of importance. In fact, it is the supreme advisory organ to the Emperor regarding executive and legislative affairs such as the rules of the Imperial Family, the articles and items of the Constitution, treaties, and other contracts etc., but it does not

directly concern itself with the administration of the country. The staff consists of the President, the Vice-president, and 28 Advisers, who are appointed by the Emperor in person. Those appointed to this important office must be over forty years old.

Cabinet:—The Cabinet is composed of the Ministers of the State, at the head of whom stands the Prime Minister, who makes addresses to the Throne concerning state affairs, and in consonance with the pleasure of the Emperor, maintains the unity of various parts of the administration. In case of neccssity, the Prime Minister may dispose of or even suspend the working of various administrative departments, and may appeal to the Emperor for sanction. Subjects which are submitted to the Cabinet Council are legal bills, the Budget, settlement of accounts, treaties, and other important international affairs, and various enquiries made by the Emperor, and appeals made by the people sent from the Imperial Diet. The staff consists of the Prime Minister, the chief of the secretariat who takes charge of secret documents, and attends to the affairs of the Cabinet under the direction of the Prime Minister. The following are the offices which are under the direct control of the Cabinet:—

( ) Bureau of Decorations. (2) Bureau of Legislation. (3) Bureau of Horse Affairs. (4) Committee on Horse Affairs. (5) Imperial Railways. (6) Railway Councils. (7) Board of Pensions. (8) Bureau of Statistics. (9) Printing Office. (10) Commissioner of the Higher Civil Service Examination.

The Bureau of Decorations:—Takes charge of all affairs pertaining to the order of merits, medals, pensions, badges, rewards, foreign decorations, orders and other similar affairs. The staff consists of the president and other minor officials.

The Bureau of Legislation:—Under the order of the Prince Minister draws up the draft for various laws, and may give opinions on the subject of the creation, abolishment and revision of laws. The staff consists of the Head of the Bureau and other officials.

The Bureau of Horse Affairs:—Takes charge of the improvement of the horse breeding and other like affairs. The staff consists of the Head of the Bureau and other officials.

The Committee on Horse Affairs:—Subjects in relation to horse affairs are investigated and considered by the committee, and in reply to the question put forward by the Prime Minister, opinions are submitted. The chairman of the committee is the Chief of the Bureau of Horse Affairs. There are several members of the committee.

Imperial Railways Office:—Takes charge of the affairs relating to railways and tramways at home as well as those relating to the South Manchurian Railways. Besides the chief and secretariat there are provided:—

(A) Bureau of General Affairs. (B) Bureau of Construction. (C) Bureau of Traffic. (D) Bureau of Accounts. (E) Bureau of Railway Investigations.

The Imperial Railway Council:—Investigates all items relating to railways and replies to the inquiries made by the Prime Minister.

The Bureau of Pensions:—Attends to all the affairs of examination of qualifications and rights for pensions, reliefs and other particulars concerning such allowances. The staff consists of the Head of the Bureau, officials and the advisory physician.

The Bureau of Statistics:—Takes charge of all the affairs regarding the unification of various administrative parts, and matters relating to statistics. The staff consists of the Head of the Bureau and other officials.

The Printing Office:—Controls the compilation, publication, sale, and printing of the Official Gazette, and items relating to the printing of stamps both postal and revenue, and other documents. The staff consists of the Head of the Bureau and minor officials.

The Commissioner of the Higher Civil Examination:—Takes charge of civil examination of higher officials and also those of the Han-nin ranks.

Rules relating to the Departmental Organization of the Government

The Minister at the head of each Department is responsible for the work of the department. Either *ex-officio* or by special request, the Department's ordinances may be issued while instructions

may be given to local governors suspending or cancelling the orders or disposing of affairs. In each Department, there is provided the office of secretariat which attends to the secrets of the Department, dismissal and appointment of officials, drawing up of public documents and items relating to the Budget and the settlement of accounts and seals of the Department. Under the Department, there are offices and bureaus, the staff consists as follows:—

Vice—Minister	1
Heads of the Bureau	1 for Each Bureau.
Councillors	Some Fixed Number.
Private Secretaries	,, ,, ,,
Secretaries...	,, ,, ,,
Sub-officials	,, ,, ,,

Particulars of the organization of each Department are given in their order:—

THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:—The Minister of Foreign Affairs takes charge of all the affairs connected with foreign countries, the protection of the commercial relations abroad, and matters relating to the Japanese staying abroad. He directs and controls diplomats and consuls. In addition to the Minister's secretariat, there are the following two Bureaus: —

(1) Bureau of Political Affairs. (2) Bureau of Commercial Affairs.

The Bureau of Political Affairs:—Takes charge of all the affairs relating to diplomatic questions. Besides the Chief of the Bureau, there are heads of three offices, and some minor officials.

The Bureau of Commerce:—Takes charge of the affairs relating to commerce, navigation and emigrants. Besides the Chief of the Bureau, there are heads of the three offices into which the Bureau is divided, and other minor officials.

In addition to the above different offices, we may add the following.

1. Examination Committee of Diplomatic and Consular Service.
2. The Committee on the Revision of the Treaty.
3. The Committee on the Investigation of Relief Funds.

The functions of each of these are plain enough. First is the committee which conducts the examination of candidates for diplomatic and consular services: Second is the committee which investigates various affairs connected with the treaty revision, and third the committee whose duty is to make inquiries as to the conferring of relief funds towards those Japanese in Russian Asia, Manchuria and Korea, who suffered damages in connection with the Japan-Russian War. There are besides these, the following offices:—

(1) Embassies. (2) Legations. (3) Consulate-Generals. (4) Consulates.
(5) Honorary Consulates.

Embassies:—Japanese Embassies are in England, America, Germany, France, Italy, Russia and Austria (including Switzerland), and Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary are sent. Under Ambassadors there are councillors, secretaries (1st, 2nd, 3rd), diplomatic attachés, and chancellors.

Legations:—Japanese legations are nine in number, being established in China, Holland (combining Denmark), Mexico, Siam, Brazil (combining Argentine), Chili (combining Peru) Belgium, Spain (combining Portugal) and Norway, to each of which is stationed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. In legations, they have no councillors differing in this respect from the embassies.

Consulate-Generals:—These are found in eleven places: London, Ottawa, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Sydney, Shanghai, Tientsin, Mukden, Calcutta, and Harbin, and there is a branch of the Consulate-General in Mukden. The staff consists of consulate-generals, consuls and other minor officials.

Consulates:—Japanese consulates are in Vancouver and thirty-two other places. There is an office relating to the affairs of the Japanese concession. The staff consists of consuls and other minor officials.

Honorary Consulates:—Japanese Honorary Consulates are in Glasgow, and thirty-five foreign cities where foreigners are appointed Honorary Consuls.

The creation of the commercial commissioners has been proposed and is now under discussion in the present session of the Diet.

THE DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS:—The Minister of Home Affairs takes charge of all matters relating to shrines, local administration, election of parliamentary members, police, engineering, sanitation, religion, printing and charity, and supervises the Governor-General of Formosa and local governors. Besides the Minister's secretariat, there are the following bureaus:—

(1) Bureau of shrines. (2) Bureau of Local Administration. (3) Bureau of Police Affairs. (4) Bureau of Public Affairs. (5) Sanitary Bureau. (6) Bureau of Religions.

The Bureau of Shrines:—Takes charge of affairs regarding the Great Shrine, first class Imperial shrine, prefectural shrines, and functions of Shinto shrines etc. The staff consists of the Head of Bureau and others.

The Bureau of Local Administration:—Takes charge of all the affairs relating to the election of parliamentary members, the administration of prefectures and local civic bodies, charitable works, conscription and summons. The staff consists of the Head of the Bureau and others.

The Bureau of Police Affairs:—Takes charge of administration, the Higher Police and publication etc. The staff consists of the Head of the Bureau and others.

The Bureau of Public Works:—Takes charge of all affairs connected with the public engineering works, the reclamation and appropriation of land, rivers, roads, harbours and dams against sand etc. The staff consists of the Head of the Bureau and other minor officials.

The Sanitary Bureau:—Attends to all affairs connected with epidemics, local diseases, public sanitation, quarantine, and medical process. The staff consists of the Head of the Bureau and minor officials.

The Bureau on Religion:—Takes charge of the affairs connected with shrine keepers, priests and instructors of shrines, temples and other religious services. The staff consists of the Head of the Bureau and other minor officials.

There are beside the following offices in connection with the Home Department.

The Shrine Construction Office:—Takes charge of the repairing of the great shrine and various preparations connected with the great shrine.

Sanitary Experimental Offices:—Are established in Tokyo, Osaka, and Yokohama, and have charge of all the items referring to sanitary experiments.

Central Hygenic Association:—This body acts as an advisory organ to the Ministers of various Departments concerning public sanitation.

The Tokyo Street Reconstruction Committee:—Attends to the improvement of streets, and the work to be undertaken every year.

Council for the preservation of Old Temples and Shrines:—This is an advisory organ to the Ministers regarding the preservation of old temples and shrines, and listens to various appeals.

The Harbour Investigation Association:—Takes charge of investigating various plans and systems regarding harbour construction. Besides these offices, there are the Great Shrine Office, and the national shrine office.

The Great Shrine has either a member of the Imperial family or a prince as the Lord Custodian, who attends to all the divine services on behalf of the Emperor. Besides the Lord Custodian, there is a grand warden and otheir officials, attached to the Great Shrine Office, and there is a school for shrine keepers. Under the control of the Grand Warden, there is the Bureau of Charms and Almanac which attends to the making and distribution of calendars, and attends to services rendered by the people.

National Shrines:—the office of the warden is to take charge of national fêtes. There are various minor officials under wardens. There are 43 first class Imperial shrines, 26 second class shrines and 3 third class Imperial shrines, 22 special Imperial shrines, 49 first class national shrines and 26 second national shrines.

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE:—The Minister of Finance supervises the finances of the Government, and has charge of the affairs connected with the accounts, taxes, national loans, currency, deposits,

security, and financial affairs of local civic bodies, banks and corporations. At present, there are two Vice-ministers, one of whom is staying in Europe as the Financial Commissioner. Besides the Minister's Secretariat, there are other offices :—

(1) Account Bureau. (2) Revenue Bureau. (3) Customs Bureau. (4) Finance Bureau. (5) Public Loan Bureau.

Account Bureau :—Takes charge of the affairs connected with the general Budget, settlements of accounts, preparation of the present accounts of revenues and expenditures and yearly accounts of local civic bodies and corporations.

Revenue Bureau :—Takes charge of the levying and collection of national taxes, the supervision of taxation affairs, changes of land lots, various receipts of local civic bodies and corporations.

Customs Bureau :—This has been newly created, with a view to taking charge of the affairs connected with customs duties formerly under the control of the Revenue Bureau and of trading vessels.

Finance Bureau :—Takes charge of the manipulation of the national funds, the accounts of the National Exchequer, currency, banks, the control of Treasury, local finances and the money circulation at large.

Public Loan Bureau :—The Temporary Public Debt Consolidation Bureau was changed into Public Loan Bureau, which takes charge of affairs relating to the adjustment of the national loans. Besides the above mentioned there are :

Mint :—This is established in Osaka, and comes under the control of the Minister of Finance. It takes charge of the affairs relating to the minting of coins, the destruction of old coins, the making of medals, refining and assaying of bullion and experiments with ore. The staff consists of the Head of the Bureau and other minor officials.

Monopoly Bureau :—Takes charge of the manufacturing, sale, export and import, experiment with, appraising and control of tobacco, salt and camphor. Factories, experimental farms, branches, stations and manufactories are distributed all over the country. The staff consists of the Chief of the Bureau, councillors directors and experts.

Custom House Office :—Takes care of all affairs concerning Custom Houses. The staff consists of the Custom House Master and other minor officials. Besides the five Custom Houses, there are out stations.

Tax Control Office :—Takes charge of all affairs connected with the taxation at home. The office is placed under the control of the Minister of Finance. Besides the thirteen main offices, there are many sub-offices.

Brewing Laboratory :—This comes under the control of the Minister of Finance, and superintends all the affairs relating to experiment and instructions concerning the brewing of saké. The staff consists of the Chief of the Bureau and other officials.

Temporary Construction Bureau :—Takes charge of affairs connected with the temporary buildings in connection of tobacco and salt monopolies, and also affairs relating to Custom House provisions. The Bureau consists of the Chief of the Bureau and other minor officials.

Under the control of the Minister of Finance there are, besides those mentioned above, Custom Litigation Investigation Committee, Public Debt Consolidation Committee, and the Special Committee on Yokohama and Kobe Harbour Construction, with their respective officials.

THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR :—The Minister of War supervises the military administration, and controls military and civil officials connected with the department, and all other different sections. There is the Adjutant's office which attends to the business of the Minister's Secretariat. The latter takes charge of the secrets, the keeping of the Minister's and official seals, compilation and translation of official documents, military flags, Yasukuni shrine and discipline in the personnel of minor officials. Besides the secretariat, there are the following six Bureaus :—

(1) Bureau of Personnels. (2) Bureau of Military Affairs. (3) Bureau of Military Arms. (4) Bureau of Account. (5) Bureau of Medical Affairs. (6) Bureau of Law Affairs.

Bureau of Personnels :—Has charge of the two offices of Appointments and Rewards ; the Office of Appointment controls the promotion, retirement and appointment of military and civil officers of the Army, and the office of Rewards manages affairs relating to pensions, allowances, appointments, promotion, furloughs, marriages and hospitals of disabled soldiers.

Bureau of Military Affairs:—Has such sections as that of war, infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers, and besides supervises the veterinary school.

Bureau of Arms:—Has the offices of gunnery and mechanical implements both of which take charge of the forms, supplies, exchanges and adjustment of military weapons.

Bureau of Accounts:—Has sections of account, clothing and provisions and that of construction. The section of account attends to the investigation of the manipulation of war funds and affairs connected with cash accounts, while the section of clothing and provisions, as its name indicates, attends to all the affairs relating to clothing and provisions, and the section of construction takes charge of all the affairs connected with military land and buildings, and supervises the Military Account School.

Bureau of Sanitation:—Has two sections, one relating to medical and the other to sanitary affairs, which attends to various affairs relating to sanitation, hospital, and medical schools. There are a military medical school, and a sanitary materials office.

Bureau of Legal Affairs:—Takes charge of military judicature, amnesty and extradition of criminals. The staff of this Bureau attends to the affairs relating to the Higher Court Martial.

There are besides the committee for the **Investigation of Merit** and officials of the **Special National Shrines.** We find moreover such offices as the **Military Attaché** to the Emperor, Crown Prince, and to the Princes of the Blood. The Chief of the military attachés waits upon the Emperor, and discharges the duties relating to addresses, replies, and transmission of orders. Both the military attachés to the Emperor and the chief of the attaches are members of the General Staff Office. There are two **Military Arsenals,** one in Tokyo and the other in Osaka, with directors and other staffs. The head office of the arsenal is in Tokyo, while branches are established in different districts. Besides these offices, there are the artillery engineering school, gun powder laboratory and the inspection bureau of military technology. **The Gendarmery Headquarters** are in Tokyo while Gendarmery corps are established in important places in various districts. The following offices belong to the Department of War:—

(1) Military Horse Supply Office. (2) Fortification Office. (3) Military Transportation Office. (4) Military Account Superintendent's Office. (5) Military Accounts School. (6) Senju Woolen Factory. (7) Provisions Office. (8) Clothing Office. (9) Temporay Military Construction Bureau.

The Board of Military Council:—The Board of Military Council gives answers to the Imperial enquiries regarding important military affairs; this office is responsible to the Emperor himself for the purposes of giving advices on these subjects. The staff consists of the Marshal, Ministers of Army and Navy, Chief of the General Staff, the Commander-in-chief and the Generals specially appointed members of the council. The executive staff consists of the Chief of the directors, Directors and Adjutants.

Gensui Office:—Is the supreme council in military affairs, and high officials of Army and Navy who are appointed members of the Gensui office are designated by the title, "Gensui." To each of the Gensui, either captain or colonel is attached and under the Imperial order, *Gensui* will institute military and naval inspections.

General Staff Office:—This office takes charge of all the affairs connected with the national defence and strategic matters. The Chief of the General Staff is appointed by the Emperor from among generals and vice-generals. The officials are attached directly to the Emperor, and attend to all the military affairs. The Chief of the General Staff superintends members of the Staff, and takes charge of their education. In addition to the control of the General Staff office, he superintends the affairs relating to the military staff college, and land surveying department. Under the chief of the staff, there are vice-chief and directors of different sections.

The Military Staff College:—Comes under the control of the Chief of the Staff.

The Land Surveying Department:—Is attached to the Chief of the Staff and engages in the survey of land. There are Training Institute and the Special Surveying Sections.

Department of Superintendence of Military Education:—This Department attends to the unification and general progress of military education, and takes charge of the educational affairs connected with the school under the control of the office. The superintendent of the Military Education is

either the general or vice-general who is attached to the Emperor direct. In this department, there are such sections as cavalry, field artillery, gunnery, engineering, and commissariat. There are, besides, the following institutions for the education of officers :—

(1) Standing Committee for the Examination of Officer Students. (2) Artillery and Engineering School. (3) Toyama Military School. (4) Cavalry Training School. (5) Field Gunnery School. (6) Military Academy. (7) Central Military Preparatory School. (8) Local Military Preparatory Schools (situated in Sendai, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima and Kumamoto).

Headquarters of the Tokyo General Garrison:—The Commander of the Tokyo General Garrison is appointed by the Emperor from among generals and vice-generals and superintends all the affairs connected with Tokyo garrison. In reference to administration and personal affairs, the Commander is under the control of the Minister of the Army. The staff consists of officers of different grades.

Division Headquarters:—Commander of the Division is appointed by the Emperor from among the vice-generals, and is under the Emperor's direct control. It superintends the *corps* under its charge, and the affairs of the regimental districts. Besides, the affairs relating to mobilization and conscription come under the control of the Commander.

There are the following offices in connection with the Division Headquarters.

(1) Staff and Adjutant office. (2) Judical department. (3) Accounts office. (4) Surgeons office. (5) Veterinary office.

There are 18 divisions besides the Imperial Body-guard Division, and the military *corps* stationed abroad. Fortification Headquarters and other garrisons must not be left out of sight.

The Headquarters of the Soldiers Stationed in North China:—The Headquarters is situated in Tientsin. The Commander is a Major-General, the staff consisting of the staff, officers adjutants, the Chiefs of Gendarme and Communications, and minor officials.

The Headquarters of the Soldiers Stationed in Korea:—The Commander is appointed from generals and vice-generals by the Emperor in person. He has full control of the soldiers stationed in Korea, and attends to the defence of that country. In reference to the military administration and personal affairs, the commander is under the control of the Minister of War, and in reference to strategic and mobilization plans, he is under the control of the Chief of the General Staff and in matters relating to educational affairs, he is under the control of the Superintendent of Military Education. There are the following sections :—

(1) Staff and adjutant offices. (2) Court Martial. (3) Military accounts. (4) Surgeons. (5) Veterinary offices.

NAVAL DEPARTMENT:—The Minister of the Navy has charge of the naval administration and of affairs relating to the personnel of naval officers and marines. The adjutants attend to the business of secretariat. Attached to the Naval Department, there are the following bureaus :—

(1) The Bureau of Naval Affairs. (2) The Bureau of Personnel. (3) The Bureau of Medical Affairs. (4) The Bureau of Account. (5) The Bureau of Judicature.

The Bureau of Naval Affairs:—Attends to all affairs relating to discipline, composition, ceremony, hydrographics, watch, shipping and education.

The Bureau of Personnel:—Takes charge of the movements of civil and military officers, and affairs relating to merits and rewards.

The Bureau of Medical Affairs:—Has charge of affairs relating to medical, treatment sanitation, hospital and education.

The Bureau of Accounts:—Takes charge of all matters relating to the Budget and settlement of accounts.

In addition to above there are the following offices :—

(1) Tokyo Naval Court of Enquiry. (2) Admiral's Council. (3) Naval Education Department (3 sections). (4) Fleet Administration Departmeut (4 sections and the section of accounts). (5) Hydrographic Office (with sections of survey, chartographic, surveying instruments and accounts). (6) Temporary Naval Construction Bureau. (7) Naval Staff College. (8) Naval Academy. (9) Naval Medical College. (10) Naval Gunnery School. (11) Naval Torpedo

School. (12) Naval Mechanical School. (13) Naval Accounts School. (14) Naval Arsenals. (15) Mining Department. (16) Naval Briquette Factory. (17) Naval Shimose Gun-Powder Factory. (18) The Experimental Office of Model War Ships.

As in the Army, there are naval attachés to the Emperor, to the Crown Prince and the Princes of the Blood.

The Naval Board of Command:—Has charge of affairs relating to coast defence forces. The Chief of the Board of Command is appointed by the Emperor in person, and controls various sections of the Naval Board of Command, and the secret strategic affairs. The staff consists of Vice-commander, adjutant and staff, besides other functionaries corresponding to officers.

Naval Stations:—These take charge of mobilization, defence and other general precautionary measures. The Commander-in-Chief is appointed by the Emperor in person, and comes under the Emperor's direct control. The chief officers attend to all affairs connected with the station. There are staff officers and inspectors of watch towers. At present, Naval stations are located in Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, Maizuru, and Port Arthur. There are besides such organizations as arsenals, military courts, prisons, hospitals, watch towers and office for harbour business affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:—The Minister of Justice has control over courts and public procurators, and attends to all judicial affairs such as civil, penal, census, prisons etc. Besides, the Minister's secretariat, there are the following two bureaus:—

1. Bureau of Civil and Criminal Affairs. 2. Prison Bureau.

The Bureau of Civil and Criminal Affairs:—Has charge of such affairs as those relating to the establishment, abolition, or charge of court jurisdictions, civil and penal cases, capital punishment, amnesty, and the census.

The Prison Bureau:—Has charge of affairs relating to prisons. There is, besides, the committee on the investigation of legal affairs.

Among courts, we may mention the following:—

1. The Court of Cassation. 2. The Court of Appeals. 3. Local Courts. 4. District Courts.

The Court of Cassation:—Is the supreme court its president being a judge appointed by the Emperor, while attached to it is a public procurator's office, the public procurator-general being appointed by the Emperor. (e.g. official of the Chokunin rank)

The Courts of Appeals:—There are six Courts of Appeal throughout Japan. This may be regarded as the high class court and has as its president a judge appointed by the Emperor. The office of public procurators is attached to the Court.

Local Courts:—There are fifty local courts in Japan with their respective judges and procurators.

District Courts:—These are found in all the principal cities of Japan, numbering in all, several hundred with their out stations and jails.

Prisons:—There are fifty-six prisons in Japan with numerous branches. Prison governors has charge of prison affairs as the head of prisons, under the direction of the Minister of Justice. The staff consists of chief jailers, other officers, chaplains and doctors.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:—The Minister of Education controls all affairs regarding education and other branches of learning. Besides the Minister' ssecretariat, thereare the following bureaus:—

1. The Bureau of Technical Education. 2. The Bureau of Common Education.
3. The Bureau of Industrial Education.

The Bureau of Technical Education:—Takes charge of all affairs relating to the Imperial University, High Schools, Technical Schools, Students staying abroad, Libraries, Museums, the Astronomical Observatory, the Conferring of degrees, the Imperial Academy, and Medical Practitioner's examinations.

The Bureau of Common Education:—Controls all affairs relating to such schools as the Normal, Middle, Primary, and Girls' Higher Schools.

The Bureau of Industrial Education:—Has charge of all affairs relating to industrial, agricultural, commercial, merchant-men and other minor institutions where technical instruction is given. There are also under the control of the Educational Department, the Imperial Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto and the Tōhoku, while there are the following institutes of learning and committees.

(1) Normal High Schools (Tokyo and Hiroshima). (2) Girls' Normal High Schools (Tokyo and Nara). (3) Morioka Agricultual and Dendrological High School. (4) Commercial High Schools (Tokyo, Kobe, Nagasaki, and Yamaguchi). (5) High Schools (From No. 1 to No. 8). (6) Medical Schools (Chiba, Okayama, Sendai, Kanazawa and Nagasaki). (7) Polytechnic High Schools (Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kumamoto, and Sendai). (8) Industrial High Shool (Kyoto). (9) School of Foreign Languages (Tokyo). (10) Fine Arts School (Tokyo). (11) Music Academy (Tokyo). (12) The School for Blind and Dumb (Tokyo). (13) The Imperial Library (Tokyo). (14) The Central Meteorological Observatory (Tokyo). (15) High Council of Education. (16) Sismological Investigation Council. (17) Imperial Academy. (18) Medical Practitioners Examination Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE:—The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has charge of all affairs relating to agriculture, commerce, industry, aquatic product, forestry, mines and geology, and also business pertaining to exhibitions both at home and abroad. Besides the Minister's official secretaries there are the following Bureaus:—

(1) The Agricultural Bureau. (2) The Commercial Bureau. (3) The Industrial Bureau (with the Commercial Museum). (4) The Forestry Bureau. (5) The Mining Bureau. (6) The Fishery Bureau. (7) The Patent Bureau. (8) The Iron Foundry.

The Agricultural Bureau has charge of affairs relating to agriculture, sericulture, tea industry, cattle breeding etc.

The Commercial Bureau attends to all affairs relating to commerce.

The Industrial Bureau:—This bureau was brought into existence at the recent revision of the official organization to take charge of technical and industrial affairs.

The Forestry Bureau attends to the affairs of forests and fields.

The Mining Bureau controls all the items relating to the mining industry.

The Geological Investigation office is attached to it.

The Fishery Bureau has charge of all affairs relating to aquatic products. There is a special provision made regarding the protection of the deep sea fishery.

The Patent Bureau comes under the direct control of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and attends to all matters relating to inventions, patents, utility models, designs and trade marks.

The Iron Foundry also comes the under direct control of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and has charge of all manufacturing undertakings regarding steel and iron. There are sections relating to techniques, pig-iron, steel and accounts.

Forestry Bureau comes under the direct control of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and has charge of all matters relating to national and local forests. Under the control of this Bureau, there are forestry stations which are subdivided into local and district forestry stations. The former numbers ten, while the latter reaches a considerable number.

Some of these stations come under the direct control of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. These are five in number. In connection with this Department, we observe that there are the following institutions:—

(1) Office of the Inspection of Mines. (2) Agricultural Experimental Farms. (3) The Industrial Laboratory. (4) The Fancy Matting Examination Office. (5) Sericultural Institutes (Tokyo and Kyoto). (6) Fishery Institutes. (7) Sugar Improvement Office. (8) The Committee on the Investigation of Copper Mine Poison. (9) The Committee on the Adjustment and Survey of Forests.

The Offices of Grand Exhibition of Japan and the management of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, also belong to this Department.

THE DEPRTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS:—The Minister of Communications controls all affairs regarding posts, parcel posts, postal orders, postal savings, telegraphs, telephones and electricity, together with light-houses, beacons and buoys, ship building, marine and land transportation and shipping. Besides the Minister's secretariat, there are the following Bureaus:—

1. The Correspondence Bureau.
2. The Mercantile Marine Bureau.
3. The Purchase Bureau.
4. The Electric Bureau.
5. The Savings Bureau.

The Correspondence Bureau attends to all affairs regarding postal matters.

The Mercantile Bureau has charge of all affairs regarding light houses, beacon lights, buoys, vessels, sea men, marine transportation and the Seamen's Relief Association.

The Purchase Bureau has charge of all matters relating to expenses, the Budget, and the settlement of accounts of the Department, and also of matters concerning the Government's property.

The Electric Bureau attends to all matters concerning electricity. It is a new office that has come into existence only recently.

The Savings Bureau :—This is also a newly created Bureau. This was a transformation of the office of postal money orders and savings banks.

In addition to what has been enumerated above, there are (1) Telegraphic and Light-house Material Manufactory, (2) Marine Court of Inquiry, (3) Office of Marine Affairs, (4) Mercantile Navigation School, and (5) Office of Light-houses, Beacons and Buoys.

There are 17 first class post offices besides that of Tokyo, several hundred second class post offices, and several thousand third class post offices, while there are more than 10 wireless telegraphic offices and several post offices stationed abroad, such as in Shanghai and other parts of the world.

Residency-General :—In Seoul, Korea, is the Residency-General presided over by the Resident-General who is appointed by the Emperor in person, and belongs to the direct control of the Emperor. In Korea, he represents the Imperial Government of Japan, and discharges all the administrative duties in that country in accordance with treaties and ordinances. In matters relating to foreign diplomacy, the Resident-General addresses the Emperor through the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, while in regard to other affairs, he addresses the Emperor through the Prime Minister to obtain the Imperial sanction. It is regulated that the Resident-General may resort to military force by giving orders to the Commander-in-chief of the garrisons in Korea, if necessity for the preservation of peace and order in Korea calls for such steps. The Resident-General is assisted by the Vice-Resident-General. The staff consists of the following officials.

Directors of General Affairs, Councillors, Private Secretaries, and Engineers etc. The Vice-ministers of the Korean Imperial Household and other departments act as Councillors. In important places in Korea, there are sub-residencies over which are appointed Residents and other minor officials. Residents work under the direction of the Resident-General, while their business consists in attending to all affairs relating to Consuls in Korea, and other business derived from articles of the treaty and other regulations. There are twelve Residents in Korea at present, besides that in Seoul. Under the control of the Resident-General, there are the following offices :—

1. The Judiciary Bureau of the Residency-General (attends to Judicial affairs).
2. The Forestry Bureau (attends to affairs of Forestry.)
3. The Patents Bureau (attends to matters relating to inventions, designs, trade marks and copy rights.
4. The correspondence control office, and postal office (attends to all matters relating to posts, telephones, and telegraphs).
5. The Railway Control Bureau (attends to all matters relating to railway affairs).

THE TAIWAN GOVERNMENT :—Has a Governor-General who has under his charge Hōko or the Pescadore groups. The Governor-General is appointed from among the Generals and Vice-generals of the Army or Admiral and Vice-Admirals of the Navy, by the Emperor in person. The Governor-General exercises authority over the Army and Navy within the sphere delegated to him, and discharges all administrative affairs under the control of the Minister of Home Affairs. There is a secretariat to the Governor-General, and the following principal offices :—

(1) Department of Civil Administration. (2) Department of the Army. (3) Naval Staff.

The Department of Civil Administration attends to all the administrative and judicial affairs of the island. It has following bureaux :—

(P) Police Head Quarters. (2) General Affairs Bureau. (3) Financial Bureau. (4) Communication Bureau. (5) Industrial Bureau. (a) Bureau of Public Works.

These bureaus are subdivided into different offices, and the staff of the Taiwan Government consists of the following functionaries :—

(1) The Chief of the Civil Administration. (2) The Inspector-General of Police (3) The Chiefs of Bureaux. (4) The Councillors. (5) The Officials (executive). (6) The Police Inspector. (7) The Revenue Officers. (8) The Engineers, etc.

The Department of the Army controls all the military affairs under the direction of the Governor-General and there are provided the following offices :

(1) The Staff. (2) The Adjutants. (3) The Law Section. (4) The Purchase Section. (5) The Surgical and Medical Section. (6) The Veterinary Section.

The Naval Staff consists of the following functionaries :—

(1) The Chief of the Staff. (2) The Staff. (3) The Adjutants.

The Law Courts :—These come under the direct control of the Governor-General who takes charge of civil and penal judgements. There is one court of appeal and three local courts. The court of appeal is established in the place where the Governor-General's Office is situated, and receives appeals regarding judgements passed in local courts. Local courts are established in Taihoku, Taichu and Tainan, with outstations and registration offices in important places. Both in the court of appeal and in the local courts there are attached the public procurators offices.

The Railway Bureau :—Has charge of all affairs relating to construction, maintenance and traffic. The staff consists of chief of the sections and officials of minor degrees.

The Monopoly Bureau :—Has charge of affairs relating to the collection, maunfacture, examination and inspection of camphor, camphor oil, opium, salt and tabacco. The staff consists of the Chief of the Bureau, and other minor officers.

Prefectures :—There are 19 prefectures besides that of Taihoku. The chief of prefectures executes the laws under the control and direction of the Governor-General, and controls administrative affairs under their charge.

Besides the above there are the following offices under the control of the Governor-General :—

(1) Temporary Taiwan Public Work's Bureau. (2) Temporary Taiwan Sugar Bureau. (3) Tamsui Custom House. (4) Ampei Custom House. (5) Schools (National Language School, Girls High School, Middle School, Medical Schools). (6) Prisons. (7) Special Taiwan Custom Investigation Committee. (8) The First Class Post Offices (Taihoku, Tainan). (9) Keelung Port Quarantine Station. (10) Central Sanitary Association of Taiwan. (11) Taiwan Shrine (Government) (12) Headquarters of Taiwan Garrisons (1st in Taihoku and 2nd in Tainan). (13) Fortification Headquarters (Keelung and Hoko Groups). (14) Tickets Bureau. (15) Committee on Investigation of Laws and Regulations.

Kwantong Administration :—The Governor-General has control of all administrative affairs in Kwantong province and at the same time looks after the protection of railway lines in Southern Manchuria. The Governor-General has control over the military men under his charge, and of all the affairs of negotiation with the Chinese authorities. The Governor-General is under the supervision of the Ministers of the Army and Foreign Affairs, as well as that of the Chief of the General Staff and the Superintendent of education. The Governor-General is chosen from among the Generals and Vice-Generals. There is the Governor-General's secretariat and following two departments :—

(1) Civil Administration Department. (2) The War Affairs Department.

Civil Administration Bureau attends to all administrative affairs except those relating to military administration. There are four sections in this department, namely those relating to business, police, finance and public works.

The staff consists of the chief of the civil administration, the chief of foreign affairs, the inspector-general of the police, councillors, executive officers, private secretaries, engineers, and police inspectors.

The Department of War attends to all affairs relating to the army, and various sections are com-

posed of the staff, adjutant, judges, accountants, surgeons and veterinary surgeons. The chief of the staff participates in the secrets of the military administration, and controls all the affairs of the department. The principal organs are as follows;—

(1) The Fortification Headquarters at Port Arthur. (2) The Headquarters of the Independent Garrison. (3) The Officers of the Civil Administration (Talien and Port Arthur). (4) Law Courts (Higher and Local). (5) Hospitals. (6) Bureau of Naval Affairs. (7) Observatories. (8) Prisons. (9) Office of Communication Control. (10) Schools.

Board of Audit:—This office is under the direct control of the Emperor, and occupies an independent position towards the Minister of State. The staff consists of the President of the Board of Audit, and others. The settlement of the general accounts, receipts and payments in connection with official buildings and accounts of the Governments property must be audited by this Board. Besides the secretariat of the President, there are 1st, 2nd and 3rd sections while each section has sub-divivions.

Court of Administrative Litigation:—This court judges such cases as brought before the court in accordance with laws and ordinances. The staff consists of the President of the Court of Administrative Litigation and Councillors.

The Metropolitan Police Office: —The staff consists of the Inspector-General, the police inspector and other minor officials. The Inspector-General has charge of all affairs relating to the police, fire brigade and sanitation, under the control and direction of the Minister of Home Affairs. Besides the secretariat, there are 1st, 2nd and 3rd sections, the 1st section attends to all matters relating to police and penal affairs, the 2nd, the affairs relating to the police supervision of buildings, customs, manners, and communications, while the 3rd deals with sanitary police affairs. The Firemen's department deals with affairs relating to the extinguishing of fires. There are some 24 police stations, and 6 firemen's stations, which take charge of police affairs in the capital.

Offices of the Houses of Peers and Commons:—In both the House of Peers and Commons, there are chief secretaries and several secretaries. The chief secretary supervises the work of the secretaries, and signs public documents.

The Disciplinary Court for Auditors:—It consists of one chief, 6 judges in charge and six reserve judges. The chief of the committee is a member of the Privy Council, while the judgement is pronounced by the entire body of seven.

Diciplinary Court for the President and Councillors of the Court of Administration Litigation:— It has one chief judge, six judges and six reserve judges; the duties of the chief judge are discharged by the chairman of the Civil Service High Disciplinary Committee.

Civil Service High Disciplinary Committee:—Its consists of one chairman and six members of the Committee; the chariman is appointed from among the members of the Privy Council. The committee meeting has a quorum if five members of the committee are present. The decision is given by a vote of the majority.

Karafuto Administration:—This is one of the local administrations but owing to special conditions, as compared with other local governments, its organization differs from other local administrations. The Governor of Karafuto executes the laws and regulations under the control of the Minister of Home Affairs, and also controls all the administrative affairs of the island. In reference to posts, telegraphs, and telephones, the Governor stands under the control of the Minister of Communications. There are the secretariat, 1st and 2nd sections. The secretariat attends to all the affairs relating to the appointment and dismissal of officers, documents seals, rewards, accounts, and affairs relating to foreigners. The first section has charge of matters relating to education, commerce, industry, marine products, police, sanitary and meteorological observations; the second section of colonization, engineering, mining, forestry stock-farming. The Government of Karafuto Administration consists of the Governor, the executive officers, police inspectors, experts etc. At present, there is 1 central office and 5 branches.

The Hokkaido Administration:—The official organization of the Hokkaido is about the same as that of other local governments, and the staff is about the same as those of the Karafuto government. Besides the Governor's secretariat, there are sections from 1 to 6. Section No. 1 attends to affairs relating to the district office, the election of parliamentary members, and foreigners; while the second section takes charge of affairs regarding education, military affairs, temples and the census. In the 3rd section, affairs

regarding agriculture, industry and marine affairs are handled, while the 4th section deals with affairs relating to colonization and land exploitation. There are 16 district courts.

Local Governments:—In Japan there are 3 *Fu* and 43 prefectures, besides Karafuto and the Hokkaido. The Governors of these prefectures are under the control and direction of the Minister of Home Affairs. With reference to the principal relating to different departments of the Government, these local governors are under the direction and control of the Ministers of respective departments. Besides the Governor's secretariat, there are the Home and Police sections. The Home affairs section takes charge of all the administrative affairs excepting those relating to police and sanitary affairs. There are heads of counties in various counties, while the heads of cities, towns, and villages, all these being under the control of the prefectural governors. The local prefectures are as follows:—

Tokyo-fu, Kyoto-fu, Osaka-fu, Kanagawa, Hyōgo, Nagasaki, Niigata, Saitama, Gumma, Chiba, Ebaraki, Tochigi, Nara, Miye, Aichi, Shizuoka, Yamanashi, Shiga, Gifu, Nagano, Miyagi, Fukushima, Iwate, Yamagata, Akita, Aomori, Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama, Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Wakayama, Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime, Kochi, Fukuoka, Oita, Saga Kumamoto, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, Okinawa.

We have explained at length the political organization of the Empire of Japan, and have given a bird's eye view of the entire official system. Let us advance a step further to introduce to our readers the source of civilization of the Empire of Japan, and the condition of provisions which have direct connection with the present Japan. A state must posses its own national characteristics, virtues and civilization before it can boast of its own wealth and strength. Let us then at the outset explain the affairs of the Department of Education which is an organ having close relations with moral and spiritual culture. Without these, where could the people seek the basis of moral and intellectual development? The history of education in Japan covers a long period. Let us then fathom the depth of the Japanese civilization and education by historical annals of the Department of Education. After the completion of the account relating to the education of the people, it is necessary that, as a sequel, we should give our attention to agriculture, industries, commerce and other practical and tangible phases of life. All the affairs connected with such bureau as agriculture, industry, commerce, fishery, forestry, mining and geology, which constitute the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, have direct connection with problems of life, which can not be neglected by the people even for a day. The people as subjects of the country, are above all, subject to the administrative control of the Minister of Home Affairs. This accounts for the fact that next to the accounts connected with the questions of life comes an account of the work of Department of Home Affairs. In order to know financial manipulation of the State, the nature of monopoly, printing and minting an account of the Department of Finance will give sufficient explanations. In reference to communications, it must be observed that these are important in the diffusion of national civilization and to industrial developments. In order to know something about the juridical affairs of the country, the account of the Department of Justice will give necessary particulars. With regard to the development of our diplomatic affairs, the account of the Department of Foreign Affairs will give the details. In police, army and navy, the accounts of respective official organs will give us sufficient explanations. Concerning works of public nature and charity, and the conditions of the municipal and civic administrations full explanations will also be given. Under the heading, "Greater Japan," we will give detailed accounts of Formosa and Karafuto, to which the careful attention of readers is invited.

EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN

(1) Education in the Primitive Period:—

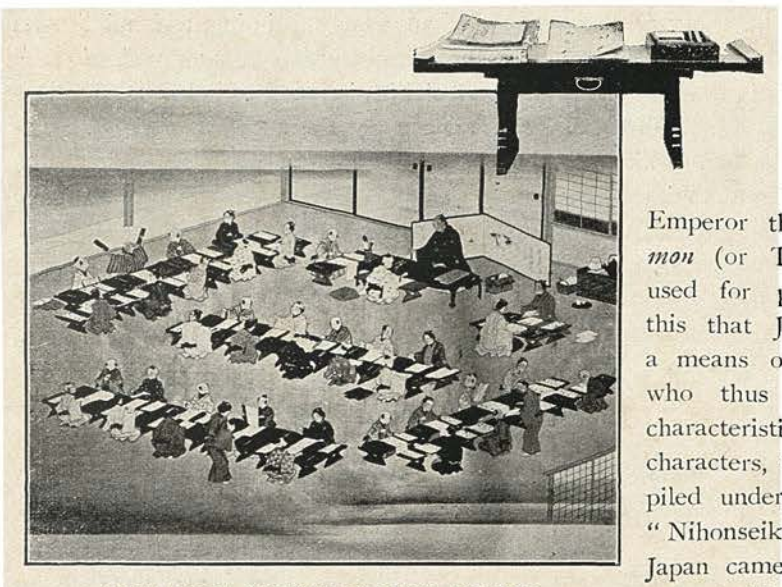
In reference to the causes and fountain heads of Japanese civilization, it has already been shown that Japan is indebted a great deal to foreign countries for knowledge of various descriptions, scientific or otherwise; but the potent factor that was at play in digesting and assimilating those foreign civilizations was the so-called *Yamato-damashii*, commonly known as the spirit of Japan. The same is true in regard to education. For the forms of institution and learning the Japanese resorted to the aid of foreign countries, but into these forms, the characteristic spirit of Yamato was infused.

Education in the primitive days, as may be naturally expected, was crude. There were neither letters nor schools, nor books of any kind. The work was done by means of oral teaching, being handed down from parents to sons. These traditional teachings were somewhat different from those existing in other countries, because they consisted in recounting striking exploits and meritorious services performed by their forefathers. These teachings comprised both civil and military instructions. Thus, it will be seen that our forefathers handed down to us a mirror, a jewel, and a sword as precious treasures. In commemorating the founder of the Empire, the mirror and jewel were hang upon ever-greens, while the sword was an object lesson telling us the wonderful exploits performed by our forefathers in subjugating barbarians. The mirror and jewel also indicate peace (civil affairs) while the sword shows the spirit of bravery and courage in the people. In other words, literary culture and military courage have been traditional characteristics in the education of this people.

Further observation will show us that such a method of education, inculcating civil and military principles instilled the principles of filial respect towards forefathers, obedience to elders, and patriotism to the state. Therefore in the Imperial Rescript on education dwells upon the necessity of basing our education upon the principles of loyality and patriotism, since such had always been the practice from the primeval period. The Chinese characters representing loyalty, patriotism, benevolence and politeness were only adopted when Chinese writings were introduced to Japan in order to give expression to the ideas which were already possessed by the Japanese, according to Rai Sanyo, (1780-1832) a famous historian of Japan.

(2) Education in the Middle Ages:—

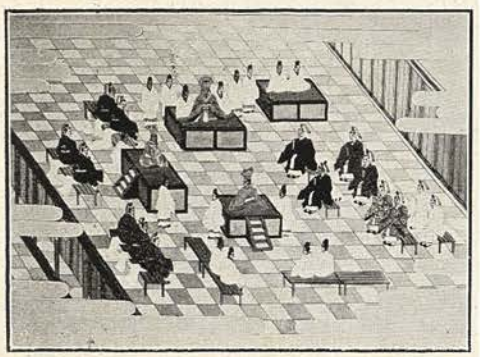
As described in the chapter on Japanese civilization, it was at this early period that an invasion of Korea took place by Emperor Chuai and Empress Jingū, followed by the introduction of foreign literature. During the reign of Emperor Ōjin (284 A.D.), Ajiki, a Korean, came to Japan and served as historiographer. It was also at this time that a Korean scholar named Wani was invited to Japan, and presented to the Emperor the Confucian analects and the *Senji-mon* (or Thousand Chinese Characters generally used for penmanship exercises). It was after this that Japan adopted Chinese characters as a means of imparting education to the people, who thus found a means of expressing their characteristic ideas. Later on, by means of Chinese characters, the national history of Japan was compiled under the name of "Kojiki" (712 A.D.) and "Nihonseiki" (720 A.D.). It was in this way Japan came for the first time into possession of a written history. During the reign of Emperor Kimmei (552 A.D.), Buddhism with various images of Buddha were introduced to Japan, which at once came into conflict with characteristic ideas of the Japanese, producing a state of things which was akin to the religious struggles in European



TERAKOYA SYSTEM OF THE SCHOOL

countries. The Imperial Court proceeded to adopt Buddhism, and during the Regency of Prince Shōtoku (593 A.D.–621 A.D.), Buddhism was made the state religion, and at the same time Confucian classics came to be extensively studied. The rules of morality were drawn up consisting of 17 articles commonly called the constitution, but not in any way the same as in the modern sense of the term. Envoys were sent to China to seek knowledge regarding her civilization, while China on her part sent messengers to our country, thus deepening the intercourse and relations of amity and friendship. Students from Japan were sent to the Celestial Empire to complete their education.

Ages passed in this way producing a gradual progress, and there were witnessed developments in general political conditions, bringing various institutions into unity and order. Education, too, shared in this general upward movement. During the reign of the Emperor Monbu (701 A.D.), the *Tai-hō-rei* was issued. The *Tai-hō-rei* was the codification of laws which had been in existence during previous ages, by means of additions, improvements and revisions. From these laws it may be seen what great attention was paid to the subject of education. The University (or Great Learning Institute) was established in Kyoto, and provincial schools in provinces thus instituting in those early days of the Higher and Middle school education; but the education of the people at large was greatly neglected. Such national schools in local districts were confined to the education of the children of influential families in those districts. According to a present notion of the university, the name was a misnomer, but there were departments for mathematics, philosophy, classics, theology, astronomy, music and medicine, and was worthy to be the supreme institute of learning in those days. The university was founded in the European countries for the first time at the end of the twelfth century, but in Japan the university was established as early as the eighth century with the purpose of bringing up scholars. All these circumstances indicate that there was nothing sudden and unexpected in the recent progress of the people of the Empire of Japan.



CONFUCIUS MEMORIAL FÊTE IN THE DAIGAKURYO

Annual festival in honour of the Chinese Sage held in the University of Kyoto since the 7th century.

Besides the government schools, we find that two private schools were established; one during the Heian period (800 A.D.) for the purpose of instructing sons of influential local families. For instance, for the Wake family there was the Kōbun-in, for the Fujiwara family the Kangaku-in, for the O-family the Jun-na-in and Sogaku-in, while for the Tachibana family the Gakkan-in, and another was established for the Taira family in the 5th year of Tencho (820 A.D.) which was known as the Sogei-shuchi-in. The last institute was established by Buddhists under the initiative of Kōbō-Daishi (800 A.D.). It was not, however, a religious institution altogether, but it gave an incentive to the education of the people in this country. Buddhistic doctrines together with Confucian classics were taught, from which the name *Sogei* (lit. Comprehensive Crafts) was derived.

At this point there are two facts which must not be left out of sight—namely, the invention of a phonetic syllabary, and the assimilation of Confucian and Buddhistic teachings with the ideals and spirit which characterize our countrymen. Both Confucian and Buddhistic teachings were introduced to our country by means of the Chinese characters. However, since these characters are ideographs, there was considerable difficulty in studying them; the difficulties of general adoption, and in the way of their harmonizing them with the Japanese language were felt most keenly, causing great inconvenience. Labouring under these drawbacks, the Japanese invented two kinds of alphabets, known as *Hiragana* and *Katakana*, both of which are phonetics used in connection with or independent of Chinese letters, and as vehicles of expressing ideas inherent to the Japanese or as educational organs. The Katakana phonetics were invented by Kibi Makibi about seven hundred years ago, and the other by Priest Kūkai, otherwise known as Kōbō-Daishi.

The Japanese alphabet invented by Priest Kūkai contributed in no small degree towards the universal dessemination of education. The mass of the people in the lower strata of society at present are enabled to read the newspaper or carry on communication, certainly to the universal diffusion of

education, but it must also be ultimately due to the use of the *Hiragana* alphabet among the people at large. These characters like the letters of the Roman alphabets are phonetic which, by proper combination form words and have proved to be most useful.

The principle and spirit of education prevalent both among Governmental and private institutions of learning were embodied in those teachings of Confucius in relation to humanity, justice, courtesy, wisdom, and faithfulness, and by those commandments in Buddhism relating to avarice, anger, ignorance lewdness and theft. People were taught to obey these teachings, and obey these commandments, but at the bottom the *Wakon-kansai* (lit. Japanese spirit with Chinese learning) was found to be the enduring principle. In other words, we may adopt such learning and religion as Confucianism and Buddhism, but in spirit, we must be governed by principles of loyalty and patriotism the very essence of *Yamato-damashii*, or *Bushido* which is the very life of the children of the Yamato race. This very conception is observable throughout the present system of education by means of which the civilizations of Europe and America were adopted and digested. As elsewhere stated in this work, the present civilization of Japan is not necessarily imitative, but has its fountain head in remote ages, firmly implanted among the people at large.

A word must necessarily be added in this connection with regard to the education of women, which was considerably developed at this period, giving birth to many celebrated authoresses. During the reign of Emperor Ichijo (at the end of the 10th century), there appeared a celebrated writer Murasaki-shikibu, the authoress of the " Genji Monogatari."

* * * * *

In the latter part of the middle ages, the educational history of Japan presents conditions which bear close resemblance to the dark ages of Europe. Educational systems which enjoyed such a high state of prosperity during the Nara and Heian periods came to be forgotten and neglected, as the efforts were mainly directed towards the bringing up of warriors. This was owing to the predominating influence of military families, the outbreak of civil wars, development of the feudal system, and the uprising of many prominent warriors in all parts of the country. The influence of the civil education was completely overcome by that of the military. Priests in temples kep tup the education of children in a feeble and insignificant manner. For military classes, there naturally prevailed a certain class of education guided by the principle of gallantry and chivalry. To be solicitous of fame, courageous and loyal to master, and faithful to friends ; not to fear death : to be brave in battle ; to push on to the front, not to beat retreat ; to cultivate physical strength and the art of militarism, to be ready at all times to take up the sword against the enemy. Such is briefly the summary of the military education, the basic ideas of *Bushido*. It was, indeed, during these days of civil commotion that there appeared such military heroes as Nobunaga (1574 A.D.) Hideyoshi, (1585 A.D.) Ieyasu (1603 A.D.) and hosts of others who all contributed according to capacities towards the formation of present Japanese civilization, and characteristic educational systems.

Education in the Later Period:—The civil wars and Social commotions were settled and peace restored by Nobunaga and Hideyoshi, and by Ieyasu, the celebrated battle of Segigahara being the final seal which put an end to the warlike times. The battle installed Tokugawa Ieyasu as the Generalissimo, whose descendants practically ruled the country for 250 years. Ieyasu was a military hero, but since his younger days, he was interested in civil learning, and listened to the instruction of scholar and studied statesmanship. Such being the temperament of this great Shogun, his attention was soon rivetted upon the necessity of education. Among his scholarly advisers, the name of Hayashi Razan who lived about 1607 A.D., stands most conspicuous. He instructed this great scholar to publish Japanese and Chinese books, and to establish a school at Fushimi. This was a turning epoch in the history of Japan, for then came the dawn of learning in those dark days of Japan, giving rise to various schools, and the rise of scholars, followed by the compilation and publication of numerous literary works. During the 260 years of the Tokugawa regime, there were at times ups and downs in educational history, but on the whole, education made steady progress, and in the latter days,

there were introduced from Europe and America all the modern achievements of scholarship. The study of the Dutch language was encouraged. All these went into the formation of the present civilization of Japan. With an exception of the present Meiji regime, the period of the Tokugawas attained the most brilliant success in the educational history of the Empire of Japan. These inprovements were not simply confined to school learnings, but were found in different branches of activities such as the revival of learning and ideas inherent to Japan, developments of Japanese literature, the study of Confucian writings, and the compilation of the national history of Japan. In fact, the whole state of affairs greatly resembles the Renaissance in the history of Europe. It was in the year 1782 that there appeared a blind scholar named Hanawa Hokiichi. In spite of the fact that he was completely deprived of his sight, he read innumerable books and assisted by his unique and wonderfully retentive memory, he succeeded in compiling and publishing works under the title "*Gunsho-ruishu*" comprising 1800 volumes. We may thus gauge the magnitude of the revival of our literary culture.

Schools in the Tokugawa period may be divided into three classes (1) the schools under the direct control of the Tokugawa government, (2) those established by Daimyos in different districts, and (3) private schools started by the people. The school of the first kind was established in Ochano-mizu, Edo, in 1630 under the name of the Shohei-ko, with a curriculum including Japanese and Chinese histories, Confucian teachings and versified literature. Its fame spread far and wide, commanding the same position as is occupied by the university in the present educational history. Besides these there were also established schools in various estates owned by the Tokugawa. At a later period, there were brought into existence such institutions of learning as the Wagakusho (lit. Japanese learning institution—the school for the study of the national language, literature and etc.) the Yōgakusho (lit. Foreign learning institute, the school for the study of foreign languages and various branches of learning) and the Igakujo or Medical institutes, making in all 21 schools. All these schools were established for the purpose of instructing children of the Samurai connected with the Tokugawa family.

Schools established by the Daimyos were quite numerous since each lord possessed a school in its dominion. Schools of this nature numbered over two hundred. Divers subjects were taught in these schools, but Confucian classics predominated, to which were generally added such subjects as the history of Japan, mathematics, and Chinese caligraphy.

Physical training was carried on by knightly exercises such as fencing, riding, shooting, *jujitsu* etc. while in schools under the control of the Tokugawa government, there was attached an institute for practicing military arts. Each *Daimyo* had his own military training department attached to the school.

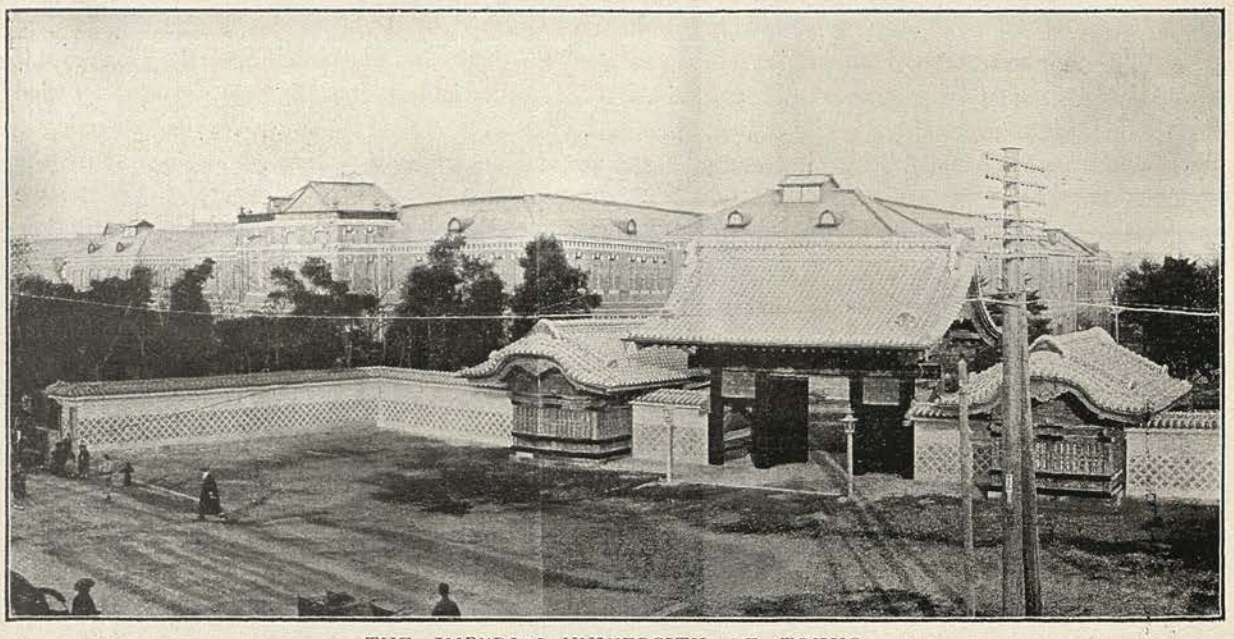
It must be noted in this connection that these schools were established for the purpose of teaching male students, and no provision was made for the teaching of women. In those days the education of women in the *Samurai* families was conducted at home where they were taught penmanship, sewing, and lessons in various forms of courtesy.

The school of the third class was an educational organ among private people, and was commonly designated as the *Terako-ya* system, since the instruction was given in *tera* or temples. During the dark ages, education of the common people was in the hands of Buddhist priests, and the children studying in these temples were called "Terako" or the children of the temple. However strictly speaking, these institutions of learning were not confined to temples alone. In fact, there were local organs of education conducted by private people interested in education, or by shinto priests, Scholars of Confucian teachings and Buddhist priests under the sanction of the government with the aid of the people in towns and villages. These were schools where children both male and female were instructed principally in penmanship, arithmetic and reading. They were taught the commonest forms of rules in the three R's. By these means, the common people were enabled to write letters of ordinary nature, and acquire a certain amount of ethical and moral teaching. The exact number of these private schools is not ascertainable, but since they numbered some seven or eight hundred in Tokyo alone, the total number throughout the country must have been considerable.

(4) Education at the Present Period :—

The Tokugawa period ended when intercourse with foreign countries was opened. The abolition of the feudal system, and the restoration of the Imperial Regime gave birth to the present

generation of Meiji period. The present Emperor at the very beginning of his reign commanded steps to be taken for the education of the people. In making the declaration of five articles of oath, His Majesty pointed out the necessity of seeking knowledge far and wide, in order to consolidate the Imperial Regime. In 1871 with the reform of the administration of the country, the Department of Education was created, which was followed soon after by the introduction of the system of higher, middle, and low grade schools. By taking into consideration the educational systems of Europe and America, efforts were further made towards perfecting these different grades of education (common, middle and high), while the spirit of education was based upon the principles of Bushido, which should become interwoven with the highest branches of knowledge and arts, so that science, literature, and philosophy should all help toward the uplifting of ideas, and thoughts potential with the Japanese. The system of education was gradually improved, and schools of various kinds were established. Not only the government, but the private individuals have made efforts towards the establishment of technical schools of various descriptions.



THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO

In 1890, His Majesty, the Emperor issued an Imperial Rescript on morals, the official translation of which reads as follows:—

"Know ye, Our subjects:

Our Imperial Ancestors have founded Our Empire on a basis broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue; Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of Our Empire, and herein also lies the source of Our education. Ye, Our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious, as friends true; bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers; furthermore advance public good and promote common interests; always respect the Constitution and observe the laws; should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye not only be Our good and faithful subjects, but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers.

The Way here set forth is indeed the teaching bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors, to be observed alike by Their Descendants and the subjects, infallible for all ages and true in all places. It is Our wish to lay it to heart in all reverence, in common with you, subjects, that we may all thus attain to the same virtue.

The 30th day of the 10th month of the 23rd year of Meiji.

(Imperial Sign Manual, Imperial Seal.)"

Thus was effected the foundation of the national education while various educational organs are making smooth and steady progress.

Matters relating to education as elsewhere stated is under the charge of the Educational Department, of which the Chief is a member of the Cabinet. There are such bureaus as common, technical, as well as the Minister's secretariat, with minor offices. In addition to these, there are various local organs for the purpose of furthering education. The primary education is made compulsory for the space of six years begining with the children of the age of six. The subjects taught in primary schools are reading, mathematics, penmanship, national language, history, ethics, and calisthenics and for girls lessons in sewing are given. Over and above, there is the system of the higher primary school which extends for the space of two years. In higher primary schools some subjects practically as in primary schools are taught only in a higher degree. In some cases lessons in physics, foreign languages and manual training are given.

The middle class education is carried on in the middle school, admitting the graduates of primary schools for the purpose of imparting the higher branches in liberal education. Pupils from 13 to 19 years of age are admitted. They are prepared on one hand for high and technical school, while on the other hand they are trained in such a way as to form able citizens of the middle class. The curriculum covers ethics, national languages, Chinese, foreign languages, history, geograply, mathematics, chemistry, physics, penmanship, drawing and calisthenics. Higher education is given in high schools, universities, and other technical schools. The function of the high school is twofold: on one hand, it acts as a preparatory institution for universities and on the other as giving preparatory instructions in technical schools. The high schools are divided into legal, technical and medical departments; and the work preparatory to the universities course is also divided under three sections. Candidates for colleges of Law and Literature are received into the 1st section, those for colleges of Engineering, Science and Agriculture into the 2nd section, and those of the Medical college into the third section. In each of these sections, instruction preparatory for the universities is given.

Universities are divided into University Hall and Colleges, the latter of which is sub-divided into colleges of Law, Medicine, Engineering, Literature, Science and Agriculture. Besides these institutes for higher learning, we may mention normal schools, higher normal schools and girls higher schools, higher politechnic schools, higher commercial schools, engineering schools, commercial schools, mercantile navigation schools, agricultural schools, industrial schools; fine arts schools and music schools; military academy, naval college and military staff college.

The number of male children attending school is 98 $^{5}/_{10}$ per cent, and that of female is 96 $^{1}/_{10}$ per cent. The total number of schools throughout the country are 35,197, and that of teachers is 147,086 while the pupils and those of school age number 6,327,850 according to the investigation of the year 1907. The following table gives the particulars of these statistics:—

SCHOOLS. (1909)

Description	No. of Schools				No. of Teachers			
	Government	Public	Private	Total	Government	Public	Private	Total
Primary School	3	26,897	225	27,125	52	121,074	912	122,038
Blind and Dumb School	1	2	35	38	18	40	150	208
Normal School	—	69	—	69	—	1,176	—	1,176
Higher Normal School	2	—	—	2	122	—	—	122
Girls' Higher Normal School	1	—	—	1	45	—	—	45
Special Training School for Teachers	4	—	—	4	42	—	—	42
Middle School	2	229	56	287	36	4,384	1,042	5,462
Higher Girls' School	1	107	25	133	24	1,625	362	2,011
High School	7	—	—	7	291	—	—	291
Imperial University	3	—	—	3	503	—	—	503
Medical School	8	3	41	52	258	145	1,341	1,744

Industrial School	13	5,090	198	5,301	397	4,377	970	5,744
Industrial Training School for Teachers...	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Schools of Various Description	—	792	1,380	2,172	—	633	7,067	7,700
Total...	48	33,189	1,960	35,197	1,788	133.454	11,844	147,086
1906	47	32,494	1,920	34,461	1,636	126,438	11,487	139,568
1905	47	31,150	1,792	32,989	1,567	119,497	10,466	131,530
1904	43	29,975	1,737	31,755	1,495	24,083	9,513	125,091
1903	43	29,722	1,782	31,547	1,493	116,641	9,026	127,170

Description	No. of Students and School Children				No. of Graduates			
	Government	Public	Private	Total	Government	Public	Private	Total
Primary School	1,471	5,671,466	40,761	5,713,698	345	1,140,701	7,801	1,148,847
Blind and Dumb School	320	395	969	1,684	51	39	94	184
Normal School	—	19,359	—	19,359	—	8,482	—	8,482
Higher Normal School...	975	—	—	975	240	—	—	240
Girls' Higher Normal School	365	—	—	365	71	—	—	71
Special Training School for Teachers ...	87	—	—	87	61	—	—	61
Middle School	560	90,420	20,456	111,436	53	12,169	3,069	15,291
Higher Girls' School	356	33,420	6,497	40,273	64	7,742	1,373	9,179
High School	4,888	—	—	4,888	1,239	—	—	1,239
Imperial University	7,370	—	—	7 370	1,300	—	—	1,300
Medical School	4,321	1,475	20,522	26,318	877	251	2,996	4,124
Industrial School	5,336	229,272	16,015	250,623	1,147	46,166	3,163	50,476
Industrial Training School for Teachers...	173	—	—	173	52	—	—	52
Schools of Various Description	—	29,557	121,052	150,609	—	4,933	35.129	40,062
Total...	26,222	6,075,364	226,272	6,327,858	5,500	1,220,483	53,625	1,279,608
1906	24,658	5,840,075	218,548	6,083,281	5,671	1,095,164	50,345	1,151,180
1905	23,444	5,615,980	201,878	5,841,302	4,893	1,124,711	41,455	1,171,059
1904	21,827	5,366,760	186,909	5,575,496	4,285	1,059,477	38,179	1,101,941
1903	20,314	5,272,482	175,819	5,468,615	4,059	1,017,965	36,193	1,058,217

Note:—In the above "Government" means under direct control of the Educational Department.

In short, the educational work of the Empire of Japan originating in the oral tradition of the primitive period down to the more systematized method of the 20th century has encountered numerous changes both prosperous and adverse, but at the bottom there prevailed one fundamental spirit which absorbed and digested all alien elements making these its own giving rise to the prosperous condition of the present period. What is that great spirit that runs through every fibre of Japan? It is none other than the spirit of Yamato which may be expressed by such modern terms as loyalty, patriotism, bravery, filial obedience, faithfulness and brotherly love. Such was the grand work of assimilation and digestion wrought by this grand spirit by which the education of the country was regulated.

Since the very foundation of the country by the Emperor Jimmu, this spirit played an important rôle, it was by such spirit that the Emperor with his retainers made a conquest of the entire Japan when he landed in Kyushu. Ever since that spirit known as the Bushido has been rampant. The greatest point that differentiate the Japanese from other Orientals is the fact that they act under a form of inspiration. Call it under whatever name, the fact can not be denied that there exists a peculiar mystic influence among the Japanese, by which they are able to support themselves under difficulties. All the cardinal elements of foreign civilization both material and psychic have been remodelled after going through the brains of the Japanese. In religion, ethics, politics and hundreds of others, we observe this tendency. Such great

power of assimilation can hardly be found among any other orientals. This is what has enabled Japan to secure the present success in her political as well as administrative undertakings.

THE HISTORY OF THE KEIOGIJUKU

The Keiogijiku, the oldest of modern institutions of higher learning in Japan, was founded by the late Mr. Yukichi Fukuzawa. It was first situated in the ground of the Okudaira estate at Teppodzu, Yedo, in the winter of 1859, a small private school established for the education of young men of the Okudaira clan, its object was primarily to teach the Dutch language; but in 1860 this gave place to English. In the fourth year of Keio (1868), that is, the first year of Meiji, the site of Okudaira estate became a part of the Foreign concession, so that the institution had to be removed to Shinsenza. It was only then the name of Keiogijuku was given it. In those days Japan was divided into two camps, the Imperialist and Tokugawa Shogunate. It was a critical period in the nation's existence.

On account of the national excitement and unrest then prevailing, a great majority of Mr Fukuzawa's pupils left his school in order to enlist as soldiers, and the number dwindled down to eighteen in all; but Mr. Fukuzawa did not allow the schools to be closed even for a single day. When, however, quiet was restored, students rapidly increased in number, with the result that the school building became too small to accommodate them.

MR. FUKUZAWA, founder of the Keiogijuku, and promoter of the new civilization in Japan.

THE KEIO-GIJUKU UNIVERSITY

In the spring of 1871, therefore, another removal was made, this time to the heights of Mita, where the institution now stands.

The Keiogijuku has held its ground abreast of the times, all necessary improvements being adopted from time to time and standard of learning raised accordingly. In 1874 a primary school for children was founded as a part of the institution, and 1890 saw the further addition of a commercial and technical department.

In 1890 a university department was established with courses in Economics, Law and Literature, to which seven years later, a course in Politics was added.

In these fifty one years the institution has sent forth about three thousand men who stand as leaders of society and who have contributed largely towards the civilization of our country.

The college spirit of the Keiogijiku takes pride in having sprung from the seed sown by its founder, Yukichi Fukuzawa. In his day every one who ever came in contact with him was at once struck with his lofty, noble personality. His moral teaching, embodied in the two words, Independence and Self-respect, is the motto, which governs the institution and rules the minds of the students. Learning alone does not constitute education. Educated men are those who possess noble aspiration as well as knowledge. Mr. Fukuzawa endeavoured to harmonize learning with living, and to teach young men the importance of applying their knowledge to their daily life. The graduates of this institution have proved worthy of their Alma Mater. Most of them occupy important positions in the various walks of life. The Keiogijiku stands for living and learning, and endeavours to produce men useful in society. In political ideas it aspires to be always a step in advance of the times, and to lead in national and social progress.

In religion it never interferes with the conscience of the individual.

It advocates independence and self-respect as the basic principles of morality that lead to right and useful living and to the honest and just performance of duty. This is the spirit which pervades the university, its faculty and students.

The founder, Fukuzawa, said in one of his declarations: "The Keiogijiku is not satisfied with remaining merely

a place of cloistered learning. It aspires to be a fountain head from whence flows nobleness of character, and intellectual light and moral glory to illumine the path of Japan. Its aim is to clear those principles which should govern the domestic, social and national life, not only by preaching but also by practicing them, thus to prove a leading factor in the general welfare of the country."

The Keiogijiku embraces a primary school, a middle school (academy) and a university department. One can, therefore, obtain a complete course of education from the most elementary to the most advanced. A commercial and technical school of high grade, and a night school for elementary commercial instruction, are attached to the institution.

The primary school, the middle school, and the commercial and technical school are similar in organization to the government schools of the same grade, but the schools in Keiogijuku lay special stress on teaching the English Language and in this respect they stand most conspicuous.

The Primary School of Keiogijuku was established in January, 1874 by the late Mr. Yoshiro Wada, a graduate of this institution, under the direction of Mr. Fukuzawa in order to offer special education separately for a few younger boys and give them family care. This is the only primary school in Japan where English is taught by an English teacher from the first year in the school, and is one of the first primary schools in Japan.

The number of pupils gradually increased and various improvements were made in its organization and equipment; and in October 1896 it was inaugurated into the present organization and in the following year removed to the new quarter where it now stands. Class rooms and all other equipments are up-to date and the European mode of living is adopted in the dormitory.

A boy of six years of age is admitted to this department, after graduating from which he is admitted to the middle school without examination. It has its own dormitory, and master and governesses look after the boys in respect of their food, dress and general sanitation in the dormitory. For their physical welfare the boys are provided with gymnastic and various other exercises and games.

They are taught English by an English teacher, and special care and attention is taken to ensure for them correct pronunciation.

The learning idea which governs the education of young students in this department is to build up strong physical bodies and then cultivate their minds, that is, physical culture is placed before mental training. It carefully avoids binding them annoyingly by minute regulations and rules, but rather encourages them broadly to cultivate faculties of prudent self-government and self-respect. This is the point in which this school differs from the public and the other private primary schools. The number of pupils is limited to three hundred, and many applicants are always on the waiting list.

There are among the boarders many foreign students including Americans, Russians, Chinese, Koreans and Philipinos. Many early graduates of this school are now occupying prominent positions in society.

The Academy department ranks equal with the government middle schools in standard, and covers a course of five years. It provides higher classes and offers instruction in branches of knowledge necessary in the performance of the duties of independent citizens, and at the same time prepares for higher and special education. It admits graduates from the children's department and those of the sixth year grade of public primary schools. Graduates from this department proceed to the preparatory department in the university. Here special emphasis is laid on the thorough study of the English language, as well as on intellectual, moral, and physical culture. This department is provided for the graduates of other middle schools who desire to enter the preparatory department and are preparing for the entrance examination as well as those who fail to send in their applications in time. They are taught here English, Mathematics, Japanese Literature, Chinese Classics, Physics and Chemistry, and are admitted to the preparatory department after finishing their course.

The University department was instituted in January, 1890, with the three departments of Literature, Economics, and Law. A year before, when announcement was made of the revision of the constitution of the institution, and the basing it on a university system, the Imperial Household granted to the institution one thousand yen in consideration of the late Mr. Fukuzawa's meritorious service rendered toward the education of the nation. Again on the eighth of May, 1900, His Majesty, the Emperor, granted another sum and Mr. Fukuzawa at once made the whole of it over to the university. The actual work of the university began on the 28th January of that year. In the beginning the number of students was one hundred and two, but now there are nearly twenty-five hundred.

This is the main body of the institution. The department not only encourages deeper learning, but also higher moral culture. It is divided into two sections namely, the preparatory, (a two-years course) and the professional, (a three-years course) embracing Economic, Law, Politics, and Literature. In order to provide a thoroughly reliable and efficient staff of instructors, the authorities of the university offer chairs to the Alumine. A number have already returned and joined the teaching staff. Graduates of the University are entitled to the bachelor's degree in their respective professions. They may remain in the university to make further investigation and research, for which the university gives every facility and encouragement.

With a view to preparing its graduates for future usefulness in the commercial and industrial world, the Keio Commercial and Technical school provides both commercial and technical training. The chief purpose of the school is to turn out graduates well equiped in commercial and technical knowledge.

The course of study, therefore, would naturally embrace the subjects pertaining to commerce, as well as industry

Commercial schools generally give commercial knowledge only, and industrial schools, likewise industrial training only; but a feature in the Keio Commercial and Technical School is that it aims to give thorough education in both commerce and industry. It offers a course of four years with two years' preparatory work. The graduates of the school are made familiar with business administration, economic science, and commercial law, together with a technical knowledge of drawing, applied chemistry, mineralogy, etc. This school began its work in April, 1903.

This school was instituted in May 1890, on the suggestion of the late Mr. Obata, the aim being to educate apprentices of business firms and those who wish to enter into business, and it offers instruction on the subjects most important for business practice. A boy who has finished his course in the higher primary school, or who is above fifteen years of age, is admitted without examination.

HISTORY OF THE WASEDA UNIVERSITY

The history of Waseda University dates back many years before the time when, in 1902, the Institution assumed its present title by the reorganization of its predecessor, the Tokyo Semmon Gakko, or Tokyo Academy. The latter was established in 1882 by Count Okuma, on the present site of Waseda University, in Waseda, then a very sparsely populated suburb of Tokyo. In taking this step the founder's object was to meet two pressing needs of the time; to provide young men with an easy means of attaining advanced knowledge, and to encourage freedom of investigation. At that time instruction at all higher institutions was invariably given in foreign languages, the majority of the instructors being foreigners, while even the Japanese teachers also gave lectures in foreign tongues. Under

THE WASEDA UNIVERSITY

this system some years had to be spent in acquiring the language in which lectures were delivered before taking up one's proper studies, which meant, on the one hand, the curtailment of man's working period in practical life, and on the other, an impediment in the path of aspiring young men. Count Okuma had a conviction that the independence of a nation in its true sense must be based upon the efficient use of its own language, so that any higher study might be prosecuted in the vernacular tongue. Thus one of the features of the new institution was the employment of Japanese in giving instruction. Another important feature of the programme was freedom of investigation. In a country which had for centuries been governed by a despotic feudalism, and at a time when the authorities were bent upon the centralization of power, it is little wonder that education should hardly be distinguished from government but rather made subservient to it. The founders of the Tokyo Academy were, too, devoted seekers of truth to turn learning into worthy use. They laid particular stress upon freedom of investigation, since an unbiased attitude was especially important at this time for the education of the Japanese public to the idea of Constitutional Government and the citizen's right under the New Regime, because a Constitution had been promised within ten years. The time had come for the realization of the long cherished scheme, when, in 1882, Count Okuma resigned his position in the Cabinet, and Mr. Ono followed the example of his chief. The three young scholars associated with him were ready to take up their work as teachers.

University during the preceding years:—The erection of the buildings was completed in October, 1882, and on the 21st of the same month, the Tokyo Academy was formally opened. The Faculty consisted of professors of Politics and Economics and Law, with the three professors previously mentioned, and a few other well qualified instructors.

The enrollment was only sixty-three, certainly a very small number considering the insufficiency of existing institutions and the immense opportunities open to men with a knowledge of the new learning. However the enrollment was doubled the second year, trebled the third, and had increased six-fold by the fifth year. In 1907 the system of correspondence instruction was inaugurated, and a few years later the publishing department was established to take charge of the work in this direction. The volume, as well as the scope of the work of the department has now grown enormously as is described in detail in a later chapter. In 1889 a professor of Literature was added to the Faculty at the suggestion of Dr. Tsubouchi. His ambition was to save the national literature from the decadence it had suffered for upwards of thirty years while the public mind was occupied with political problems. He was confident of bringing out in Japan a new sort of literature profiting by the convergence of Oriental and Occidental civilization. Under the guidance of the Professor, who was, and still is, one of the foremost dramatists, novelists and critics in Japan, the Department of Literature has done much toward harmonizing the thoughts of the East and the West, and placing the study of literature and drama in Japan on a scientific basis. In the same year the Imperial Constitution was promulgated, followed by the Civil and Commercial Codes, and a thorough recasting of the syllabus of the Law Course became necessary. In 1891, when the Judicial Department gave to the graduates of certain institutions the privilege of appearing as candidates in the examination for Judges, Public Prosecutors, and Lawyers, the graduates of the Tokyo Academy were among the first that received the privilege. When, several years later, the Department of Education gave the graduates of the institutions to be named by the Minister of Education, the license to teach in Middle Scools, Normal Schools, and Girls' High Schools, it was the Tokyo Academy that was named first. The number of students enrolled had increased from 63 in 1882, to 514 in 1891, and to 846 in 1899.

By 1900 the Academy had grown so enormously that a radical reorganzation was necessary. The times had also changed since its establishment. Consequently it was decided in June of the same year that the Institution should be constituted a University by adding new colleges and a school, while former Academic Courses were to be retained in introducing this momentous change. Dean Takata, subsequently President, had two considerations in view. Up to this time the Academy had admitted the graduates of Middle Schools (or those who on examination showed equal qualifications) and had given instruction in Japanese for three years, with an additional training in practical English Education under this system had proved quite satisfactory so far as work in practical life was concerned, but it was thought desirable to have a new system, side by side with the old, under which the Middle School graduates, instead of commencing professional studies directly after their entrance to the Academy as hitherto, were to take a preparatory course—mainly the study of a foreign language—for one and a half years, and then pass to college for the study of special subjects, so that in the later period of their college life, the students might be able to carry on original research and investigation. In the second place, the change was meant to provide greater facilities for learning than those which existed at the time. The number of students seeking admission to higher institutions had increased with wonderful rapidity, while the accommodation for them had grown very little, if at all.

In April, 1901, the Preparatory School was established. In September, 1902, the new university organization was inaugurated, and the name of Waseda University was adopted. The University comprised three Colleges; namely Politics and Economics, Law, and Literature; one Preparatory School under them; and two Academies, which are connected directly with Middle Schools. The new system proved a brilliant success. The number of students increased from 1020 in 1900 to 4,078 in 1904. The example of Waseda was followed in the next few years by several other private institutions which had courses similar to those of Waseda before its reorganization; and thus the era of private universities in Japan was ushered in. It is true that there had been before this a private institution with a so-called university department, but the fact had hardly been known to the public. It was the immense success of Waseda as a private University that gave the stimulus to others to take up the new movement and establish numerous private universities in Japan. In February, 1903, it was decided to establish a College of Commerce from September of the following year, and a department corresponding to it was opened in the Preparatory School. The object of starting this new college was to supply the growing need of the business world for men of a broad and thorough education. No new move of Waseda has been so popular as this. The College had nearly one thousand students in its opening year, and at present it accounts for two-fifths of the total enrollment of the University. Several other universities have since established similar colleges; but Waseda has remained by far the largest of its kind.

In 1903 the Higher Normal School was established. It had three departments: History and Geography, Ethics and Pedagogy, Japanese and Chinese Classics and English Literature. Graduates of Middle Schools, or of Normal Schools, and those considered on examination to be equally qualified, were to be admitted. The characteristic feature of the school was to give practical exercise in teaching and the organization of courses of study with a view to turning out capable instructors of high moral character. On the 25th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Institution, a great stride in the extension of its sphere of activity was announced. By autumn of 1909 the University was to have a College of Science and Engineering, of which the two Departments of Electricity and Mechanical Engineering

were to be inaugurated in 1909, Mining and Architecture in 1910, to be followed by Applied Chemistry, etc. It was announced at the same time that a Medical College and a Hospital were to be established in the near future. The proposal aroused keen interest among the general public. His Majesty the Emperor, to whose ears the news of the plan had come, approved very highly of it, and was graciously pleased to honour the institution with His august support in the shape of the gift of a lump sum from His private Chest. It is to be noted that the Imperial gift was made before public donations were formally solicited, and that it was one of the first contributions to the funds for the new college. Their Imperial Highnesses, the Princes of the Blood, followed the example of the gracious Sovereign, while such distinguished statesmen as the late Prince Ito, Marquis Katsura, the Premier, Prince Iwakura, Minister of the Imperial Household, Prince Tokugawa, President of the Houe of Peers, Count Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Tanaka, Ex-Minister of the Imperial Household, etc., etc. were not backward in making donations.

It is worthy of special remark that a considerable sum has been donated by a large number of eminent personages of the Chinese Empire, among whom may be mentioned His Imperial Highness the Prince Regent Ch'un, H.I.H. Prince Ch'ing, Councilor and Minister of State. H.I.H. Prince Su, Minister of Home Affairs, the late Chang Chi-Tung, Grand Councilor and Grand Secretary. His Excellency Yuans hi-Kai, formerly Grand Councilor, His Excellency Na-Tung, Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Jung-Ch'ing, Minister of Education and other members of the Cabinet, Governor-Generals and Governors. In 1898 the University established a Special Normal School for Chinese students in which a three-years course of instruction was to be given in any one of three groups; Physics and Chemistry, Botany and Zoology, History and Geography. The School has had an enrollment of some twenty-five hundred students since its inception, and has already turned out several hundred young teachers, who soon received important posts in various schools all over China. Their work has been recognized as efficient by their superiors, and naturally the service rendered by Waseda University has been highly appreciated by those who made the generous donations already mentioned.

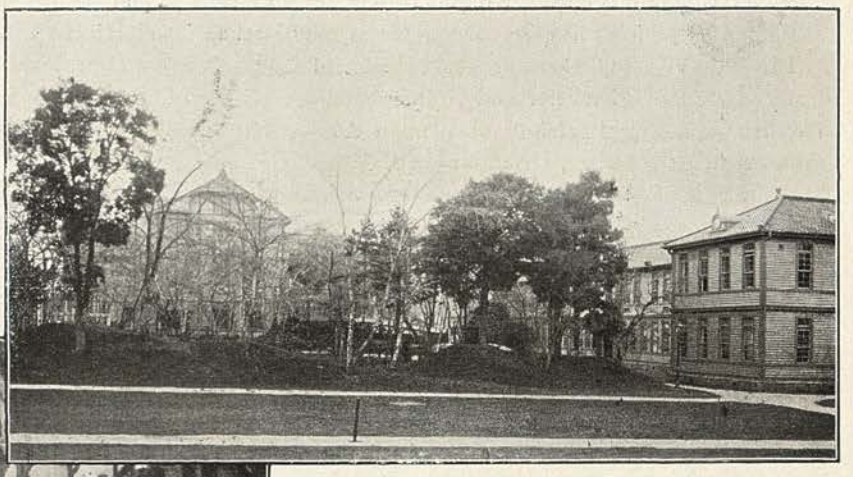
The Japanese public has also been very active in supporting the work of the University. Such noted business men as Baron Shibusawa and Messrs. Morimura and Yasuda have not only made large donations, but have also given their valuable services for the furtherance of the aims of the institution, while Messrs Murai, Ohashi, and many others have set noble examples of devoting private fortunes to the public benefit. It is now reasonably hoped that the necessary funds for the accomplishment of the present scheme will be subscribed in the course of a few years. The Department of Science and Engineering was opened in the Preparatory School in April, 1908, and the College of Science and Engineering was opened in 1909. The University has grown from 63 students in 1882 to 5,700 or nearly 8,000 if we include those in the Waseda Middle School and the Waseda Business School. The number of instructors has increased from 7 at the beginning to 178 at present. It has turned out 7,000 graduates since its establishment, and has played an important part in the building up of the new civilization, not only in Japan, but alsoin her sister nations. It is Waseda University that has introduced new ideas into Japanese education, and set the example of a new system for others. Its success, however, is mainly due to public support, and with public assistance it has begun what had been considered impossible for private institutions; but in an increasing degree has it to look to public co-operation and sympathy for the accomplishment of the greater and ever expanding programme unfolding before it.

THE WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY OF JAPAN

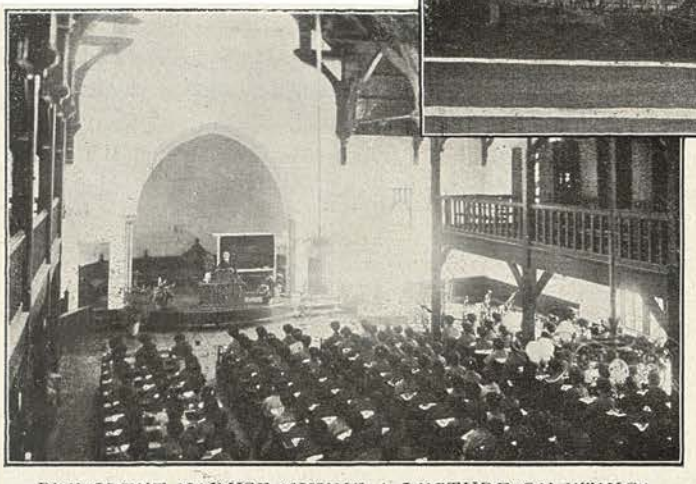
At the age of 18, Mr. Naruse, President of the Woman's University of Japan, made up his mind to devote himself to the education of women, and established the Baikwa Girl's School some thirty-five years ago. Nine years later he established a similar school in Nigata, a city on the North-Eastern Coast of Japan. It was at this time that he made up his mind to visit America for the purpose of the investigating the education of women. In 1894, when he returned home filled with high conceptions and strong determination, he wrote a book on the education of women in Japan. After consulting with Mr. Azau, the present director of the university, he proposed to establish the Woman's University. At the outset he encountered much opposition and many drawbacks in different quarters, but his zeal at last prevailed, and in April 1904 the university was opened and he received congratulations and endorsement from his friends. Her Imperial Majesty the Empress, made a donation of 2,000 *yen*. The object is to educate woman regarding her as a member of State, society, and also as a sex. It is intended to inculcate in her the spirit of self-respect and confidence, and to develop and cultivate her various characteristics as a woman. She may enter into business of a public character, but the chief feature is to nurture such qualities as chastity, obedience and humbleness, which characterize Japanese women at large. It is proposed to add to these inherent characteristics those ideas and thoughts imported from abroad which will enable her to become a useful member of society, apart from being queen of the household; it is to enable Japanese women to assume the duties consequent upon becoming an element and influence in society.

The following are the chief points of the principles of educati on adopted by the Woman's University of Japan.

1. The University aims at the intellectual, moral and physical education of woman. In doing this, teachers simply show them the way so as to enable them to work out their own education in these respects.
2. The university aims to give such training, both psychical and physical, as will develop perfect womanhood.
3. The education given by the university regards woman both from the individual and social stand-points.
4. The university aims at giving education common to corporate society with due respect to the education of individuals.
5. There are three branches in the method of education adopted; impression, constitution, and expression, of which the latter two are most important.
6. The university most firmly believes in the results attained by personal influence, so that elements necessary for such purposes have been introduced in the school system.
7. The university aims at the bringing up of women to meet the requirements of the time, as well as in giving instructions on cardinal points.
8. The university has no set form of religious tenets, but moral education is based upon the sense of a respect and homage towards the cosmic being.



A PART OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY IN JAPAN



PRESIDENT NARUSE GIVING A LECTURE ON ETHICS

9. Lectures on ethics are given, and the course is such as to give practical object lessons in ethical matters so as to bring theory and practice together.
10. The university gives physical training which is adapted to every individual; such systems of drills will be given as are adapted to the constitutions of individuals, customs and manners of the people.
11. The area covered by the university building is 17,000 *tsubo*, situated on the high plain north west of Tokyo. The situation has the advantages of pure air and quiet and picturesque scenery, and therefore is well adapted to educational purposes. There are altogether 52 buildings; 19 dormitories, and 25 households are on the premises. The university has buildings for a library, chemical laboratory and lecture hall. The number of books in the library is about 11,500 volumes; the rooms for the chemical laboratory are ten in number, of which four are experimental chambers. One of these may contain 200 students. In connection with the work there are vegetable gardens, banks, firms and corporations. The sum of about 470,000 *yen* has been expended for this purpose.

There are various grades beginning with the kindergarden, in the university, in order to introduce a form of education carried on under fixed principles.

There are departments for Household Science, Literature, English, and Education.

1. The postgraduate course extends from 1 to 3 years, and the number of students is 29 at present.
2. The main course comprises such subjects as Household Science, Literature, English, Education; the 1st division covering such subjects as mathematics, physics, chemistry; while the 2nd division includes

physiology The time covered by this branch is 3 years; there are 543 students, 52 teachers, and 10 assistant teachers.

3. The Preparatory Department is divided into two sections; the term of the first, one year, and the latter, two years. The number of students is 92.
4. Girl's Higher School—This course covers 5 years, the number of schools is 10 and there are 431 pupils, 24 teachers and 3 assistants.
5. Primary School—Requires 6 years; students number 52 and female teachers 5.
6. Kindergarten—The number of children is 47, with 4 nurses. (The above figures are based upon investigations made at the end of March 1907).

There are various departments for the purpose of self-culture and self-training.

The following are formed among students for self-culture and self-government:—

STUDENTS' BODY FOR SELF-CULTURE AND SELF-GOVERNMENT

I. Work for Construction.

1. Meeting for Moral culture (once a week.)
2. Moral Tendency Committee, for improving the general moral tendency of the University.
3. Meetings Committee, on for making meetings effective.
4. Department Committee, for developing the characteristics of each University Department.
5. Experiment Committee, for cultivating scientific thinking by laboratory work.
6. Physical Culture Committee, for improving the students' health by physical exercise.
7. Hygiene Committee, for advancing the students' health by sanitation.
8. Educational Museum Committee, for preparing exhibits for educational museum.
9. Order Committee, for cultivating habits of order.
10. Economy Committee, for cultivating economical thoughts and habits.
11. Literary Committee, for cultivating literary taste.
12. Horticultural Committee, for cultivating love the of nature and work.
13. Cooking Committee, for improving food and cooking.

II. Club for Expression.

1. Meeting for reporting the results of investigation in art and science.
2. Athletic Sports (twice a year)
3. Horticultural exhibition (thrice a year)
4. Social gatherings { 1. Prefectural meeting. 2. Welcome and farewell meetings.
5. Literary and musical meetings (once a year)
6. Educational museum.
7. Graduates Association; objects:—
   - *a.* To cultivate friendship among the members, to encourage each other, and to plan for mutual progress.
   - *b.* To plan for the development of home and school education and social amelioration.
   - *c.* To make more intimate the relation between the Alma Mater and the members and to help the development of her work.

I. Kinds and Number of Members.

1.	Regular members	865
2.	Associate members	141
3.	Advisory members	37
4.	Junior members	161
5.	Honorary members	11

II. Kinds of Departments and Number of their Regular Members.

1.	Home department	446
2.	Education department	302
3.	Social department	117

III. Work of Association.

1. Industry.
   - A. Deposit Bank.
   - B. Book Store and Stationary.
   - C. Pasturing.
   - D. Bakery.
2. University Extension.
   - A. Teaching by correspondence.
   - B. Local lectures.
   - C. Summer Schools.
3. Publications.
   - A. "Home" (a monthly magazine.)
   - B. University correspondence course of two years (twice a month)
   - C. "Report" of Graduates Association.
4. Correspondence of Graduates Association.

Lastly, let us quote the exhortation given to students by Mr. Naruse, the President of the University;—

"The students are enjoined to bear, distinctly and ineffaceably engraved on their minds, that they are expected to make it their chief end and duty to cultivate and develop to the fullest extent possible all their faculties as well as their womanly virtues and to remain faithful and endeavor to live up to the following principles, never forgetting to be and do good, to study and learn:

They should always be guided in their conduct by the Imperial commandments embodied in the Imperial Rescript on Education and at the same time observe strict obedience to the rules and regulations of the University, understanding well the aims and purposes with which this institution strives to conduct its work of educating women. They shall be respectful toward their instructors and loving toward their friends, endeavoring to be self-ministering and self-governing. They should ever be warned from falling into idle and extravagant habits of life. Respecting others, they shall be self-respecting also. Courteous and obliging in their social intercourse, they shall not be proud in their bearing; and polite and truthful they shall endeavor not to betray themselves into acts of frivolity and caprice. Firm in their resolutions and noble in their aspirations, they shall endeavor to make themselves mistresses of all that makes woman lovable and adorable.

In their endeavor to acquire knowledge and learn arts, they should cultivate the habit so far as possible of trying to study and master by their own effort; think and judge for themselves, thereby freeing themselves from the fault, so common among girl students, of blindly submitting to their instructor's words and passively yielding to an author's views. Rather than try to be widely informed and variedly accomplished, they should make effort at acquiring and fostering the faculty of perceiving and penetrating into the real aspects and true relationships of things and affairs and of grasping the fundamental principles and acme of art and knowledge, so that after their graduation from the university, they may permanently be possessed of the power of freely and profitably putting into practice what they have acquired in the class rooms.

A weak and sickly woman cannot but be an object of misfortune not only to herself but also to the home of which she is the mistress. But the evil does not end there, because there is the fear of infecting posterity and thereby burdening society permanently. It should thus be seen that it is a matter of vital importance for the students to be always mindful of promoting their bodily health by taking liberal physical exercises and otherwise observing the rules of hygiene and sanitation concerning their diet, clothing, study, sleep, care of the body, etc."

EXHIBITS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Imperial University of Tokyo.
Imperial University of Kyoto.
College of Agriculture in the Tōhoku Imperial University.
Tokyo Higher Normal School.
Middle School, Elementary School, Educational Museum } attached to the Tokyo Higher Normal School.
Tokyo Higher Normal School for Girls.
High School for Girls, Elementary School, Kindergarten } attached to the Tokyo Higher Normal School for Girls.
Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry.
First High School.
Tokyo Higher Technical School.
Kyoto Higher Technical School.
Tokyo Fine Art School.
Tokyo Academy of Music.
Tokyo Blind and Dumb School.
Imperial Library.
Central Meteorological Observatory.
Imperial Academy.
Earthquake Investigation Committee.
Fourth Middle School of Tokyo Prefecture.
Keio Gijiku, Tokyo (Private).
Waseda Daigaku, Tokyo, (Private).
Nippon Joshi Daigaku, Tokyo (Private).
Girls' Technical School, Tokyo (Private)
Special School for Painting, Kyoto.
Fine Arts and Technical School, Kyoto.
Practical Commercial School, Kyoto.
School of Agriculture and Forestry of the Saraku District, Kyoto Prefecture.
Shimizudani High School for Girls of Osaka Prefecture.
Agricultural School of Osaka Prefecture.
Mikage Normal School of Hyogo Prefecture.
Minatogawa Ordinary and Higher Elementary School, Kobe.
Weaving School of Gunma Prefecture.
Commercial School of Nagoya City.
Chiisagata Sericultural School of Nagano Prefecture.
Nagano Prefecture.
School for Marine Products of Iwate Prefecture.
Technical School of Ishikawa Prefecture.
Technical School of Toyama Prefecture.
Artisans' School of Hiroshima Prefecture.
Oshima Nautical School of Yamaguchi Prefecture.
Apprentices' School of Beppu Town, Ōita Prefecture.
Arita Technical School of Saga Prefecture.

Samples of Japanese Hand-printing Samples of Dyeing, Printed by the Students of the Dyeing Division. } Division of Dyeing.

1. Collection of Students' Work in the Weaving Department: Division of Weaving.

2. (1) Armure. (1) Crepe. (2) Fancy dress goods.

KYOTO TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL (DIVISION OF DECORATIVE DESIGN)

No.	Name of Article	Quantity	Volume		Remark
1	Work of Students. Free hand drawing.	10	Length Breadth Height	1.25 1.65 —	Bound in Album.
2	Work of Students. Japanese Painting.	4	Length Breadth Height	1.25 1.65 —	Bound in Album.
3	Work of Students. Descriptive Geometry.	17	Length Breadth Height	1.25 1 65 —	Bound in Album.
4	Work of Students. Descriptive Design.	14	Length Breadth Height	1.25 1.65 —	Mounted in Screen.
5	Work of Students. Graduation Work.	11	Length Breadth Height	3.00 2.00 —	Mounted in Screen.
6	Apparatus to explain the phenomenon. Complementary Colours.	1	Length Breadth Height	.49 .49 .78	To be put in glass case.
7	Colour dims of the Colour Fashion in Japan, 1904 and 1907.	9	Length Breadth Height	.38 dia — —	To be put in glass case.
8	Analytical Colour, Charts of Colours of Japanese. Lepidopters.	10	Length Breadth Height	1.30 1.00 —	——
9	Apparatus to Explain. Descriptive Geometry.	4	Length Breadth Height	1.20 .09 .09	——
—	a) Shadows on solids. b) Projection of planes, c) Intersection of planes and lines. d) Principle of Perspective.	—	——		——

Anglo-Japanese Exposition 1910.

List of Articles Exhibited by

THE IMPERIAL ~~EARTHQUAKE~~ INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

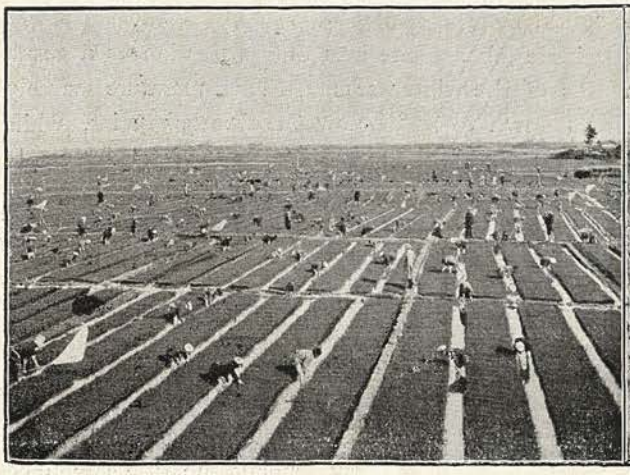
No.	Name of Article	Quantity	Volume Length × Breadth × Height
			shaku
1	Shinsai Yobo Chosa-Kai Hokaku. (Reports of the Imperial Earthquake Investigation Committee).	Nos. 1—64	2.5 × 2.0 × 1.5
2	Publications in foreign languages of the Imperial Earthquake Investigation Committee.	Nos. 1 24 : 26	2.5 × 2.0 × 1.5
3	Bulletin of the Imperial Earthquake Investigation Committee.	Vols. 1—3	2.5 × 2.0 × 1.5
4	~~Omori~~ Horizontal Pendulum Tromometer.	1	8.2 × 2.4 × 4.5
5	~~Omori Ho~~rizontal Tremor Recorder.	1	2.5 × 2.5 × 1.3
6	Tanakadate Strong Motion Seismograph.	1	3.1 × 2.1 × 0.7
7	Tamaru Vertical Motion Seismograph.	1	3.0 × 1.8 × 4.7
8	Omori Deflection Measurer (for Railway Bridges).	1	1.9 × 1.9 × 3.7
9	Imamura Mechanical Starter (Seismoscope .	Nos. 1	1.5 × 1.5 × 1.0
10	Enlarged photographs showing the effects of the destructive earthquake and *Tsunami* (Earthquake Sea-Waves).	24	— × 30.0 × 8.7
11	Geological Maps of the different Volcanoes.	4	— × 10.0 × 3.0
12	Picture of an old Chinese Seismoscope.	1	— × 2.5 × 3.0
13	Picture of Ansei Seismoscope.	1	— × 2.5 × 3.0
14	Seismosgrams.	(Several)	6.0 × 2.0 × 1.0

1.	Calendar of the Imperial University of Tokyo	1 vols.
2.	Photographs of some Principal Places at the Im erial University of Tokyo	20
3.	Journals of the Colleges of Medicine, Engineering, Science, Science and Agriculture, Imperial University of Tokyo	39 vols.
4.	Bulletins of the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture, Imperial University of Tokyo.	11 vols.
5.	Dainihon-Shiryo (Historical Materials of Japan)	29 vols.
6.	Dainihon-Komonjo (Old Japanese Documents)	20 vols.
7.	Album of Historical Picture Post-Cards	1
8.	Students' Work (Civil Engineering)	5 vols.
9.	„ „ (Mechanical Engineering)	5 vols.
10.	„ „ (Naval Architecture)	1 vols.
11.	„ „ (Electrical Engineering)	1 vols.
12.	„ „ (Architecture)	2 vols.
13.	Hiroi's Wave Dynamograph...	1
14.	Prof. A. Inokuty's 2″ Patent Valvular Pump	1
15.	„ „ 8⅜″ Forced Vortex Centrifugal Pump...	1
16.	Front of a Cornish Boiler Showing Prof. A. Inokuty's Patent Method of Strengthening Flat Plate	1
17.	Prof. A. Inokuty's Pressure Reducing Valve	1
18.	„ „ Patent Flexible Coupling	1
19.	„ „ Universal Coupling	1
20.	Tension Test of Japanese Timber	1 series.
21.	Shearing Test of Japanese Timber with Prof. A. Inokuty's Shearing Block	1 series.
22.	Drawing of Prof. A. Inokuty's Torsion Tester with piece twisted off by the Machine ...	1 series.
23.	The Strength Test of Japanese Timber as Affected by the Amount of Moisture in it ...	1
24.	Determination of Co-efficients from Small Orifices	1
25.	Yokota's Thrust Meter	1
26.	Yokota's Vibragraph	1
27.	Photograph of Chinese Monuments taken by the Profes ors of Architecture	3 vols.
28.	Model, designed by Prof. K. Tanaka, showing the situation of the organs in the Thoracic, Abdominal and Pelvic Cavities of the Horse. (Seen from Left)	—
29.	Above (Seen from Right)	—
30.	Do. (Seen from Back)	—
31.	Do. (Seen from Left)...	—
32.	Do. (Seen from Right)	—
33.	Do. (Seen from Back)	—
34.	Do. (Seen from Left)...	—
35.	Do. (Seen from Right)	—
36.	Do. (Seen from Back)	—

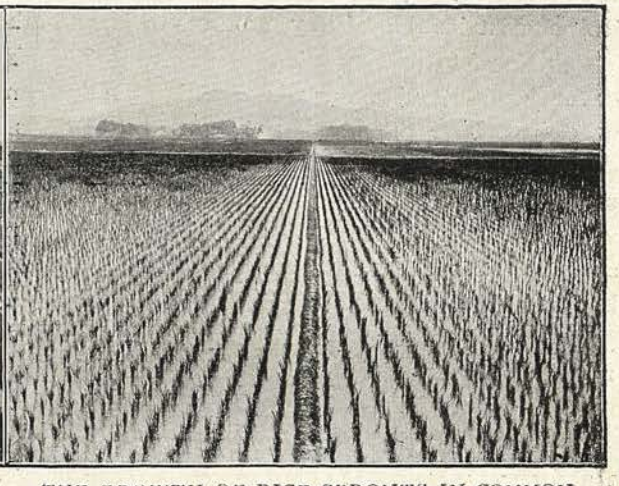
OUTLINES OF AGRICULTURE IN JAPAN

The classical name for Japan was "the land of luxuriant rice plants," signifying thereby that the country is fertile and rich, being well adapted to agriculture. For a period of over 2,500 years, Japan laid her economic foundation by means of agriculture. The nation has enjoyed an abundant supply of their food-stuffs by tilling the soil. The geographical condition of the country shows that it is elongated in shape, and extends from south to north. On the south it touches the Torrid zone, while on the north it is separated from the Frigid zone. Ranges of mountains, forming the backbone of the country, are found in the central part of Japan with numerous elevations and valleys, but the banks of innumerable rivers draining these mountains are generally plain, easily irrigated. The climate affords an abundant amount of rainfall which contributes much towards the agricultural developments; the number of those who engage in agriculture is about 60%, most of whom are engaged in the cultivation of rice, and as accessories they engage

in sericulture, and general farming. Consequently, the state of the agricultural crops affects the commercial and technical industry of the country. In fact, every branch of business, domestic or otherwise, comes under the influence of agriculture. Since the greater portion of the people are engaged in farming, they are robust and sound in health, and frugal and diligent in habit, producing a wholesome organization of society. The Fertility of the land, and the density of the population go to enhance the degree of the utilization of the land. Farming is done on a small scale, yet the output is comparatively large, and in many districts crops are raised twice a year. Seventy per cent of the farmers own on an average but 2.45 acres of land, while thirty per cent cultivate 7.35 acres. These farmers are great lovers of land, and consider it disgraceful to sell or dispose of the land in their possession, consequently the land is enriched year by year thus producing rich crops. The relation between capitalists or land owners, and labourers or tenants, are generally cordial bearing a close similarity to that existing between parents and children or between a sovereign and his subjects. These warm relations have continued unchanged for hundreds of years. It is almost a general practice that during the time of famine, tenants charges are greatly decreased. The number of land owners throughout the entire country in 1908 was 8 per cent, that of land owners engaged in farming was 7.5 per cent, that of farmers 25.6 per cent, that of farmers who are also tenants 38.8 per cent, while that of tenants was 27.4 per cent. The tenant charges are collected by land



THE PADDY FIELDS AFTER SUBJECTED TO READJUSTMENT AT TAKAOKA, TOYAMA PREFECTURE



THE GROWTH OF RICE SPROUTS IN COMMON PADDY FIELDS AND DRIVING NOXIOUS INSECTS IN SHIGA PREFECTURE

owners at the rate of 44 per cent of the proceeds in case of upland fields, 57 per cent of the proceeds in the case of low lands. The area of the low and upland fields is 5,600,000 *cho* and that of uncultivated fields 2,200,000 *cho*, the total avlue of which is 7,230,000,000 *yen*. In addition to these, we may enumerate buildings for manure, cattle and storing, valued at about 650,000,000 *yen*.

Sericulture and tea planting are two important subsidiary branches of industry in Japan. The former has been in existence from early times, but the demand for raw silk was simply confined to the upper classes of society. Since 1858, when the export of silk to foreign countries was started, the output has continually increased to meet the ever increasing demand. For the last twenty years, the output of cocoons has tripled, while the export of raw silk has increased four times and a half, so that silk now occupies the first rank among the important articles of export. Originally, the filature was conducted by hand, but in 1870, there was introduced a silk reeling machinery, and the Government subsequently employed a Frenchman in order to set up a model for the people. Reeling machinery of different descriptions has since been invented. Silk producers entered into arrangements among themselves so as to determine the quality of silk by fixed trade marks in order to maintain the credit of Japanese silk. Their desires have been amply fulfilled, and Japanese raw silk has grown to be quite popular in foreign countries.

About the year 805 A.D. tea was introduced to Japan from China. At first, it furnished a tasteful drink among the people of the upper classes of society, but in 1859 when Japan's foreign trade was started, tea manufacturers in Japan vied with one another as tea exporters so that in 1891 the amount of export

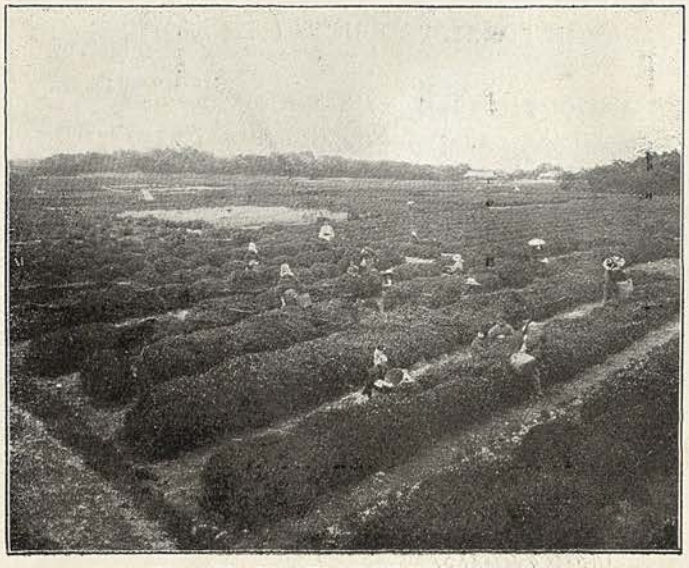
attained some 40,000,000 *kin*, showing a great activity export of this article at that time. The annual in the output is at present some 43,000,000 *kin* and seventy per cent of the product is exported.

Stock-farming as an accessory branch of the agricultural industry, has not yet attained any great degree of development so we will not describe it. Let us now turn toward the new territories of Japan and describe their agricultural conditions. (See under the heading " Greater Japan" dealing with the sphere of Japan's influence and her territories). Formosa was ceded to Japan in 1895, and is now placed under the control of the Taiwan (Formosan) Government. It has an area of 13,000 square miles, and being situated in the semi-tropical zone, it is naturally adapted to sericulture and agriculture. The land under cultivation consists of 310,000 *cho* of paddy fields, 320,000 *cho* of upland fields, with 360,000 farming households which gives on an average 1 *cho* 7 *tan* 6 *se* per each household. The method of cultivation is still primitive, but the degree of utilization is highly advanced, so that rice crops are raised twice a year while other sundry cereals are also harvested. Among the principal agricultural products, we may mention rice, sugar and tea, sweet potatoes, beans, pea-nuts, millet, and flax. Hog raising is of considerable importance, 1,000,000 heads being the yearly average, while buffalo come next numbering in all about 240,000, cattle numbering some 110,000. Agricultural products throughout the entire island are valued at 70,000,000 *yen*, of which an amount, valuing about 6,500,000 *yen*, (average figures for three years) is exported to the mother country, while agricultural products imported from abroad amount to 5,000,000 *yen*. In fact, Taiwan contains the wealthy resources of Japan in the south.

Karafuto or Saghalien (southward 50° north latitude), has come into our possession as a result of the Japan Russian war where during the three months of the winter season, the temperature scarcely ever rises above the freezing point, and sometimes goes down to 42° below the freezing point, while during the three months from June to September, it rises to 32° above the freezing point. Mountain ranges extend from south to north, but the soil along the banks of the rivers is rich and fertile. In 1906 when the island came into Japan's possession, emigrants were sent to the island for the purpose of agriculture together with a committee to investigate the conditions of the island. Agricultural farms and hot beds were established while protection was rendered in every way. The number of emigrants is about 30,000 while the area of agricultural fields reaches about 90,000 *cho*. The cultivation of barley, wheat, rye, oats, sweet potatoes and other vegetables is full of promise. With the abundant production of fodder, much hope may be attached to the development of stock farming.

Agricultural Administration:—Agriculture has always formed the economic basis of Japan so that farmers were held in high respect. " The august farmers of the country " being the title sometimes applied to the farmers. Two thousand and five hundred years have elapsed since the foundation of the country during which time a great amount of efforts has been expended upon the agricultural administration. In 1868, when the work of the Restoration was completed, and the Meiji Government was established, scholars on agricultural science were invited from Europe and America and new seeds and products introduced from these countries. After various methods have been tried for the improvement of agriculture and earnest efforts made towards its encouragement, in 1881, a department with the name, " Department of Agriculture and Commerce " was established, for the purpose of acting as an executive organ for the development of the country's productive industry. Affairs relating to agriculture were brought under the control of this department. Since then, the work for the protection of agriculture, undertaken by the Government, has been partly handed over to the people, and partly carried on by the Government authorities. Either by means of competitive exhibitions, or by the inquiry society and other associations, or by the appointment of circuit instructors, efforts are being made to popularize the knowledge of agriculture, while preventive measures are adopted to protect stock farming from various damages. As a protective measure the land tax has been decreased. With the opening of the Imperial Diet in 1890, the Government redoubled its activty in making investigations regarding the agricultural condition of the country. Local agricultural experimental farms and sericultural training schools were established, while regulations regarding the prizes given in the competitive exhibitions, were issued. No efforts were spared to make a systematic development of agriculture. Subsequent to the Japan-China war, the productive industry of the country made a steady progress which was followed by the establishment of such monetary organs as the Hypothec Bank and the Banks of Agriculture and Industry. The re-adjustment of the land under cultivation and the formation of productive guilds regarded as the two essential in policy for the agricultrual

administration, were begun during this period. As the *post bellum* undertaking subsequent to the Japan-Russian war, the necessity for nurturing the natural reources was discussed among the people at large urging the authorities to adopt the necessary plans. The re-adjustment of cultivated lands the extension of mulberry plantations and the improvement of the productive guilds were on the program, one-half of the appropriations for agricultural administration in 1909, amounting to 2,100,000 *yen*, being spent in the protection and encouragement of agricultural affairs. With a view to the satisfactory discharge of the duties relating to agricultural administration, the Bureau of Agriculture was divided into five offices, each with its own proper duty. The investigation of all the affairs regarding the agricultural associations, productive guilds, agricultural corporations, and general agricultural affairs were entrusted to the office of agricultural affairs, while the business relating to the adjustment of the land under cultivation, irrigation, exploitation, and utilization of land were placed under the control of the office for the adjustment of cultivated land. The office of the agricultural production took charge of all the affairs relating to the improvement of agricultural and tea industry, the investigation of exports and imports of agricultural products, and the control of fertilizer manufacturing. To these lists we may add such offices as those dealing with the improvement of filature, the prevention of animal diseases, and all other affairs connected with stock farming. The Bureau of Horse Affairs is under the direct control of the Cabinet, while the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau is placed under the direct control of the Department of Finance. We have as organs for the investigation of agricultural affairs, the Governmental Agricultural Experimental Farm in Tokyo and the prefectural agricultural experimental farms in various localities. There are sericultural institutes established both in Tokyo and Osaka for the purpose of investigating sericulture, while as organs for agricultural education, we have 2 agricultural colleges, 4 special agricultural schools, 78 A class agricultural schools and 104 B class agricultural schools, subsidized by the Government. In addition, there are agricultural training institutes, stock farming schools, horticultural schools and schools for the training of agricultural instructors. We may also mention such associations as prefectural, county and town and village agricultural associations, as well as the productive guilds which were established in 1900. There are four classes of these guilds.



TEA PLANTATION IN SHIZUOKA.

1. The Credit guild undertakes the supply of capital and affords facilities for savings.
2. The Sales guild is a corporation established for the sale of products.
3. The Purchase guild undertakes the purchase of articles necessary to productive industry.
4. The Productive guild is a corporation which supplies such articles as are necessary for production.

According to the investigation made in 1909, the number of guilds throughout the entire country is 5,651 with every tendency towards an increase. Besides those above mentioned, there are various other organs for the purpose of the improvement of various lines of productive industry, among which we may mention corporations formed by tea traders, cattle dealers, silk manufacturers and rice producers. There are also various measures being taken such as those relating to irrigation, the rinderpest and mine poison etc. All these associations were established as the results of the historical, natural and social relations subsisting in the country in connection with agriculture. It is indeed a fortunate circumstance as mentioned above, that between capitalists and labourers, or between land owners and labourers, there has as yet been no collision such as are sometimes witnessed in the history of other countries. Of late there has arisen some tendency for conflict between the two, but the land owners have come to perceive the dreadful evils in store by these struggles so that out of patriotic motives they have formed an association among themselves to

improve the situation to the mutual interests of themselves and tenants. In these respects, we may observe an indication of the national spirit at full play. The output and exports of agricultural products are given in the following table:—

(In regard to further details on this subject, see "Outlines of Agriculture in Japan" compiled by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce).

OUTPUT OF THE PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (1905-1906)

Kinds	Area 1907	Average crop per "*Tan.*" 1907	Output 1907	Average out put 1905-1906
Rice	2,906 *cho*	1.603 *koku*	4,628 *koku*	63,739 *yen*
Barley	658	5.539	1,013	5,174
Rye	694	1.085	754	5,584
Wheat	444	1.003	445	3,821
Chest-nuts	202	1.160	235	1,732
Sorghum	30	1.262	38	—
Panicum Frumentaceum	62	1.344	83	—
Soja-beans	471	777	366	3,459
Small Red Beans	135	681	92	999
Buck-wheat	166	743	123	593
Sweet Potatoes	288	262	921 *kamme*	2,840
Potatoes	60	319	152	744
Nori	143	737	105	—
Tea	50	14 *kamme*	731	1,026
Mulberry Leaves	390	—	345	13,274
Cotton	7	19	142	—
Hemp	13	19	250	—
Indigo	14	44	633	—
Leaf Tobacco	31	38	1,214	926
Cocoons	—	885	—	—

Note:—The unit of the figures under the column "Area 1907" is "one thousand *cho*," that under "Output 1907" "ten thousand *koku*" and that under "Average Output, 1905-1906" "ten thousand *yen*."

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED (1906-1908)

Kinds	Exports		Imports	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Raw Silk	1,003 *kin*	10,802 *yen*	— *kin*	— *yen*
Waste Silk, Floss Silk	—	1,093	—	—
Green Tea	2,446	1,079	—	—
Other Teas	466	72	—	—
Rice	534	375	590	2,659
Stencil Mattings	—	577	—	—
Straw Braids	1,218	355	—	—
Chip Braids	290	82	—	—
Ropes and Matting	—	118	—	—
Refined Sugar	4,586	567	—	—
Seeds Oil	514	81	—	—
Loosened Cotton	182	62	—	—
Menthol Crystals	7	37	—	—
Peppermint Oil	10	32	—	—
Vegetables and Fruits	—	393	—	—

Pea-nuts	533	48	—	—
Lily Bulbs...	1,232	50	—	—
Ginseng	16	31	—	—
Raw Cotton	—	—	21	150
Ginned Cotton	—	—	336	9,468
Wheat Flour	—	—	111	574
Wheat	—	—	61	251
Sugar...	—	—	—	2,131
Soja-beans	—	—	309	1,056
Bean-cakes	—	—	586	1,736
Seed Oil cakes	—	—	68	163
Wool	—	—	1,126	1,012
Cow and Buffalo Hides	—	—	488	169
Animal Bones	—	—	3,487	108
Flax, Hemp and China Grass ...	—	—	2,117	313
Condensed Milk	—	—	78	198
Raw Eggs	—	—	642	114
Fishing Nets	—	—	46	156

Note:—The unit of the above valuation is "ten thousand *yen*" while that of the quantitative figures varies according to the articles as follows:—1,000 piculs for rice, 10,000 bundles for braids, ropes, mattings, 10,000 bulbs for lily bulbs 10,000 catty, for ginseng and 10,000 *kin* for the rest.

EXHIBITS OF THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU

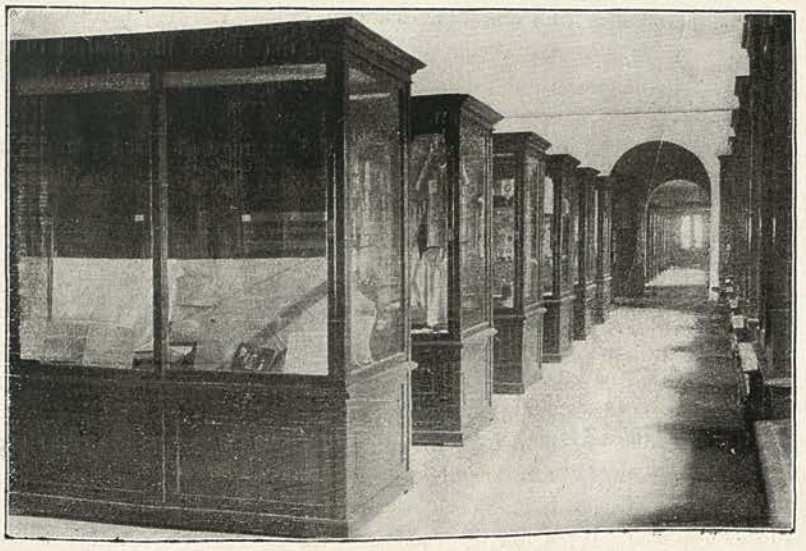
1. Models of the farmer's customs and rural scenes in Japan showing (Fig. A) barley-harvesting and rice-planting in early summer, (Fig. B) rice-harvesting in the later autumn.
2. Specimens of fruits and vegetables. Specimens of the chief fruits and vegetables cultivated in Japan.
3. Photographs of Japanese fruit gardens. State of persimmons, pears, apples, oranges, grapes, etc. cultivated in Japan.
4. Photographs showing the state of agricultural experiments, the laboratory, the experimental farm and the manner of destruction and prevention of injurious insects and plant diseases in the Imperial Agricultural Experiment Station.
5. Specimens of the soil and an Agronomic Map of Tokyo and its vicinity, showing the results of investigation of the soil existing in this district.
6. Specimens of chief kinds of rice, barley and wheat, soja beans and fodder. Injurious insects and plant diseases.
7. Plan of the distribution of the Imperial and prefectural agricultural organs showing the works of agricultural experiment and investigation, agricultural education (except that under the control of the Department of Education), and others relating to the protection and encouragement of agriculture.
8. The statistical diagram of the agricultural productions in Japan.
   The diagram shows the Japanese agricultural productions valued on the average of three years from 1905 to 1907 with reference to the statistical report of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in Japan, but not including that of Formosa and Karafuto.
9. The trade return of agricultural products in Japan.
   The diagram shows the export and import of agricultural products in Japan, valued on a three years' average (1905 to 1907) with reference to the Japanese Custom return, not including that of Formosa and Karafuto.
10. Agricultural Land in Japan.
    These diagrams represent the extension of agricultural land in Japan.
    1. The upper one shows the area of different classes of cultivated and arable lands, against total and inexploitable areas; cultivated areas are further divided as follows:—
       a. Area where "Adjustment" has been effected.
       b. Area where "Adjustment" is possible.
       c. Area where no "Adjustment" is needed.

2. The middle diagram shows the proportion of the same, arranged according to prefectures.
3. The lower diagram represents areas under principal crops, with the extent of paddy and upland fields as well as the forms of utilization of land available for two or more crops within a year.

11. Photograph of the Government Stock Breeding Farms.
    1. General view of "Nanatsukahara" Stock Breeding Farm at Hiroshima prefecture.
    2. Cattle on the pasture, "Tsukisapp" Stock Breeding Farm, near Sapporo, Hokkaido.
    3. Harvesting hay at Tsukisapp Stock Breeding Farm, near Sapporo, Hokkaido.
    4. General view of Poultry Plant; "Shibuya" Stock Breeding Farm near Tokyo.
12. General Survey of Japanese Raw Silk.
    The figure consists of two diagrams showing the present state of the Japanese silk industry.
    The upper diagram shows the relative quantities of raw silk produced, compared with the principal silk producing countries of the world in 1908, those countries where there are no exact statistics being represented by exported quantities.
    The lower diagram show quantities exported annually of Japanese raw silk from 1859 to 1908 (first to forty-first year of Meiji) to explain the progress of our silk exportation during the last forty-one years.
13. Models of silkworm rearing.
    Showing the principal process of silkworm rearing practiced in Japan; i.e. Egg-cards manufacture, Feeding of Silkworms, and the Gathering of Cocoons.
14. Models of raw silk manufacture showing the principal process in Japan; i e. reeling, finishing and packing of raw silk.
15. Models showing life of the silkworm (*a*), Specimens of Japanese Silkworms (*b*).
    a. Illustrating the development of the silkworm by arranging real silkworms in company with the models (20 times natural size) in each stage.
    b. Showing the varieties of the wild and dometsic silkworms in Japan.
16. A book dealing with the investigations and researches concerning silkworm rearing and filture conducted both by the Tokyo and the Kyoto Sericultural Institutes of the Imperial Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, for the last 25 years, or since their first establishment.
17. Calendar of the Sericultural Institute.
    Compiled and published by the Institute for the purpose of showing the present state of the Tokyo and the Kyoto Sericultural Institutes of the Imperial Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

COMMERCE IN JAPAN

As we have frequently stated elsewhere, the insular position, the climatic condition, geological and topographical relations make Japan well adapted to all conditions for the developement of foreign trade. As early as the year 33 B.C. the communications with Korea were opened, which, combined with the importation of elements of foreign civilization, afforded a strong stimulus to the development of various branches of Japan's industry. Since the opening of communications with China in 888 A.D. men of learning were dispatched to that country in order to investigate the customs, manners, and civilization, which resulted in making handsome contributions to the material progress of Japan. Ever since, with the frequency of communication between the peoples of these neighbouring countries our trade has advanced by leaps and bounds. Thus it came to pass that Kyoto, Naniwa (now Osaka) and Hakata formed Japan's important trading ports, connecting the isands of Japan with the Continent of Asia.



THE COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

Later on, as we have seen during the Kamakura period (1281 A.D.), there was the expedition of Kublei-Khan against Japan. In the naval battles off Hakata in Kiushu Japan won a complete victory, but trade was considerably disturbed as a consequence; such conditions, however, lasted only temporarily. Quite a large number of the Japanese became interested in foreign trade, so that along the coasts of China and Korea, no small number of Japanese ships cast their anchors. As a matter of fact, there grew up a strong Japanese settlement in Korea. In the year 1380 A.D., the Shōgun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu perceiving the advantages to be gained from foreign trade gave official recognition to trade with China and Korea, converting the city of Sakai into a trading port, but the trade in those days was necessarily one-sided, imports always predominating. Beginning with the year under our consideration, however, our products were exported affording a trade balance to a certain extent. For instance, Hirato, in Kyushu, became an open port at this period. It was, too, during this period that the art of navigation and shipbuilding made great progress, so that ships of larger dimensions were built, while trade with the Loochu islands, Formosa, Fukien and Canton provinces in China was extensively carried on. From the latter days of the Ashikaga Shogunate to the time of civil war (1560 A.D.-1580 A.D.), country was disturbed with various troubles and it appeared that to all intents and purposes the people forgot what was meant by trade, but just at that juncture, the Portuguese arrived at Tanegashima, the southern extremity of Kyushu (1542 A.D.), which no doubt acted as a stimulus to make the people interested in foreign trades. Business men had not forgotten the profitableness of foreign trade so they combined with those malcontented *Samurais* who were unsuccessful in the field of battle, and fitted up vessels for commercial purposes, in some cases, these boats were armed to meet emergencies while engaged in trading. The visit of the Portuguese acted as an initiative in foreign trade in such ports as Hirato, Nagasaki, Bonotsu and Omura in Kyushu, to which the Spaniards and the Dutch paid visits. The Japanese in their turn proceeded to Looson, An nan, Tonking, Siam, Cambodia, Kochin-China, Formosa and Macao for trading purposes. In Siam, there were actually as many as 800 Japanese found settled between 1540 A.D. and 1550 A.D. Meanwhile the internal condition of the country was undergoing rapid changes, and the period of wars saw the rise of the Toyotomi family (1585 A.D.) which soon gave place to the reign of Tokugawa Ieyasu. It was during the rule of the third Shogun Iemitsu that there prevailed universal peace giving rise to commercial prosperity which as a matter of regular order should have increased foreign trade, but the happy state of affairs could not last long because of the trouble that was made by the Portuguese. In 1635 A.D., Iemitsu, remembering the sinister designs of the Portuguese and the Spanish of which his grandfather Ieyasu had been warned by the Dutch, took the keenest precautions against these peoples and issued instructions to put the Roman Catholic religion under ban, and also prohibited foreign trade, as well as the building of large vessels. The Dutch were the only people allowed to approach our shores for the purpose of trading, and the trade port was limited to Nagasaki alone. Such was practically the extent of foreign trade of Japan previous to the Meiji period. Had the Portuguese confined themselves to business pure and simple, Japan would not have been left behind in the race for civilization for some two hundred years. During these two hundred years, that is, since the 16th century, there have taken place in Europe revolutions in technical industry caused by the invention of various kinds of machinery and the developments of communication all stimulating the progress of commerce and navigation, seeking customers all the world round. Japan is specially favoured by nature to be a trading nation, so that they do not perforce indulge themselves in the stubborn policy of the exclusion of foreigners, but they were indulging themselves in quiet slumber until the latter days of the Tokugawa government. Commodore Perry, envoy from America, visited Japan in 1854, requesting the opening of the ports, so that finally Shimoda, Hakodate and Nagasaki were opened to foreigners. During the preceding two hundred years there were adventurous traders who in defiance of the prohibition carried on a secret trade with India, the Russian Territories, Looson, Siam, and America, manifesting those daring characteristics of the Japanese for extending their interests and influence abroad. The coming of Commodore Perry in 1854 A.D. was followed by the formation of commercial treaties with America, France, England, Russia and Holland in 1858. The following year, Kanagawa (Yokohama), Hyogo (Kobe), Nagasaki, Hakodate, and Niigata were opened to foreign trade. With the restoration of the Imperial regime in 1868, and the abolition of the Feudal system the social order was completely changed, while the policy of progress and enlightenment was adopted as a consequence of which the number of foreign powers with which Japan entered into treaty relations

soon reached 44. Ever since, Japan has been bent upon the extension of business interests abroad. For particulars, we refer our readers to the following table :—

Year	Export *yen*	Import *yen*	Total *yen*	Balance *yen*
1868	15,553,473	10,693,072	26,246,545	* 4,860,401
1870	23,348,522	27,420,903	50,769,425	4,072,381
1881	52,407,681	44,304,252	96,711,933	* 8,103,429
1891	163,135,077	219,300,772	382,435,849	56,165,695
1908	412,145,000	392,646,000	804,791,000	19,499,000

* Shows the excess of export over import.

The general outlines of foreign trade, since the year 1868 have been given above and with the progress of civil and industrial affairs subsequent of the Restoration the trade returns have considerably increased. The exports for 1886 was 15,553,000 *yen* and imports 10,693,000 *yen* making a total of 26,246,000 *yen*. Exports for the year 1909 amounted to 412,145,000 *yen* making a total of 804,791,000 *yen*. It will be seen that the export has increased 27 times, the import 39 times and the total 30 times. Foreigners are apt to regard Japan as a war-like nation but such is only a superficial view of the situation. That the Japanese have characteristic industry and various branches of trade is sufficiently proven by the following figures.

Year	Rate of the Increase of Exports	Amount of Imports	Total of Exports and Imports
1868	100	100	100
1877	150	256	193
1887	336	414	368
1897	1,048	2,050	1,457
1907	2,749	3,920	3,090

Next let us observe the condition of exports and imports of silver and gold. The statistics show that in the year 1872 show export amounted to 4,480,000 *yen* and the import to 3,691,000 *yen* making the total of 8,172,000 *yen*, which the an excess of export to the amount of 78,000 *yen*. According to the figures of 1909 the export is 6,334,000 *yen* and the import 79,587,000 *yen* making the total of 85,921,000 *yen* showing an excess of imports by 73,253,000 *yen*. Compared with the figures of the year 1872 the export has increased by only 100$\frac{4}{10}$% while the import has by 21 times and the total over 10 times. The increase of import against export indicates the progress of our import trade. Particulars are shown in the following table :—

Year	Exports *yen*	Imports *yen*	Total *yen*	Balance *yen*
1872	4,480,896	3,691,510	8,172,406	* 789,386
1882	4,430,198	6,160,724	10,590,922	1,730,526
1892	9,729,753	22,883,757	32,613,510	13,154,004
1902	2,028,982	32,161,358	34,190,340	30,132,376
1909	6,334,000	79,587,000	85,921,000	73,253,000

Note:—"*" Shows an excess of export over import.

Year	Rate of the Increase of Exports	Imports	Total of Exports and Imports
1872	100	100	100
1882	98	165	130
1892	217	620	402
1902	45	871	420
1909	141	2,105	1,060

The number of trading ports in Japan is 34, of which Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki and Moji are important harbours. The figures for 1909 are 336,000,000 *yen* for Yokohama, 284,000,000

yen for Kobe, 73,000,000*y en* for Osaka, 29,000,000 *yen* for Moji and 12,000,000 *yen* for Nagasaki. These figures take up about 90% of the entire trade. The following table shows the exports and imports in various ports for the last three years :—

	1909			1908			1907		
	Exports *yen*	Imports *yen*	Total *yen*	Exports *yen*	Imports *yen*	Total *yen*	Exports *yen*	Imports *yen*	Total *yen*
Yokohama	205,163	131,000	336,163	190,805	151,238	342,093	205.888	172,485	378,373
Kobe	100,616	184,224	284,840	84,114	191,080	275,194	106,668	223,437	330,105
Osaka	47,148	25,873	73,021	45,948	26,870	72,818	60,037	34,431	94,468
Nagasaki	3,581	9,312	12,893	3,717	14,633	18,350	4,654	16,230	20,884
Moji	14,104	15,725	29,829	14,949	21,953	36,902	19,049	26,413	45,462
Hakodate	1,999	508	2,597	2,250	439	2,689	2,268	673	2,941
Niigata	245	707	952	244	1,540	1,784	206	1,067	1,273
Shimidzu	5,439	949	6,388	4,061	675	4,736	2,682	47	2,729
Taketoyo	223	3,083	3,306	68	3,257	3,325	22	2,897	2,919
Nagoya	2,035	766	2,801	1,705	727	2,432	65	132	197
Yokkaichi	3,017	7,485	10,502	2,692	6,974	9,666	3,619	9,026	12,645
Itosaki	44	1,940	1,984	74	1,282	1,356	108	773	881
Shimonoseki	10,191	2,991	13,182	7,829	2,685	10,514	4,364	2,402	6,766
Wakamatsu	5,412	1,245	6,657	4,253	1,426	5,679	3,179	962	4,141
Hakata	93	978	1,071	99	562	661	153	410	563
Karatsu	1,613	49	1,662	1,787	128	1,915	1,914	354	2,268
Suminoye...	257	—	257	524	—	524	641	—	641
Miike	2,533	119	2,652	223	229	452	—	—	0
Kuchinotsu	1,821	66	1,887	3,304	219	3,523	4,908	307	5,215
Misumi	58	290	348	33	331	364	138	118	250
Idzuhara	202	88	290	194	150	344	516	367	883
Shishimi	115	18	133	139	28	167	130	26	196
Sasuna	153	35	188	191	36	227	147	25	172
Naha...	—	37	37	—	30	30	—	108	108
Hamada	113	22	135	215	34	149	196	34	230
Sakai	103	142	245	211	123	334	117	191	308
Miyadzu	—	81	81	—	3	3	371	31	402
Tsuruga	2,670	1,161	3,831	3,391	1,552	4,943	1,895	880	2,775
Nanao	25	—	25	97	—	97	7	9	16
Fushiki	148	149	297	117	157	274	40	3	43
Aomori	48	669	717	14	706	720	339	491	830
Muroran	1,150	4,122	5,272	1,355	4,356	5,711	1,924	1	1,925
Otaru	2,293	306	2,599	3,342	2,769	6,111	6,012	122	6,134
Kushiro	484	—	484	285	—	285	137	—	137
Omomari	—	42	42	—	—	0	—	—	0
Total	413,112	394,198	807,310	378,245	436,257	814,502	432,412	494,467	926,879

Of the above mentioned ports the Wakamatsu harbour is permitted to make imports of eggs, rice, barley, wheat, oats, corn, beans, cakes, iron, manganese ores and fertilizers while the Suminoye harbour is limited to the export of sundry goods. The Aomori harbour imports only such articles as cereals, food stuffs, sugar, furs, oil, iron, locomotives and other articles which are exempted from duties.

America opened Japan, England entered into an alliance with us while China remains a friendly neighbour of our country. Political, racial and commercial relations put these countries into close trade connection with Japan. According to the trade returns of 1909 the United States stands foremost China and England come next, followed by British India, Germany, France and Korea. The total amount of trade for 1909 does not exceed 800,000,000 *yen* of which U. S. A. takes up 180,000,000 *yen*, China 119,000,000 *yen* and England 113,000,000 *yen*, British India 79,000,000 *yen*, Germany 48,000,000 *yen*, France 47,000,000 *yen*, and Korea 41,000,000 *yen*. In our export trade the largest is to North America the amount being 131,000,000 *yen*, which is followed by 73,000,000 *yen* to China, 41,000,000 *yen* to France and 27,000,000 *yen* to England. In the import trade the largest is from England the amount being 86,000,000 *yen* which is followed by 65,000,000 *yen* from British India, 54,000,000 *yen* from the United States, 46,000,000 *yen* from China and 40,000,000 *yen* from Germany. Particulars are given in the following table ;—

	1909			1908			1907		
	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total
Asia	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
China	73,087	46,886	119,973	60,506	50,966	111,472	85,619	59,182	144,801
Kwantong Province	16,196	18,164	34,360	17,238	12,817	30,055	20,400	8,809	29,209
Korea	26,997	14,139	41,136	39,273	13,718	43,991	32,792	16,371	49,163
Hongkong	21,675	628	22,303	18,538	1,115	19,653	24,384	820	25,204
British India	14,425	65,157	79,582	13,631	49,328	62,959	13,088	74,593	87,681
British Straits Settlements	5,661	2,972	8,633	5,344	2,702	8,046	5,767	3,062	8,829
Dutch India	3,071	18,631	21,702	2,123	23,965	26,088	2,261	22,039	24,300
French Indo-China	439	6,372	6,811	365	8,484	8,849	250	8,662	8,912
Asiatic Russia	3,388	228	3,616	4,710	864	5,574	5,067	1,655	6,722
Philippine Islands	3,162	1,003	4,165	2,358	1,623	3,981	1,795	2,159	3,954
Siam	480	2,595	3,075	2,308	2,687	4,995	338	2,738	3,076
Total	168,588	176,779	345,367	157,400	168,273	325,673	191,766	200,095	391,861
Europe									
Great Britian	27,092	86,227	113,319	25,521	137,794	133,315	22,443	116,245	138,688
France	41,520	5,558	47,078	33,745	5,246	38,991	24,532	7,924	49,556
Germany	7,955	40,217	48,172	7,975	46,278	54,253	11,255	47,667	58,922
Belgium	1,923	6,529	8,452	2,385	7,390	9,775	2,054	13,398	15,452
Italy	11,999	518	12,517	11,387	663	12,050	13,770	942	14,712
Switzerland	1,622	2,179	3,801	46	2,688	2,734	64	3,116	3,180
Austria-Hungary	1,084	2,874	3,958	1,125	2,053	3,178	1,148	2,551	3,699
Holland	664	840	1,504	431	1,019	1,450	266	1,204	1,470
Sweden	93	2,023	2,116	5	1,372	1,377	7	1,323	1,330
Norway	5	495	500	5	500	505	4	847	851
Russia	1,856	153	2,009	1,032	133	1,165	441	174	615
Spain	173	360	533	198	521	719	200	314	514
Denmark	89	63	152	92	125	217	97	234	331
Turkey	59	14	73	30	12	42	70	138	208
Portugal	10	23	33	7	20	27	8	27	35
Total	96,152	148,079	244,231	83,991	175,822	259,813	94,367	195,213	289,580
America									
United States	131,547	54,043	185,590	121,996	77,936	199,632	131,101	80,697	211,798
British America	3,855	1,083	4,938	3,130	1,119	4,249	3,863	1,217	5,080
Mexico	204	—	204	716	—	716	841	—	841
Peru	44	1,006	1,050	57	30	87	87	483	570
Chili	83	614	697	68	599	677	130	358	488
Total	135,734	56,747	192,481	125,970	79,387	205,357	136,023	82,757	218,780
All others									
Australia	5,811	3,365	9,176	5,285	2,993	8,278	4,793	7,818	12,611
Hawaii	3,572	14	3,586	3,179	12	3,191	3,468	19	3,487
Egypt	840	5,463	6,303	616	5,073	5,689	386	3,457	3,843
Total	10,224	8,843	19,067	9,081	8,080	17,161	8.648	11,2 5	19,943
Other countries	2,037	2,760	4,797	1,597	4,082	5,679	1,606	4,099	5,705
Unknown	373	988	1,361	204	612	816	—	1,106	1,006
Grand total	413,112	394,198	807,310	378,245	436,257	814,502	432,412	494,467	926,879

	1909			1908			1907		
	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
China	2,115,180	4,105,338	6,220,518	1,643,180	2,198,740	3,841,920	10,683,252	1,663,893	12,3 7,145
Kwantong Province	285	8,481	8,766	15,189	122,878	138,067	—	275,354	275,354
Korea	8,064	7,184	7,192,304	189,211	5,115,076	5,301,287	14,998	6,302,661	6,317,659
Hongkong	4,373,644	39	4,373,683	1,437,816	302,853	1,740.469	7 649,789	—	7,649,789
British India	—	—	0	2,118	—	2,118	1,400	—	1,400
British Straits Settlement	625	1,350	1,975	500	2,000	2,500	6,325	—	6,325
Asiatic Russia	—	45,419	45,419	—	16,296	16,296	258	3,289	3,547
Philippine Islands	—	17,787	17,787	—	6,424	6,424	—	—	0
Great Britain	1,120	109	1,229	5,714	2,939,369	2,945,083	1,156	—	1,156
France	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	60	60
Germany	25,000	—	25,000	—	—	0	—	—	0

Russia	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	154	154
United States	50,266	54,065,889	54,116,155	471,456	—	471,456	400,335	—	400,335
British America	5,226	—	5,226	4,175	—	4,175	1,772	—	1,772
Mexico	—	—	0	—	4,640	4,640	—	—	0
Australia	4,617	14,158.850	14,163,767	5,000	6,836,410	6,841,410	—	8,592	8.592
Hawaii	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	2,500	2,500
Other countries	—	—	0	1,143	—	1,143	—	—	0
Total...	...6,584,327	79,587,502	86,171,829	3,772,502	17,544,486	21,316,988	18,759,285	8,256,503	27,105,788

Our trade with England and her colonies and dependencies such as India, Canada, Australia and Egypt, amounts to 244,000,000 *yen* that is 28% of our entire foreign trade, of which the export amounts to 79,000,000 *yen*, that is 19% of the total export while the import is 164,000,000 *yen*, that is 41% of the total import. There is an excess of import from England alone amounting of 59,000,000 *yen* and when the imports from her colonies and dependencies are included the amount goes up to 85,000,000 *yen*. The Anglo-Japanese exhibition it is hoped will prove a medium of forming closer and better commercial relations between these two countries.

The figures concerning exports for the last three years show that the rate of increase of exports for different commodities ranges from between some 6 or 7 times to 70 or 80 times.

Particulars are given in the following table :—

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED FROM JAPAN

	1909 *yen*	1908 *yen*	1907 *yen*	1906 *yen*
Grains and seeds	7,080	6,306	4,851	—
Beverages and comestibles	26,996	25,856	29,626	4,265
Sugar, confectionaries and sweetmeats	5,279	3,776	2,829	—
Alcoholic liquors	4,495	4,612	4,805	—
Tobacco	1,762	1,912	2,391	10
Skin, hair, horns, tusks, etc	2,117	1,818	2,231	5
Drugs, medicines, dyes and paints	8,700	6,124	9,707	247
Oils and waxes	4,704	5,811	4,967	334
Yarns, threads, twines, cordages, and materials thereof..	166,009	139,721	155,305	10,364
Textile fabrics and manufactures thereof	57,152	55,192	62,609	6
Clothing and accessories	10,079	8,988	11,181	—
Paper and paper manufactures	4,961	4,783	5,294	41
Ores and minerals	18,450	19,202	19,944	84
Metals	23,456	22,702	30,440	28
Metal manufactures	3,174	3,508	3,885	41
Earthenware, porcelain and glass manufactures	7,151	6,657	9,331	23
Machinery	3,515	6,864	8,585	—
Miscellaneous	49,349	48,812	59,401	98
Total	407,429	372,544	327,382	15,553

Note:—The unit is 1000 *yen*.

From the above table it will be seen that a large amount of export is found in silk and ropes and other similar materials amounting to 166,000,000 *yen* which is followed by 57,000,000 *yen* of cloth, 29,000,000 *yen* of food stuffs, 23,000,000 *yen* of metallic wares, and 18,000,00 *yen* of ores. Besides these there are silk and cotton fabrics, marine products, tea, camphor, wax, matches, earthenware, lacquer wares, stencil matting, copper, coal and timber. Raw silk is chiefly exported to the United States, France, Italy, Canada, England, Germany and Russia while *habutai* finds its market in England, France and America. Matches, embroidery, silk and coal are exported to Oriental countries and aquatic products to China and Hongkong, tea to North America and lacquer wares to England, France, Germany and the U. S. A.

With the rise in the standard of living among our people imports have considerably increased. For 1909 the import of ropes and similar material amounted to 129,000,000 *yen* which is followed by 33,

000,000 of metallic wares, 27,000,000 *yen* of cloth, 28,000,000 *yen* of cereals and 28,000,000 *yen* of machinery. Compared with the figures of the first year of Meiji, the amount shows an increase of some 700 times, such increase indicates the wonderful development of our trade:—

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED TO JAPAN

	1909 *yen*	1908 *yen*	1907 *yen*	1868 *yen*
Plants and animals	494	1,203	956	—
Grains and seeds	28,858	38,525	47,417	595°
Beverages and comestibles	7,585	8,796	11,047	79
Sugar, confectionaries and sweet meats	13,550	19,795	20,076	918
Alcoholic liquors and alcohol	689	902	1,023	167
Skins, hair, bones, horns, tusks, shells, etc	6,925	6,312	8,660	48
Drugs, chemicals and medicines	17,277	18,577	18,832	125
Oils, fats and waxes	18,290	22,496	19,238	76
Dyes, pigments and paints	10,899	10,873	11,824	67
Yarns, threads, twines, cordages and materials thereof..	129,705	109,000	144,490	1,677
Textile fabrics and manufactures thereof	27,737	31,864	37,606	4,776
Clothing and accessories	1,738	2,248	2,486	127
Paper and paper manufacture	8,714	6,379	8,502	11
Ores and minerals	5,670	6,737	6,178	34
Metals	33,709	45,129	53,700	297
Metal manufactures	7,578	12,420	13,110	16
Earthenware, porcelain, glass and glass manufactures..	3,221	2,411	3,028	65
Vehicles, vessels, scientific instrument, clocks, watches and machinery	28,239	46,928	40,950	59
Miscellaneous	40,875	43,484	43,054	5,47
Total	391,753	434,059	492,177	10,693

Note:—The unit is 1000 *yen*.

Japan's policy has ever been that of peace, and the people are industrious in their habits. Just at present the Government and the people are concentrating their efforts on the development of an industry, looking upon the foreign trade as awarfare in the time of peace. The Foreign Department is contemplating to have commercial agents abroad, beside our Consuls and the financial agent of the Finance Department now in London may in a sense be regarded as our Commercial Agent. At home, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce is making strenuous efforts toward the development of productive industry, while we stand in friendly relations with all the countries abroad. It may be confidently expected that if the peace be continued our foreign trade from now will make a marked progress.

Domestic Trade and Commercial Policy of Japan:—We have so far described the condition of foreign trade, and now our attention is to be directed towards domestic trade and the commercial policy of Japan. The origin of the domestic trade belongs to the early ages. In ancient records, the fact that Hoterino-mikoto and Hoorino-mikoto used to make exchange of marine with land products (about 1458 B.C.), which is really the first business transaction on record. Therefore, Hoterino-mikoto otherwise known as *Ebisu* is respected by business men in Japan as the god of commerce. As in other countries, barter was the commonest form of business transaction, but its extent was naturally limited. During the reign of the Emperor Ōjin (270 A.D.), a market was started at Yamato for the purpose of exchanging commodities; in the 6th century during the reign of the Emperor Kimmei, there was a Government office established which attended to business matters. In those days, there was no fixed seat of government, so that the market did not have any settled locality. During the Nara period (8th century) and Heian (9th century,) the market was almost invariably found in the capital. Laws regarding business transactions (the Taihōrei code 701 A.D.) were issued, followed by those relating to weights and measures. Coins took the place of barter. With the growth of trade relations with China and Korea the domestic business

was also stimulated while modes of advances, loans and hypothecation have attained a certain degree of systematization. The capital has always been the centre of commerce, which with the opening up of means of communications grew in prosperity.

At the latter period of the Heian period, the Imperial influence has considerably declined so that the central government was powerless, and business was suspended in many instances. During the Kamakura period (the 12th century) when Yoritomo opened the Bakufu Government at Kamakura, the commercial centre of the country was transferred from Kyoto to Kamakura. Just as Yokohama, which was but a fishing village some fifty years ago, attained the present prosperity, so Kamakura became the centre of commerce to which resorted all the trading vessels from the neighborhood of Kyoto and the western part of Japan. It was during this period that the system of money exchange was originated. At the downfall of the Bakufu Goverment (1,333 A.D.), the Ashikaga family assumed the right of government (1,336 A.D.), and at the early period of this government, commerce did not prosper owing to various war-like troubles by which the country was distracted. When Yoshimitsu came to power (1368), he encouraged foreign trade. Sakai (Senshu) and Hyogo (Sesshu) were two cities whose commercial relations with the Continent of Asia were greatly developed, but in the case of Kyoto and other local districts, the business did not make an equal progress. In fact, the finances of the Ashikaga families were to all appearances supported by the revenue from the foreign trade. In the 16th century when the country was again distracted by the assertion of independence on the part of various Lords they opened markets in their own dominions to balance demands and supplies so that it may be said that the commerce of the Ashikaga period was now decentralized. In 1583 A.D. when the work of the unification of the country was commenced by Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the great castle of Osaka was built with Sakai and Hyogo (Kobe) as right and left flanks. The money exchangers of those days did the work of bankers. Later on with the accession of Tokugawa Ieyasu, (1593 A.D.), the seat of government was laid in Edo (now Tokyo) where the mansions of various Lords, as well as the houses of business men from Kyoto and Sakai were built, so that Edo became the political centre of the country, and the commercial centre of the eastern part of Japan; while Osaka continued to be the business centre of the entire country, and formed the depot in which various articles of commerce, chiefly rice, were accumulated, and thence distributed. We may also note the development of the credit system, which of course, was not protected by regulations as at present but yet worked smoothly through the long established usages and the sense of honour on the part of business men. Among the business men there prevailed a spirit that was imbued with *Bushido* ideas. For instance in monetary transactions, the debtor used to place in the hands of the creditor a document which contained some such passage; "If I fail to make these debts good, I have no objection to your laughing at me in the presence of others." Faith was kept and debts were paid without any trouble. There were some sorts of arrangements by which the terms of mortagages, the rate of interest and the price of cereals were fixed, either by the order of the *Bugyo* (city commissioners) or by some other means. The progress of business during the two hundred years' of peace of the Tokugawa government was something striking. In retail and wholesale dealings, and in peddlers business as well as other branches of trade a marked progress was observable.

With the Restoration of 1868, commerce was also practically revolutionized. In addition to the old business usages and systems, the most advanced methods from Europe and America have been adopted with a view to the development and protection of commeree. In 1899 the gold monometalism was adopted; convertible bank notes were issued while the systems of weights and measures were fixed thus perfecting various commercial organs. A great stress was laid on business education also; Japan at present posesses the commercial organs which are found in the most advanced nations of the world. The Bureau of Commerce has the control of all the administrations regarding commercial affairs of the country: As monetary organs there are numerous banks, clearing houses throughout the country, while as credit organs we have commercial intelligence offices. There are, besides, exchanges, insurance companies, the systems of warehouses, chambers of commerce and business corporations of all descriptions. We give herewith the general outlines of these commercial organs.

3. Commercial Organs:—The several sections under the control of the Commercial Bureau are the following:—

1. Affairs relating to foreign trade.

2. Items relating to the chambers of commerce.
3. Items concerning commercial corporations.
4. Items relating to exchange.
5. Items concerning the market.
6. Items relating to insurance.
7. Various other items relating to commercial transactions.

The commercial museums are established for the purpose of domestic and foreign commerce. With reference to local commercial transaction, there are provided commercial and industrial offices under the control of local governments, which attends to the encouragement of commerce and industry at large. The Bureau of Commerce in the Department of Foreign Affairs controls the affairs relating to foreign trade, while consulates are established in important commerial places.

According to the investigation made at the end of 1909, the number of museums and exhibitions both public and private are 47 of which one museum is under the control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce on an extensive scale. This was established in 1896 subsequent to the Japan-China war for the purpose of acquainting foreigners with the prevailing business conditions of Japan. The object of the museum is to exhibit articles suitable for foreign trade and help to investigate important items relating to trade, and to give general information regarding the market condition, both at home and abroad. The number of articles exhibited is over 66,700 and the number of visitors reach 800,000 a year.

Chambers of Commerce:—For the protection of commerce, there have been established since the time of the Restoration various associations under such names as the City Council, the Tokyo Repairing Association and the Tokyo Council, but these attempts proved unsatisfactory, and in 1883, new features were introduced, with the establishment of the Tokyo Commercial and Industrial Association, when the system prevalent in Europe and America was taken into consideration. In 1878, there was established the Osaka Council of Commerce. In 1890, the Government issued regulations relating to the chamber of commerce converting it to a legal body. The chambers of commerce are found in sixty principal cities; the members elected being prominent men of business present their views to the authorities concerning the revision of laws and institutions, reply to questions put by the authorities, act as arbitrators in commercial and industrial disputes and investigate commercial and industrial conditions, publishing necessary statistics, and rendering protection to domestic commerce and industry. There are, besides, various guilds formed in connection with the manufacture and disposal of pricnipal articles of commerce. There are numerous commercial organs, but the Exchange is the largest of them all. There are exchanges for rice, negotiable bonds, and various sorts of produce. There are 51 exchanges, 2 of which have membership corporation, and the others are of the stock company system.

EXHIBITS OF THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRY

1. Specimens of Japanese Lacquer Wares

The Specimens are to show a general method of lacquering and several kinds of lacquer wares.

The method of lacquering shown in the following four plates:—

1. "Nuno-kise" or covering with hemp cloths.
2. "Shitaji" or grand work.
3. "Nakanuri" or inner coating, and "Uwanuri" or final coating.
4. Polishing and finishing.

Several kinds of different lacquer wares are shown in the plates from No 5 to No. 27.

2. Specimens of "Maki-ye."

The specimens are to show a general method of "Maki-ye" or painting with gold dust on lacquer wares, and different kinds of it.

1. "Okime" or printing a sketch.
2. "Jikaki" or drawing of the under ground.
3. Gold dusting.
4. Polishing and finishing.

From No. 5 to No. 27 show different kinds of "Maki-ye" of higher class.

3. Lacquered papier mache

This is made of a compressed water-proof papier mache, and is one of the hardest lacquer wares not broken by the change of temperature and humidity, and is very durable even in the dry season.

4. Specimens of refined lacquers

The specimens are to show some raw lacquer and refined lacquer, which is obtained by expelling moisture from raw lacquer and adding oils, colours etc.

1. Raw lacquer of superior quality.
2. Raw lacquer of inferior quality.
3. "Roiro-urushi," or superior black lacquer.
4. "Hana-urushi," or inferior black lacquer.
5. "Nashiji-urushi," or superior transparent lacquer.
6. "Shunkei-urushi," or inferior transparent lacquer.
7. Copal-lacquer, obtained by incorporation of hard copal into Japanese lacquer.

5. Principal constituent of Japanese lacquer, and its derivatives

The specimens show "urushiol," the principal constituent of the lacquer and its esters and Experiment Station.

1. "Urushiol," polihydric phenol.
2. A phenol obtained by distillation of urushiol under diminished pressure.
3. Acetic ester of urushiol.
4. Benzoic ester of urushiol.
5. Urushyl-benzyl ether.
6. Urushyl-ethyl ether.

6. Specimens of Chrysalis oil, its raw material and press residue

The specimens show dryed chyrsalis produced as a by-product of silk industry, chrysalis oil obtained by pressing the dryed chrysalis in a wedge press, refined chrysalis oil and press residue.

1. Production of Principal Articles, Industrial Companies, Factories, Employees and Horses.
2. Classification of Horse Power and Employees of Factories.

Japan Matting

Japan Matting is a woven fabric of a vegetable substance known as rushes, with a warp of cotton or hemp yarn. This is chiefly used as a covering for the floor, but fine qualities serve well for interior decorations, and also for manufacturing some dry goods articles.

The plant is of rush family in cultivation. The stubbles of the rushes are divided into several parts and laid in the swampy field. When well cultivated, they will grow in dense clumps of long rushes from the root stocks. The rushes are extensively cultivated by farmers all over the country.

Rushes plain or dyed are woven in a loom and various patterns are formed on the matting by means of colour as well as weaving, or some other kinds of substances are interwoven in various parts of tne matting, which in general imparts a particular brilliancy to the article.

Japan mattings are sometimes named from the method of weaving adopted, but may be roughly classified according to their size into three kinds, namely, ordinary size matting (19 yards wide and 40 yards long), carpet size matting (with a width of over 1 yard), and rug size matting (with a width of under 1 yard).

The latest annual production of matting stands at about 700 000 rolls in ordinary size and 500,000 pieces in both carpet and rug sizes, the cost for all of which is about Y. 5,8000,000.—The mattings are generally exported but not much used for domestic purposes.

CATALOGUES OF EXHIBITS

Exhibiter: The Kobe Matting Inspection Bureau

No.	Description	Quantities	Dimensions	Remarks
1.	Matting	1 piece	1.35 *shaku* long .833 „ wide	1 *shaku*=11 93 in.
2.	„	1 „	1.35 „ long .833 „ wide	—„—
3.	„	1 „	2.25 „ long .833 „ wide	—„—
4.	„	1 „	2.25 „ long .833 „ wide	—„—
5.	„	1 „	1.75 „ long 1.50 „ wide	—„—
6.	„	1 „	1.75 „ long 1.50 „ wide	—„—
7.	„	1 „	3 00 „ long 1.50 „ wide	—„—
8.	„	1 „	3.00 „ long 1.50 „ wide	—„—
9.	„	1 „	4.co „ long 2.00 „ wide	—„—
10	„	1 „	4.co „ long 2.00 „ wide	—„—
11.	„	1 „	3 80 „ long 2 25 „ wide	—„—
12.	„	1 „	3.80 „ long 2.25 „ wide	—„—
13.	Matting	1 piece	4 50 *shaku* long 3 00 „ wide	1 *shaku*=11.93 in.
14.	„	1 „	4.50 „ long 3.co „ wide	—„—
15.	„	1 „	4.50 „ long 2.25 „ wide	—„—
16.	„	1 „	4.50 „ long 2.25 „ wide	—„—
17.	„	1 „	5.00 „ long 2.50 „ wide	—„—
18.	„	1 „	5.00 „ long 2 50 „ wide	—„—
19.	„	1 „	6.00 „ long 3.00 „ wide	—„—
20	„	1 „	6 00 „ long 3.00 „ wide	—„—
21.	„	2 roll (40 yds.)	1.30 „ long 1.30 „ wide 3 00 „ high	—„—
22.	„	1 „	1.30 „ long 1.30 „ wide 3 co „ high	—„—
23.	„	1 „	1.30 „ long 1.30 „ wide 3.00 „ high	—„—

THE TECHNICAL INDUSTRY OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN

1. Technical Industry Previous to the Meiji Period :—The Japanese have been lovers of the fine arts and crafts from ancient times, and their industry had always been shaped by artistic conception a long time before communications with China and Korea were begun, and before Japan was brought under the stimulus of a foreign civilization, there were already in existence the elementary ideas of fine arts. There were artizans of ancient type known under such names as Yugebe, Tatenuibe, Kurabe, Oribe, and Hajibe. Yugebe signifies the makers of bows and arrows; Tatenuibe those who make shields; Kurabe makers of saddlery and armour; Oribe, the weavers of cloth, and Hajibe, those who engaged in civil engineering works. These names are extant even to-day, showing that the bearers of these family names are their descendants. The fountainhead of Japanese technical industry was in these remote periods, and have been gradually developed under the influence of foreign civilization.

During the reign of Emperor Kimmei (552 A.D.) with the introduction of Buddhism and Buddhistic images, various paraphanalia connected with Buddhistic temples and worships were imported to Japan. Articles of crafts of various descriptions have been imported from China and Korea, under which Japan's technical industry was greatly stimulated. It became at last almost impossible to keep up these branches of industry merely as a matter of hereditary work. In course of time, such artisans as porcelain makers, jewellers, weavers, tanners and smiths were brought over to Japan who started the work of porcelain making, tanning, dyeing, and smithing. During the Nara period, that is, in the eighth century, with the uprising of Buddhism, there arose a number of tile makers, carvers, and makers of various Buddhistic decorations. Architecture has also made a considerable progress which resulted in the building of huge and imposing structures. Much progress was made in various lines of industry, such as embroidery, dyeing, glass making, lacquer work and cloissoné. A visit to Nara will at once bring to our notice numerous products of this period, all bearing witness to the progress made in technical and fine arts during that period. These will show us that they have been modelled after those made between the 7th and 10th centuries in China, and they have not been Japanized. Notwithstanding the technical progress, the work of this period was essentially Chinese. The period extending from the 9th to the 10th century is generally known as the period of peace of the Hei-an, during which time various branches of industry such as buildings, dyeing and lacquered work progressed by leaps and bounds. Japan has gradually emerged out of the age of imitation, and entered that of assimilation.

During the 12th century with the rise of the military family, the arts of the Kamakura period grew to be prosperous, and the number of makers of swords, armour, lacquer wares and screws has been greatly increased. The name of the Kamakura smith by whom swords of high renown were made is of great celebrity. In the 11th and 12th centuries, after the method imported from China, there was made a class of porcelain known as the Setoyaki. As was mentioned elsewhere Japan in these days was greatly distracted by a series of civil wars until the so-called Higashiyama period (the middle of the 15th century). Ashikaga Yoshimasa, the then ruling Shōgun, encouraged the foreign trade, and protected the domestic industry, the result was the wonderful development in the arts of building, carving, porcelain making and the dyeing of fabrics. During the latter days of the Ashikaga period the country was again distracted by civil feuds, but when Toyotomi Hideyoshi came into power, he brought about the much desired unity to the nation, inaugurating the so-called Momoyama period, during which period there were seen characteristic features in buildings, carving, dyeing and embroidery. Later on during the reign of the Tokugawa Shōguns (from the 17th to the latter half of the 19th century), the policy of industrial protection was adopted as a consequence of which articles of elaborate as well as imposing workmanship were produced, while remarkable progress was observable in various branches of fine arts. Then were built such gorgeous buildings as the temples in Nikko. Thus it will be seen that the Japanese art was developed from inherent artistic characteristics, though techniques were imported from China and India, and their methods and results assimilated by the Japanese, giving birth to a system of technical industry which is purely and entirely Japanese.

There is one point that needs our special attention in this connection, namely, the influence of foreign technical industry. The arts and industry have grown up of Japan, before, under the influence of her characteristic art instinct as well as techniques from foreign countries. The Japanese were not satisfied to

remain as mere imitators so that novel ideas were always Japanized. Since the arrival of the Portuguese in the 16th century, the way was opened for the introduction of European civilization, and our industry was brought face to face with that of western countries. There was a considerable number of the Japanese who visited foreign countries, and through them various branches of foreign industry were brought into Japan, particularly from India and Europe, adding thereby new elements in the technical industry of Japan. These are points too important to be overlooked. Since 1636, when the Tokugawa government adopted the policy of the exclusion of foreigners, the communications with foreign countries have been carried on through the Dutch. The rising fortune of Japan was at once checked. There were in those days some who continued their foreign trade at the peril of their lives, but their influence was not strong enough to materially affect the industrial circle of Japan, which shared with the rest the national destiny and we were prevented from witnessing the rapid progress made by foreign countries during these periods. The Japanese were satisfied with such home industry as was carried on by means of menial service. The relation between the employer and the employed was like that between the master and servant while workmen were bound up with such ties as existing between teachers and pupils. These relations were cordial and satisfactory in evey respect. The system of apprenticeship was adopted for workmen. When apprentices served a certain number of years and were well trained in their trade, they were allowed to carry on their work under the name, "Branch store to their master." They were thus enabled to carry on their work independently, but even then these apprentices maintained an attitude of respect and love towards their masters and employers. With the change in the social organization of Japan, that of the technical industry underwent a change. The old friendly relations between the employer and the employed are about to give place to those relations produced by legal facts, but the natural sympathetic temperament of the Japanese has always led them to remember the necessity of mutual reliefs so that it is to be hoped that Japan may be free in future from such social problems as disturbed Europe and America. Proper measures are being taken for the relief of working men. The Factory Laws are under deliberation in the House of Commons.

2. Technical Industry Subsequent to the Meiji Period:—During the latter days of the Tokugawa government the utility of mechanical industry was recognized by the Daimyos or lords, and attempts were made towards shipbuilding, spinning, and weaving by means of machinery, but owing to revolutionary movements in politics, sufficient fruits were not attained. With the formation of the Meiji Government, the work began to be carried on by means of machinery on an extended scale, partly due to encouragement given by the Government and largely due to the zeal of the men who now began to engage in technical industries. The first machinery established was that of raw silk reeling, which was followed in rapid succession by branches of industry connected with cotton yarn, silk yarn, textile fabrics, shipbuilding, rolling-stocks, iron works, cement, glass, bricks, matches, foreign paper, printing, tannery, tobacco, beer, sugar, refining, rubber, paint, artificial manure, gas works, cokes, electric works and various branches of metallurgy. The dyeing industry has also made considerable progress. With the discovery of pigment lacquer, a new feature in the lacquer industry was started. The foreign method of porcelain making improved the Japanese china wares. The manufacture of copper plates, stencil mattings and straw braids have been extensively carried on so that some of these articles are made exportable at present.

Within some thirty or fourty years after the Restoration, there arose various lines of industry, making rapid progress. In 1893, the output amounted to over 89,000,000 *yen* which was swelled up to 378,000,000 *yen* in 1908. In 1893, the export amounted to 27,000,000 *yen* which ran up to 160,000,000 *yen* in 1908. These figures sufficiently indicate the remarkable progress made by the Japanese in different branches of industry.

Comparing the industrial articles of exports with those of imports the figures for 1909 are 161,405,070 *yen* and 212,272,977 *yen* respectively. Thus it will be seen that the balance is hardly kept. In our trade with Great Britain, this one-sidedness is particularly observable. This must arise from the insufficiency of the knowledge concerning things Japanese on the part of the English. It is ardently hoped that the people in England will utilize this splendid opportunity offered by the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition for the purpose of forming a better acquaintance with Japan and things of Japan. The total capitalization of banks in Japan which supply funds to commerce and industry was

1,260,000,000 *yen* in 1903, and 1,470,000,000 *yen* in 1906. Under the heading, "Commerce in Japan" we have given figures regarding trade returns; we herewith give statistics regarding industry and exports of such articles.

VALUATION OF EXPORTS FROM PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY

Rate of Exports against the Total Output

	1908 *yen*	1893 *yen*	1908 *%*	1906 *%*	1893 *%*
Technical	161,405	27,380	4.3	4.8	3.0
Agricultural	135,244	40,436	3.5	3.1	4.5
Aquatic	9,798	5,053	0.2	0.2	0.5
Forestry	11,006	1,753	0.3	0.3	0.0
Mining	41,540	9,846	1.1	1.0	1.0
Sundry	18,250	5,241	0.5	0.4	0.5
Total output for exports produced at home	378,245	89,712	10.0	10.0	10.0

Note:—Unit is 1000 *yen*.

According to the above table it will be seen that in 1893 agricultural products take up over 40% the total of export of home products, and industrial articles 30%, while in 1906 the proportion of the latter reached 48½%, all indicating the development of our industry. The following table gives principal articles of exports from 1893—1908.

	1908 *yen*	1906 *yen*	1893 *yen*
Habutaye	28,067	32,768	3,553
Embroidery silk	20,723	35,303	59
Matches	9,468	10,915	3,537
Sheeting	5,877	7,004	—
Stencil mattings	5,765	5,829	1,723
Porcelain	5,078	7,942	1,577
Silk handkerchief ...	3,905	5,622	—
Refined sugar	3,454	10,984	—
Sake	3,329	3,122	55
Steamers and Schooners	3,271	72	19
Cotton knitting	3,105	2,563	132
Striped cotton	2,530	1,055	—
White cotton	1,739	1,438	—
Iron and steel	1,647	1,827	42
Cigarettes	1,640	1,773	—
Umbrellas	1,517	1,792	—
Towels	1,313	2,174	—
Beer	1,207	1,563	—
Table cloth	1,173	473	3
Cotton crepe	1,138	675	586
Brushes	1,125	1,193	—
Soy	1,054	952	49
Lacquer	957	1,721	708
Cement	957	1,414	—
Fans	833	1,221	—

Note:—Unite is 1000 *yen*.

The following table gives the condition of the import trade :—

VALUATION OF ARTICLES OF IMPORTS FROM PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY

The rate of Imports against the Total Output

	1908 *yen*	1893 *yen*	1908 *%*	1906 *%*	1893 *%*
Technical	213,272	52,928	4.8	5.9	6.0
Agricultural	147,619	25,455	3.4	2.5	2.9
Aquatic	3,378	327	0.1	0.1	.0
Forestry	6,968	172,350	0.1	0.1	.0
Mining	60,056	8,945	1.4	1.3	1.0
Others	4,960	427	0.1	0.1	.0
Imports of Foreign Articles	436,257	88,257	10.0	10.0	10.0

A glance at the above table will show that in 1893 the import of industrial articles amounted to 52,000,000 *yen* which took up 60% of the total imports from foreign countries. In 1906, these figures have swelled up to 246,000,000 *yen* which shows an increase of about five times compared with the figures of the year 1893, while in 1908, owing to general economic depression, the amount was considerably decreased and yet it figured 213,000,000 *yen*. The import of products of foreign countries shows the purchasing power of the people, and when such imports cover raw materials and manufactured articles, we may form some idea regarding the progress of our industry. The table given below shows the latest figures regarding imports of principal articles of industry.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

	1908	1906	1893		1908	1906	1893
Crude sugar	16,531	21,041	11,471	Iron pipes	3,096	1,992	122
Refined sugar	3,072	2,684		Cotton serges	3,072	2,187	855
Petroleum	15,105	12,326	4,401	Flour	2,829	8,190	319
Sulphuric ammonia	8,796	3,299	—	Printing paper	2,549	2,271	217
Shirtings	7,521	7,502	2,315	Sheets iron	2,513	539	56
Spanned machinery	7,330	2,439	1,912	Condensed milk	2,389	1,508	162
Rod iron	6,425	5,729	975	Steamship	2,347	1,742	865
Indigo artificial	5,238	3,878	—	Muslin	2,188	2,671	2,305
Rails	5,071	2,216	667	Pickles	2,148	2,043	—
Worsted	4,822	2,439	513	Paraphine waxes	2,064	1,635	150
Iron plates	4,785	5,400	330	Anniline dyes	2,030	2,496	405
Galvanized iron	4,619	3,406	186	Angle-shaped iron	1,955	2,145	36
Serges and cloth	4,396	15,506	—	Pulp	1,814	1,764	—
Electric machinery	3,721	1,811	138	Electric-plated wires	1,738	1,137	121
Iron nails	3,121	2,620	887	Railway locomotives	1,722	1,382	356
Engines	3,098	2,121	157				

Notes:—Unit is 1000 *yen*.

It is now time for us to observe the progress made in mechanical industry of which there was nothing very striking in 1887, but since 1895 it has made a considerable increase. Figures from 1903 and 1908 stand as follows:—

OUTPUT OF PRINCIPAL TECHNICAL PRODUCTS

	1908	1903		1908	1903
	kin	*kin*		*yen*	*yen*
Raw silk	14,558	11,478	Knittings	6,599	—
	kwamme	*kwamme*	Porcelain wares	12,940	6,975
Cotton yarn spanned	47,073	39,120	Stencil mattings	4,726	5,262
Silk fabrics	95,564	65,318	Bricks and tiles	8,129	—
Habutaye	37,969	31,155	Crude oils	10,943	8,078
	yen	*yen*	Japanese paper	19,506	12,413
Crepe	10,073	7,057	Foreign paper	12,477	7,171
Others	47,521	27,106	Flour	15,194	—
Embroidery fabrics	103,590	51,326	Canned goods	2,744	—
Cotton flannel	16,993	10,623	Matches	15,078	9,872
Silk fabrics	24,101	14,460	Leather	8,968	3,921
Flax fabrics	4,094	2,295			
Woolen fabrics	19,851	4,280			

Notes:—Unit is 1000 *yen*.

The total number of companies in Japan in 1898 was 7,044 which was increased to 10,087 (an increase of 43%) in 1907 and the number of industrial companies was 2,164 in 1898 and 2,847 in 1907

that is an increase of 32%. The capital of industrial companies paid in was 122,000,000 *yen* in 1898 which was increased to 381,000,000 *yen* showing an increase of about 21 times. Particulars are given in the following table :—

NUMBER OF COMPANIES AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES IN JAPAN

	Total Number of Companies		Industrial Companies	
	Number of Companies	Capital paid in	Number of Industrial Companies	Capital paid in
1907	10,087	1,114,227	2,847	381,815
1903	9,247	887,606	2,441	170,346
1898	7,044	621,676	2,164	122,066

Notes :—The unit of the capital is 1000 *yen*.

According to the statistics of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce the number of factories employing workmen numbering ten or more is shown as follows :—

NUMBER OF WORKMEN AND FACTORIES

	Factories			Workmen		
	Using motive power	Not Using motive power	Total	Male	Female	Total
1907	5,207	5,731	10,938	257,356	385,936	643,292
1903	3,741	4,533	8,274	182,404	301,433	483,839
1898	2,964	4,121	7,085	177,632	234,573	412,205

The total number of factory hands in Japan according to the latest computation is 643,000. The number of large factories is 19,300 of which various classes are given in the following table :—

1. Fibre Factories.—(silk, spanned yarn, textile fabrics, knitting works).
2. Mechanical Shops.—(machinery, rolling stocks, implements, metallic wares).
3. Chemical Works.—(porcelain, gas, paper, dyed stuffs, leather, powder, artificial manure, oil, medicine, sundry).
4. Food-stuffs and Drinkables Factories.—(brewery, sugar refinery, tobacco, tea, cereals, flour, lemonade, ice, mineral water, cakes, canned goods, sundries).
5. Miscellaneous Factories.—(printing, building, bamboo and paper articles, leather, wool, rushes and braids, stone and bone works, electric supplies, metallic wares, miscel laneous).

Of these factories working fibres, those using the motive power number about 2,900 employing 281,000 workmen. The total number of these factories occupy 53% of the grand total of factories in Japan while the number of workmen in these fibrous factories is 60% of the total number of the factory hands in this country, the particulars are given in the following table :—

I. Factories Using Motive Power. (Factories using 10 and more workmen at the end of December).

Kinds of Factories	Grounds for Factories	Number of Workmen
Fibrous works	2,975	281,500
Mechanical shops	570	56,551
Chemical laboratories	420	28,381
Drink and Food-stuff factory ..	469	28,427
Miscellaneous...	773	41,498
Total	5,207	436,358

II. Factories not Using Motive Power.

Kinds of Factories	Grounds for Factories	Number of Workmen
Fibre factories	2,853	95,091
Mechanical factories	256	7,845
Chemical factories...	996	42,614
Food and Drinks factories ...	815	24,063
Miscellaneous factories... ...	811	37,322
Total	5,731	206,935

3. At the Beginning of the Meiji Period :—A special office was created for the purpose of dealing with Technical and Industrial affairs of the country. There was established a bureau for industrial encouragements. In 1881, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce was established with the Bureau of Technical Affairs charged with duties of controlling inventions, patents, trade-marks, engineering

schools and experiments. Later on, matters relating to trade-marks and designs were transferred to the Patent Bureau. After some changes in the organization, the present Bureau of Technics was established in 1907. Besides, there were issued numerous regulations relating to patents, trade-marks, designs, associations of experts, exporters and importers, producing guilds, and technical institutes. Means were adopted to develop industry by guarding against various abuses in technical affairs. The number of such associations has reached some 348 while there are almost innumerable associations and institutes which attend to carving, electric works, lacquer, porcelain industry, shipbuilding, and carpentering etc, while there are numerous publications as organs for these corporate bodies.

With regard to the management of factories, we may again mention that provisions are being made in reference to sanitation, labour hours and the age of workmen. The factory law which is introduced to the Diet will naturally excite some discussion, but on the whole it will be welcomed by the members thus completing the administrative organs of technical and industrial affairs of Japan.

THE INDUSTRIAL LABORATORY IN JAPAN

In the early part of Meiji some technical laboratories were established by both private and public funds in those regions where the industrial products of some staple commodities of a special nature were produced. The present industry in Japan owes a great deal to the work of these laboratories. But these laboratories were founded under limited appropriations which necessarily rendered their developements slow, and in a measure unsatisfactory. Afterwards the Department of Agriculture and Commerce made investigations with a view to establishing a central industrial laboratory for carrying out technical experiments or researches, applying especially to chemical industries. In October 1898, the Department introduced a bill into the Higher Conference on agriculture, commerce and industry, and it was passed. In December 1899, several members of the Lower House introduced into the House a bill for the establishment of the industrial laboratory and it was also carried. The Government hereupon included the necessary expenditure for the execution of the plan in the budget for the fiscal year of 1900. As the regulations bearing on the industrial laboratory were issued on June 4th, 1900 ground covering an area of 49,500 square metres, for the buildings to be established was selected in Etchujima, Fukagawa the industrial centre of the city.

The industrial laboratory has a very extended sphere of work which it finds necessary to undertake. It must first of all carefully investigate the industrial conditions of Japan. According to the present state of Japanese industry, the laboratory should have at least four departments as follows:—The first department to deal with analysis and examination of materials used for manufacturing or other industries.

The second department to deal with chemical industry in general with special attention on lacquered wares, oils and paper industries.

The third department to deal with matters relating to ceramics, glass and cement industries. The fourth department to deal with dyeing.

These were the investigations carried on in the laboratory since it was established. Circumstance, however, did not allow at once the construction of all necessay buildings and the installment of various kinds of machinery therein, therefore, it was decided that the work should proceed in such a way as to complete the desired plan after some years

In July, 1903, the construction of buildings with the best and latest appliances for investigation for the first and second departments were finished, whereupon Imperial Ordinance No. 114 was issued, in which the fees, the applicant for analysis, examination or consultation should pay to the institution were fixed, and simultaneously the instructions of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce No. 7 was issued, relating to the procedure applicants should observe.

Afterwards the construction of buildings for the third department, for the manufacture of ceramics, and the necessary machines were provided in the fiscal year of 1905.

In the fiscal years of 1907 and 1908, new buildings were erected with various machines necessary for dyeing, and the fourth department was completed.

In April, 1906, when the third department was completed and the fourth, or dyeing department, was under construction, Imperial Ordinance No. 95 was issued, in which the increase of the personnel was fixed, and again the instructions of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce No. 10 was issued, stipulating the regulations for the duties of officials.

Thus was established in 1908 the four departments, the object of the institution at the outset, yet the government felt the necessity of creating a fifth department, where electro-chemistry could be investigated, so that the construction of new buildings began the same fiscal year and were completed in March, 1909.

ARTICLE I.—Those who apply to the industrial labaratory for analysis or examination shall pay the following fees:

1. One *yen* for qualitative analysis of one constituent and fifty *sen* for each additional constituent.
2. Two *yen* for quantitative analysis of one constituent and one *yen* for each additional constituent.
3. From two to three *yen* for dry assay of one metal and one *yen* for each additional constituent.
4. One *yen* for each testing of clays or fire bricks for refractive power, absorption or contraction. From one to ten *yen* for mechanical analysis of clay. From five to fifty *yen* for each examination of raw materials of earthenware, porcelain, glass, enamel brick or cement.
5. One *yen* for each testing of cement for specific gravity, liter weight, time of setting, fineness, expansion or contraction, etc. From one to ten *yen* for each testing of cement for tensile or crushing strength.
6. From one to ten *yen* for each testing of building stone, brick or tile for absorption weathering or tile for absorption, weathering or crushing strength.
7. One *yen* for the determination of fat, wax, oil, etc. for specific gravity, viscosity, freezing, boiling, flashing or burning point. Two *yen* for each determination of values of iodine, acid or saponification, illuminating power, action on metals etc. and from two to twenty *yen* for special examinations.
8. From one to ten *yen* for each testing of lacquer juice or other paints for specific gravity, viscosity, degree of dryirg, transparency, lustre, covering or fixing power or action on pigments. From two to twenty *yen* for experiments on application.
9. One *yen* for each testing of paper for folding, strength, elongation or sizing. From two to twenty *yen* for the examination of raw materials for papermaking.
10. Two *yen* for each determination of fibres, yarns, or textile fabrics for loss on scouring. One *yen* for each testing of tensile strength, elasticity, fastness to light, action of soap, acid or alkali on dyed yarn or clothes. From two to twenty *yen* for each experiment of refining, bleaching, dyeing, or finishing or for the application of dyes or mordants.
11. From two to twenty *yen* for each experiment of electrolysis of solution or electro-plating. From five to thirty *yen* for each experiment of electrolysis of fused mass or of thermo-electro-chemistry. Concerning the above analysis, examinations, etc. which have both maximum rate of fees, the director of the industrial laboratory fixes the amount of fees according to the nature of the investigation.

ARTICLE II.—The fees for analysis or examination not given in Article I are fixed by the director of the industrial laboratory in accordance with the regulations stipulated in Article I.

ARTICLE III.—Those who apply to the industrial laboratory for consultation should pay the fees fixed by the director of the institution in accordance with the above two articles.

ARTICLE IV.—Those who apply for analysis, examination or consultation by limiting the date should pay double the amount of the fees given in the above three articles.

ARTICLE V.—Those who apply for analysis, examination or consultation and who want duplicated copies of reports of result shall pay ten *sen* for each sheet of paper, and from twenty *sen* to five *yen* per case for those written in foreign languages.

The fees given in the previous item shall be paid in accordance with Article I, item 2, and Article IV.

ARTICLE VI.—Fees shall be paid with revenue stamps.

ARTICLE I. —Applicant shall present to the industrial laboratory the application forms No. 1 and No. 2 together with samples to be analysed, examined or about which consultation is needed.

ARTICLE II.—The quantity of samples to be presented for one analysis or examination is as follows:

1. Qualitative or quantitative analysis ... ... over 38 grams.
2. Dry assay ... ...over 150 grams.
3. Testing of clays or fire bricks for refractory power, absorption, contraction over 0.6 kilogram or expansion ... ...or two pieces.
   Machanical analysis of clays ... ...over 0.6 kilograms
   Practical examination of raw materials for porcelain, glass, brick or cement ... ...over 12 kilograms.
4. Testing of cement for specific gravity, liter weight, time of setting, fineness, expansion or contraction ... ...over 1.2 kilograms.
   Testing of cement for tensile or crushing strength ... ...over 18 kilograms.
5. Testing of building stones, bricks or tile for absorption, weathering or crushing strength ... ...over 8 pieces.
6. Testing of fats, waxes or oils for specific gravity viscosity, point of melting, freez-

ing, boiling, flashing or burning, value of iodine, acid or saponification, illuminating power, action of acid or alkali, action ... ...over ½ liter or 0.6 on metals, kilogram.

Practical examination ... ...over 2 liters or 1.8 kilograms.

7. Testing of lacquer juice or other paints for specific gravity viscosity, degree of drying, transparency, covering or fixing power ... ...over 180 grams.

Testing of the action of lacquer juice or other paints on pigments, or the practical application of the same ... ...over 380 grams

8. Testing of paper for folding, strength, elongation or sizing ... ...over 10 sheets. (each sheet over 25 sq. c. m.)

Practical examination of raw materials for paper making... ...over 4 kilograms.

9. Testing of silk for scouring, tensile strength or elasticity, experiment on bleaching or dyeing of the same... ...over 75 grams.

Testing of cotton, hemp, woollen yarn or other fibres for tensile strength or elasticity, experiment on bleaching of dyeing of the same... ...over 190 grams.

Testing of silk, cotton, hemp or other woolen fabrics for scouring, tensile strength or elasticity, experiment on bleaching, dyeing or finishing of the same ... ...2 metres in length and over 3 decimeters in width.

Application of dyes or mordant... ...over 8 grams.

ARTICLE III.—As to the quantity of the samples to be presented for analysis, testing or experiment which are not included in the above articles, the items given in the previous article shall be applied.

ARTICLE IV.—The director of the industrial laboratory fixes the quantity of samples to be presented for consultation in accordance with Articles II and III.

ARTICLE V.—Those who apply for analysis, examination or consultation by fixing the date shall distinctly insert that date in the application form. They can not, however, object to any delay that might be caused owing to circumstances.

ARTICLE VI.—As to those cases in which the amount of fees can not be previously fixed, applicants shall insert on the application form the label of the indicated revenue stamp, according to the result of the analysis, examination or consultation.

ARTICLE VII.—Article V. and VI. are applied in case applicants want duplicated copies of reports on the result of the analysis, examination or consultation.

ARTICLE VIII.—After the official in charge ascertains that the stamp labelled on the application form is equal to the fixed sum of fees, he shall cancel with a black ink stamp, provided the applicant does not cancel it himself.

FORESTRY IN JAPAN

We have dwelt upon the agricultural condition of Japan to a certain extent so that we may now direct our attention towards forestry. The islands of Japan are situated on volcanic veins so that there are numerous mountains which are found running high and low throughout the entire country. Even in these days of the development of agriculture and mining, the area covered by forests is amazingly vast in its extent. The area of forests owned by the people as compared with the total area of land under their possession may be seen in the following table :—

THE TOTAL AREA OF FORESTS AND LAND OWNED BY THE PEOPLE

	Land	Forest		Land	Forest
	cho	*cho*		*cho*	*cho*
1903	13,662,623	8,583,041	1906	13,981,687	9,405,600
1904	13,820,039	8,663,149	1907	14,111,279	10,156,774
1905	13,929,515	9,188,744			

Thus it will be observed that the area covered by forests is over 10 per cent of the total area of land owned by the people. When we add to these the forests owned by the government, we shall find that the area reaches a vast amount. We may infer from these instances the extent of forests in Japan.

A study of the history of the Japanese Empire will reveal to us the fact that even in those early days, the Imperial palace was built, of wood as well as the ships used in connection with the expedition of the Emperor Jimmu, which created a demand for timber. Naturally in those early days, there was made no provision regarding the protection of forests since trees were abundant, but later on during the reign of the Emperor Ōjin (270 A.D.), the office of forest keeper was established, and in 645 A.D. when there were regular improvements and reformations in various branches of administrative affairs of which we have already spoken under the heading "The Outlines of the History of Japanese Civilization," the management of forests also was brought under these reformatory movements. With the introduction of Buddhism, temples of large dimensions were built in various parts of the country, such as the Tōdaiji, etc giving rise to a great demand for timber of all descriptions and trees were felled in great numbers, but the Emperors of successive generations issued decrees pointing out the necessity of sylvan culture. Oda Nobunaga caused pine trees to be planted in all parts of the country, which example was followed by Tokugawa Ieyasu, while various Lords made efforts towards the cultivation of forests. During the Tokugawa government, there were appointed the commissioners and keepers of forests, corresponding to the modern forestry bureau. During the Restoration period when the country was in a troubled condition, sufficient attention could not be paid to making provisions relating to sylvan culture, and trees were recklessly cut thus greatly injuring the forests, but in about 1873, the administrative order was restored, enabling the government to direct its attention towards sylvan culture. Either by means of instructions or by actual investigations, the people were urged to the necessity of protecting forests, but notwithstanding all these warnings on the part of the government, trees were cut down at random since the people were bent on constructing large buildings and vessels as the result of being suddenly enlightened on the material progress of foreign nations. Such reckless felling of trees reduced the luxuriant forests into a pitiable state, because in some cases, trees were cut down to such an extent that mountains were left bare and rugged. The eyes of the people were opened to the necessity of adopting some measures whereby these mountain forests could be restored to a better condition, but the restorative work was slow and tedious.

PINE TREES IN THE GOVERNMENT FORESTS.

On perceiving the necessity of forestry culture and the popularizing of knowledge regarding forestry,

in 1882, the government held a competitive forestry exhibition in Tokyo, establishing schools of forestry at the same time. Not only is the government keen on this subject, but the people after their bitter experience learned the necessity of paying greater attention to forestry culture so that there were formed associations with a view to bringing about the restoration of forests, of which we may mention the "Forestry Association of Great Japan." There have been built typical forests in such districts as the Yoshino county, (Yamato), and Suchi, Toyoda counties (Tōtomi), while there were various attempts made in connection with the building up of forests in the Muro county, Wakayama prefecture. All these diverse plans laid by both the government and the people, contribute towards the development of forests in Japan. In 1893, the systems of forestry stations and out-stations were introduced, and forestry laws were issued in 1897 which were revised in 1908, thus indicating the plan of the government. The proceeds from the forests, which have considerably increased through the developments of shipping, railways, telegrams and telephones, are applied to the improvements of forests. Subsequent to the year 1895, the farther extension of railways in China necessitated the greater supply of timbers for sleepers etc. from Japan. Thus it will be seen that forestry enterprises in this country have made systematic advances. We give herewith the general statistical outlines during the Meiji period :—

FORESTS IN NARA PREFECTURE.

Year	Export	Import	Year	Export	Import
	yen	*yen*		*yen*	*yen*
1903...	2,000,119	1,619,743	1906...	3,372,116	3,676,596
1904...	2,936,586	1,761,001	1907...	5,098,944	4,936,343
1905...	2,365,087	2,745,443			

PARTICULARS OF EXPORTS

	Bamboo	Railway Sleepers	Tea Boxes	Match Sticks	Charcoal
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
1903	339,610	923,829	39,150	210,491	87,039
1904	282,531	976,780	549,058	196,939	931,286

1905	298,717	1,118,591	464,711	118,411	364,657
1906	360,606	2,025,889	632,665	132,285	580,671
1907	421,392	3,581,143	531,160	169,282	395,967

PARTICULARS OF IMPORTS

	Teak	Round and Square Wood	Ebony	Paulownia	Oregon Pine and cedars	Other Timber.
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
1903	152,999	141,145	7,998	49,012	170,757	152,657
1904	147,480	137,799	7,835	17,441	80,295	116,957
1905	739,831	220,685	20,889	5,797	138,238	155,935
1906	541,389	302,530	43,515	6,806	55,687	375,932
1907	849,734	776,882	41,283	16,207	535,039	287,253

	Rattans	Corks	Pulps
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
1903... ...	158,644	159,395	627,139
1904... ...	189,799	206,826	855,579
1905... ...	180,656	248,113	1,047,299
1906... ...	236,867	349,868	1,764,002
1907... ...	278,659	504,496	1,646,790

Economic Phase of Forestry:—Forests are rich not only in the Honshu, (Main-island), Shikoku, Kyushu, but in the Hokkaido, Karafuto, and Taiwan, there are found luxuriant growths of vegetation. According to the latest investigation, the area covered by forests is about *72%* of the total area of Japan, and hence we may see what great importance may be attached to its sylvan culture. About the year 1868 at the time of the Restoration of the Meiji period, there was prevalent the evil practice of the reckless felling of trees, but since then, efforts have been made towards the improvements of the situation, so that in 1897, the laws relating to forests at large, those for preservation of forests, forestry police and crimes were issued while legal measures were also adopted for the control of forests, and local governors under the auspices of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce were instructed to have control over forests. Later on in 1907, the laws relating to forests were revived by which arrangements regarding forests were made such as general regulations, the control of building up forests, the preservation, the appropriation of lands, forestry associations, and also forestry police, punishment and other by-laws which made a wholesome contribution towards the development of forests at large. With reference to the forests in government possession, forestry stations were established in the year 1885, and efforts were made for the building up of forests according to scientific methods. In 1899, the government disposed of small forests adapted to agriculture, with a view to appropriating the proceeds to the expenses for the adjustment of government forests, so that within 16 years from 1899 to 1914 the work was to be completed. In 1899, the government forestry laws were issued whereby all the arrangements for sale, transference, exchange, lease, and other necessary affairs were made. Since then there were issued various laws relating to the disposal of sylvan products, and further rules required thereof. As a result of these systematic improvements, the forestry proceeds which amounted to 370,000 *yen* in 1885 increased to 1,700,000 *yen* in 1899, to over 10,000,000 *yen* in 1908. The output has been constantly growing with every prospect of increasing its resources in future. Government forests when completely adjusted will cover an area of about 4,000,000 *cho*, which is one fifth of the total area of forests in Japan, so that a great deal of importance must be attached to the development of both public and private forests. If accurately surveyed, the area covered by both private and public forests will reach about 4,800,000 *cho* (public forests) and 11,600,000 *cho* (private forests) making a total area of 16,400,000 *cho*, which takes up about four-fifth of the forests. Besides, these private and public forests have the advantages of being situated in more favorable localities than those of the government forests, but the ideas of the people regarding forestry are still crude and meagre so that plans adopted for the building up of forests are often mere makeshifts. With the exception of a few districts, the progress of forestry is quite slow, and in cases of public forests, they are left in many cases in a wretched condition. It is believed, however, if the systematic method of sylvan culture be adopted, the scope of the developments for forestry will be quite extensive.

The area of forests in Hokkaido is about 4,790,000 *cho* of which the area of forests to be retained in

Government possession is about 3,630,000 *cho*. The area of forests already determined as that of the government is 2,280,000 *cho*, and the amount of timbers obtainable every year is about 12,800,000 cubic *shaku* which is double the amount produced from forests in old Japan, the output then being about 6,000,000 *shaku*. The timber export to China and Korea from Japan is largely produced in Hokkaido. In 1906, it reached about 1,480,000 cubic *shaku* valued at 4,227,000 *yen*. There are several places for manufacturing wood pulps etc, consuming about 500,000 cubic *shaku* a year. All these considerations convince us that forestry in Japan is fraught with abundant possibilities for future developments.

The government forests in Hokkaido are controlled under the laws relating to the government property issued in 1890 by the Minister of Home Affairs. The Chief of the Civil Administration of Hokkaido is given full charge as to the disposal of sylvan products and other undertakings connected with forests, subject to the regulations issued by the government. It is expected that in Hokkaido the work of the adjustment of forests for the 1st period will be completed in fifteen years beginning with the year 1909.

The entire portion of forests in Karafuto (Saghalien) is in the possession of the government. The area covered by the needle-leafed trees reaches some 1,860,000 *cho*, the timber which might be cut every year being about 12,000,000 cubic *shaku* which is nearly double that it was in old Japan. The demand for timber at present does not exceed some 900,000 cubic *shaku* every year, but with the increase of emigrants and developments of various kinds of industry, we have reasons to believe that the output will be greatly increased.

The forestry in Saghalien is controlled by the Official Regulations of Karafuto issued in 1907, and are under the control of the Minister of Home Affairs. The Chief of the Administration is entrusted with the work of building up forests and the disposal of forestry products subject to the regulations prescribed by the government. Comparatively a short space of time has elapsed since the island was ceded to Japan, but giving it a proper attention, the work of the investigation of forests has made steady progress, so that it was completed in 1908, enabling us to know something about the forestry condition.

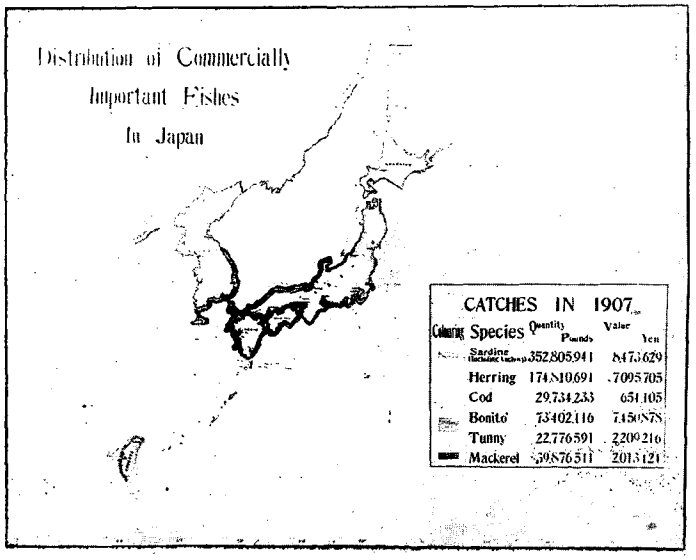
Forests in Formosa are all owned by the Government. The total area is estimated at 2,900,000 *cho* of which some ten thousand *cho* are composed of needle-leafed trees, while the greater portion of the rest are broad-leafed evergreens, a greater portion of these forests is located in savage districts which have not yet been brought to bask in the sunshines of the Imperial grace, so that with the extension of savage guard lines there will be considerable developments of forests. Since the investigation of the Arisan and Rantaisan forests have been started, we may expect that favorable results will be attained in near future. Camphor trees are most important product of the island because they are used for making camphor oil. Since the creation of the Camphor Bureau (The Present Monopoly Bureau,) in 1899 arrangements were made for the felling and planting of camphor trees. Subsequent to the year 1905, camphor plants were cultivated with a view to utilizing the leaves for the purpose of manufacturing camphor and satisfactory results have been obtained. In 1907, the Regulations for the Building up of Camphor Forests were issued whereby the people were encouraged and protected in the work of cultivation of camphor trees. Such being the case, we have every reason to expect that there will be a striking increase in the production of camphor trees. Government forests in Taiwan are controlled by the regulations concerning the government property of Taiwan, and are left to the supervision of the Governor-General of Formosa who is under the auspices of the Minister of Home Affairs. There are issued numerous laws, regulations and legal steps in the control of the forests, but owing to the reasons above mentioned, the plans relating to the building up of forests are not yet actualized. The forests owned by the Imperial Household are mostly situated in the mountainous districts of the central part of Honshu and in Hokkaido making a total area of about 1,600,000 *cho*. The area of the Imperial forests in the south-western and central parts of the Hokkaido cover an area of about 650,000 *cho*. Both by actual investigation and by inference, it may be noted that the area covered by the Imperial forests in Japan is 810,000 *cho*, and that in Hokkaido is 880,000 *cho*, making a total of 1,720,000 *cho*. The condition of the Imperial forests is practically the same as that of the Government forests and large parts of them are in a favorable condition. These forests enjoy economic advantages since they are found not very far from the densely populated districts. These forests form rich sources of wealth since they contain valuable trees.

The Imperial forests come under the control of the Minister of the Imperial Household so that all the affairs connected with these are left in charge of the Bureau of the Imperial forests. The Bureau was

established in 1885 under the name of " Goryo-Kyoku," and in 1907 its name was changed to the Bureau of the Imperial Forestry. In 1889, branches were established. At present, there are seven branches and six stations. The greater portions of the Imperial forests were transferred from the Government forests in 1889, and since then numerous changes have occurred, but they are at present controlled by various regulations issued by the Department of Imperial Household. Subsequent to the year 1889, the " Regulations for the Sale of the Imperial Forests " were issued whereby the disposal of forests was made. The forests to be retained have been subjected to improvements of various descriptions so that various devices are being taken up for the preservation of the productive capacity of forests and the augmentation of the natural resources of forests.

THE FISHERY INDUSTRY OF JAPAN

1. Past and Present of the Fishery :—The coast of Japan is adapted to large fish, small fishing tribes as well as mollusks, because the warm current from the south and the cold from the north being combined help the growth of these marine products. We have ancient records that the Japanese were engaged in fishing in early days. However, since then, the fishery of Japan has not undergone any striking changes. The sea-coast of Japan is quiet and serene, the people remaining unmolested by foreign invasions. It was in 1281 that Japan was confronted with foreign civilization, but up to that time, the Japanese had been perfectly content with the coast fishery. None were engaged in deep-sea fishing on a large scale. Rivers and streams which are found in large numbers were not utilized for the purpose, and therefore compared with other branches of industry, fishery was neglected. Since fish forms the chief accessory diet of the Japanese, fishing is carried on everywhere in Japan although on a small scale. Numbers of those engaged in fishing were therefore comparatively large. Within recent years, both the people and the Government have come to realize that national wealth was not to be confined to land only, and have devoted themselves to the improvement of aquatic industry. The results were perceptible in the rapid progress made in fish preparation and pisciculture. Statistics of the year 1907 compared with those of the year 1897 are as follows :—



Map showing the Distribution of Principal Fishery in Japan.

Descriptions	1907 *yen*	1897 *yen*	Balance *yen*
Output	62,857,212	30,955,157	31,902,055
Amount prepared...	39,264,195	29,740,358	10,627,535
Amount from fish culture ...	2,823,263	607,810	2,215,453

Thus it will be seen that during the space of ten years, there was an increase of 2.03. times in the output, that of 1.4 times in the prepared articles and that of 4.7 times in pisciculture. We may thus note the striking progress made in aquatic products.

Statistics above mentioned are chiefly confined to the coast trade, but when figures amounting to 13,014,248 *yen* realized from the output of deep-sea fishery, and that of Korea, Kwantong province, and the Russian coast, Formosa and Saghalien, we have a total amounting to 75,871,460 *yen*.

2. Fishery :—Since the position of this country is adapted to a fishery, there are varieties of fish. Among the principal aquatic products, we may mention, in the north, herring, trout, salmon, cod-

fish, and *konbu*, while in the south there are sardines, anchovis, mackerel, bonitoes, squids, yellow tail, tunnies, tai and prawns. Among the mammalia, we may find whales, fur-seals, and dolphins, while there are ear-shells, oysters, short-razor-clams etc. We herewith give statistics concerning the principal outputs :—

Kinds	1905	1906	1907
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
Sardine	7,378,335	6,189,282	8,404,446
Herring	7,994,565	6,271,257	7,033,380
Bonito	5,268,307	5,303,302	5,911,425
Tai (Porgy)	4,013,097	4,405,102	5,113,695
Yellow Tail	1,958,804	2,828,359	3,006,312
Squid	2,004,681	2,230,378	2,650,171
Flounder (Including Halibut)	1,548,546	1,933,054	1,969,564
Mackerel	1,832,619	1,876,865	1,906,642
Tunny	1,483,927	1,551,679	1,799,390
Prawn	1,554,367	1,415,263	1,787,576
Cybium	997,477	1,066,054	1,386,007
Horse Mackerel	988,016	1,094,160	1,255,865
Sunry	126,812	565,042	1,170,382
Grey-Mullet	1,018,930	988,185	1,134,623
Eel	688,111	904,679	1,095,068

Kinds	1905	1906	1907
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
Salmon	666,235	779,418	892,879
Laminalia	746,443	968,066	894,192
Octopus	532,892	695,526	785,880
Ear-Shell	518,226	648,443	736,056
"Ayu" (plecogrossus altivelis Schleg	508,811	625,275	696,857
Cuttle fish (Sepia)	644,610	672,058	639,515
Cod	343,739	402,190	595,691
Flying Fish	379,642	464,986	532,544
Gelidium	311,677	381,571	450,761
Shark	316,008	336,380	445,445
Carp	564,493	492,692	434,787
Trout	209,688	229,676	332,316
Others	5,662,568	9,374,903	9,795,833
Total	50,261,626	54,663,884	62,857,212

When the above mentioned output is compared with the figures of fourten years ago, we obtain statistics since 1895 as follows ;— (vide the table of exhibits.)

Year	Output
	yen
1895	23,886,283
1899	27,302,524
1897	30,955,157
1898	34,572,267
1899	39,717,372
1900	45,675,831
1901	43,447,374

Year	Output
	yen
1902	45,242,499
1903	42,145,602
1904	43,892,784
1905	50,261,626
1906	54,673,844
1907	62,857,212
1908	65,334,351

Varieties of Aquatic Mammalia and Plants :—There are above fifty kinds of varieties of these aquatic products of which 46 are exhibited here :—

The following 46 commercially important species are exhibited

No.	Japanese or English	Scientific Name
1.	"Kombu"	Laminaria ochotensis Miyabe (N. Sp, provis.)
2.	"Tengusa"	Gelidium Amansii Lam.
3.	"Funori"	Gloriopeltis tenax T. Ag.
4.	"Nori"	Porphyra tenera Kjellm.
5.	Short razor clam	Solecurtus constricta Lam.
6.	Ark-shell	Arca granosa Lischke.
7.	Pearl-oyster	Margaritefera martensii (Dkr.)
8.	Pearl-oyster	Margaritefera margaritifera (Lam.)
9.	Eddible-oyster	Ostrea talien walinensis (Cross).
10.	Ear-shell	Haliotis gigantea Chem.
11.	Squid	Loligo bleekerikefersteiu.
12.	Prawn	Penaeus canaliculatus Olivier.
13.	Spiny Lobster	Paliunrus japonicus Gray.
14.	Giant Crab	Macrocheira kaempferi De. Haan.
15.	"Rabuka"	Chalamydoselachus angnin ns.
16.	Herring	Clupea harengus L.
17.	Sardine	Clupea melanosticta Schleg.
18.	Anchovy	Engranlis japonicu Schleg.
19.	"Sabahii"	Chanos chanos Forsk.
20.	Doy-salmon	Oncorhynchus keta Walb.
21.	"Masu"	Oncorhynchus masox Breboort.
22.	"Kabachep" (red salmon Landlocked)	Oncorhynchus nerka Walb.

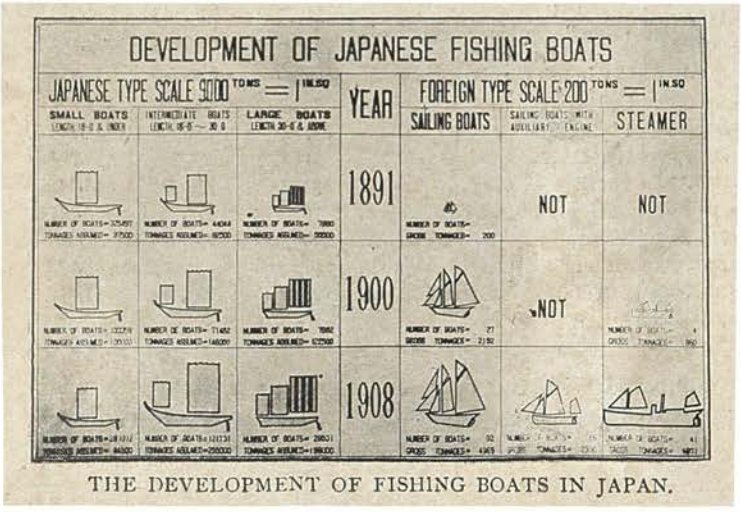
No.	Japanese or English	Scientific Name
23.	"Ayu"	Plecogrossus altivelis.
24.	Carp	Cyprinus carpio L.
25.	"Sauhii"	Ctenopharyngodon idellus (C. & V.)
26.	"Renhii"	Hypophthalmichthys molitrix C. & V.
27.	Eel	Anguilla japonica T. & S.
28.	"Samma"	Scombresox saira Brev.
29.	Gray mullet	Mugil oeur Forsk.
30.	Pacific cod	Gadus macrocephalus Tilesius.
31.	"Tai"	Pagrus major T. & S.
32.	Yellow tail	Seriola quinqueradiata T. & S.
33.	Mackerel	Scomber calias Gmel
34.	Bonito	Thynnus pelamys L.
35.	"Sujiyatsuwo"	Sarda orientalis (T. & S.).
36.	"Sumagatsuwo"	Thynnus thunnina C. & V.
37.	"Sodagatsuwo"	Anxis rohei Gmel.
38.	Tunny	Orcynus sibi T. & S.
39.	"Sawara	Cybium niphonium C. & V.
40.	"Mutsu"	Scombrops cheilodipteroides Bleek.
41.	"Shiira"	Coryphaena hippurus L.
42.	"Hirame"	Paralichthys olivaceus T. & S.
43.	"Ishigarei"	Pleuronectes scutifer Steindachner.
44.	Snapping turtle	Trionyx japonicus Schleg.
45.	Green turtle	Chelonia mydas L.
46.	Northern Fur-seal	Callorhinus ursina Gray.

The foregoing specimens represent the important types of aquatic life in Japan.

They are taken either by angling (gymnosarda) or with a net (chupea) or both (thunnus, pagrus, scomber diving (haliotis gelidium) and most of them are used as food fresh, roast, boiled, salted etc. while the major portion of chupea is consumed as fertilizer.

They are generally taken all the year round, but some such as chupea hareugus have a particular fishing of very short duration.

Fishermen and Fishing Boats



THE DEVELOPMENT OF FISHING BOATS IN JAPAN.

The fishery in Japan is developed everywhere along the sea-coast and in rivers, as a consequence of which the number of fishermen is extremely numerous. According to the census investigation made in 1908, the number of men devoted to fishery is 810,717 and those combining farming are 930,053, consequently, the number of fishing-boats used by these fishermen has grown, according to the statistics taken in 1908, to be 431,575, of which boats with lengths over 30 feet number 28,500, those over 18 feet to 30 feet in length 121,700 and those under 18 feet in length number 281,300, besides these there are some 300 ships made after real or imitation foreign types. Statistical comparison of fishing boats during the space of 18 years from 1891-1908 shows us that small fishing boats under 18 feet gradually decreased in number while those above 18 feet are being increased and the number of boats over 30 feet shows a sudden increase from 7,960 to 28,532 and in reference to the number of foreign type ships, it may be noted that during the corresponding space of time, they were increased from 4 schooners (200 tons) to 92 schooners (4,969 tons) and 166 schooners with accessory engines (2,390 tons) and 41 steamers (4,971 tons) making a total of 291 (12,330 tons). Developments of fishing boats may be tabulated as follows :—

Year	Boats of Japanese Type			Boats of Foreign Type		
	Under 18 feet	Between 18 feet and 30 feet	Over 30 feet	Schooner	Schooners with subsidiary engines	Steamer
				Tons	Tons	Tons
1891	325,497	44,044	7,960	4	—	—
				200	—	—
1900	333,359	71,482	17,682	27	—	4
				2,152	—	860
1908	281,312	121,731	28,532	92	166	41
				4,967	2,390	4,971

Photographs inserted here illustrate the preceding table. The size of ships and the area of sails are determined in proportion to their total tonnage. (See photographs of exhibits).

The gradual enlargement of the size of fishing boats and the use of vessels of foreign type may be chiefly attributed to the following two causes :—

1. The Extension of Fishing grounds :—

Subsequent to the Japan-China and the Japan-Russian wars, the extent of the fishing grounds has been enlarged from year to year comprehending as they do, besides the Japanese seas, the seas of Korea, and Orkhtsuk, the Russian territorial coasts and Kwantong provincial coasts.

The number of boats, sea-men engaged in deep-sea fishing, and the increase of output may be tabulated as follows :—

金魚（其一） GOLD-FISH.

For these illustrations we are indebted to the Sanseido

（水產講習所長 松原新之助氏撰）

Selected by
Mr. S. Matsubara,
President of the Fishery Institute

秋錦 Shūkin
蘭鋲 Ranchū
三尾和金 Mitsuwo-Wakin

出目金 Demekin
朱文金 Shubunkin

琉金 Ryūkin
獅子頭蘭鋲 Shishigashira-Ranchū
金蘭子 Kinranshi

田中製版所三色版

金魚（其二） GOLD-FISH.

（水産講習所長 松原新之助氏撰）

Selected by
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田中製版所三色版

出目蘭鋳	Deme-Kanchū	オランダ獅子頭	Oranda-Shishigashira
獅子頭秋錦	Shishigashira-Shūkin	鮒尾和金	Funawo-Wakin

Year	Number of Boats	Number of Men	Output *yen*	Year	Number of Boats	Number of Men	Output *yen*
1900	3,880	23,637	1,829,354	1905	6,484	42,602	4,159,979
1901	4,077	22,212	1,874,293	1906	6,628	45,909	4,451,756
1902	3,719	21,014	1,959,264	1907	6,973	51,110	6,127,903
1903	3,326	17,896	1,959,264	1908	7,438	55,281	8,280,220
1904	3,624	21,080	1,959,087				

2 The Regulations for Encouragement adopted by the Government and Local Prefectures. In 1897, the Government issued the regulations pertaining to the encouragement of the deep sea fishery, whereby upon schooners of foreign type over 30 tons engaged in fishery, subsidies were conferred as a result of which the number of fishing boats of foreign type was considerably increased so that in 1903 the figures stood as follows :—

Whaling boats	2	268 tons.		Cod-fish and Shark Angling Boats.	6	718 tons.	
Fur-Seal Hunting Boats	22	1622 „		Bonito Angling Drifters	12	598 „	

In 1904 the Regulations for the Encouragement of Deep Sea Fishery were revised, as an effect of which, boats of foreign type over 10 tons were subsidized while ships newly built under the control of the authorities according to the plan ordained by the Government were to be protected by the Funds for Encouragement of Building New Ships given in proportion to the total tonnage and H. P., as a consequence of which the number of boats built under subsidy up to 1909 are tabulated as follows :—

Descriptions	No. of ships.	Tonnage	I.H.P. Steam Engine B.H.P. Motor
Sea-Otter and Fur-Seal	5	438	——
Long-line Fishing	2	47	——
Whaling Steam Ship	3	376	269 I.H.P.
Schooner Whaling	3	741	255 I.H.P.
Steam Trawler	5	775	1,579 I.H.P.
Drifter	3	82	95 B.H.P.
Set Nets	8	1,171	——
Bonito Angling Schooner	15	262	——
Bonito Angling Schooner with Subsidiary Engines.	50	1,084	1,168 B.H.P. 95 I.H.P.
Preparing Boat and Carriers with Subsidiary Engines.	4	80	52 B.H.P. 35 L.H.P.
Preparing Steamers and Carriers	2	280	289 I H.P.
Total	100	5,236	2,522 I.H.P. 1,315 B.H.P.

It will thus be observed that the number of fishing boats of foreign type constructed was increased from year to year, and the adoption of oil and steam engines in particular attained considerable success.

Of late there appeared boats worked by gas engines while the number of builders of small fishing boats worked by steam engines was increased to which fact the attention of the public at large has been drawn. Effects of the encouragement regulations were so palpable that by following the example set by subsidized shipbuilders there appeared a considerable number of builders of fishing boats who were not subsidized. In 1907, fishing boats of foreign type engaged in deep sea fishery both subsidized and no-subsidized were totalled 300 with a total tonnage of 13,000 tons.

The amount of subsidies paid by the Government and the output of fishery are thus given in the following table (See tables of exhibits).

Year	Subsidies *yen*	Tonnage *tons*	Output *yen*
1900	33,852	1,937	171,618
1904	315,733	2,204	276,002
1908	123,972	6,093	773,254

Preparation of Aquatic Products and Their Trade—These have made considerable headway within recent years while foreign trade shows that both in exports and imports the volume has considerably increased.

For the last few years the transportation of fresh fish has increased, as a result of which the Imperial Railways of Japan provided refrigerators cars and in steamer on the sea the same provisions were made both of which are conducive to the increase of transportation facilities. The consequence is that the volume of fish transported has shown every tendency towards increase. The same may be said of the amount of fish caught. Principal articles prepared from aquatic products are *Katsuobushi* (bonito dried), kanten (isinglass), dried ear-shell, dried sea-cucumber, konbu, dried prawns, salted yellow tail, salmon, dried trout, dried sea-weeds, fish oil and fish guano, and canned fish. These products are mostly prepared by the process of boiling, drying or salting. In the following table is given the amount of the various aquatic products.

EXPORTS

Food-Stuffs:—	Volume	Value *yen*	Volume	Value *yen*	Volume	Value *yen*
Cuttle fish	2,075,443	2,959,738	2,516,318	3,440,739	2,042,887	3,176,873
Shark's fins	79,856	183,564	83,374	225,970	83,299	267,254
Sea-cucumber (dried)	99,749	248,756	93,708	273,067	137,431	336,418
Boiled sardine	3,610,609	2,530,453	3,606,276	2,556,308	4,061,774	3,191,979
Muscle of shell fish	21,862	75,377	1,000	7,000	8,244	27,721
Ear-shell (dried)	176,578	503,363	161,925	635,143	141,830	650,021
Sea-mussel	17,922	21,650	20,332	26,379	23,124	35,498
Bonito (dried)	143,332	207,404	154,289	214,085	115,914	143,037
Pracono (dried)	984,289	1,092,605	722,867	816,542	567,366	850,820
Salted herring	114,299	25,304	37,879	12,834	32,138	12,484
	64,960	5,925	3,933	3,930	2,990	2,140
Cod-fish (dried)	884,811	311,011	1,272,071	306,031	1,077,175	385,406
Total	8,273,703	8,165,150	8,673,945	8,518,142	8,274,172	9,079,660
Fish oil						
Herrings	764,566	125,492	9,833	110,867	1,631,614	294,992
Sardines	221,659	40,012	80,521	54,480	165,668	44,502
Whales	16,536	11,485	64,910	23,883	683,330	314,408
Others	—	355,573	—	30,841	—	31,440
Total	1,002,761	213,562	155,264	220,041	2,480,612	685,342
Total of Exports	9,277,464	8,378,712	8,829,209	8,738,213	10,754,984	9,765,002

DOMESTIC USE

Food Stuffs:—	Volume	Value *yen*	Volume	Value *yen*	Volume	Value *yen*
Katsuo-bushi (dried bonito)	2,540,433	6,473,890	1,753,650	5,095,044	1,627,531	1,949,542
Maguro bushi (dried tunny)	111,424	247,599	112,499	250,089	140,379	885,589
Salted horse mackerel	267 515	145,496	234,211	145,895	211,341	141,255
Salted-fish	223,848	177,000	309,241	200,605	338,380	243,887
Saury	45,649	38,813	137,252	100,492	205,105	161,862
Dried mackeral	857,857	176,000	257,247	147,062	299,169	176,115
Salted tunny	269,252	145,353	88,614	51,006	48,906	37,040
Dried boneless herrings	1,725,116	659,098	1,680,365	629,688	1,678,117	673,088
Herring (dried)	551,632	224,530	550,787	241,541	575,645	289,617
Anchovy (dried)	456,361	261,498	466,344	287,974	606,630	389,681
Salted dried sardines	1,455,946	712,636	1,512,149	768,571	2,075,123	1,063,728
Salted sardines	1,966,663	594,699	1,872,633	573,027	1,841,169	727,549
Salted and dried cod-fish	343,255	165,681	184,602	89,445	321,643	83,179
Salted cod-fish	461,872	69,226	580,290	66,162	214,978	65,726
Salted mackerel	848,413	397,590	1,241,863	743,036	1,334,780	718,844
Salted and dried barracude	102,215	75,010	86,991	84,261	91,813	84,721
Salted and dried yellow tail	128,556	116,837	106,121	91,429	110,192	77,866
	752,438	607,479	998,852	860,595	709,360	615,222
	90,356	50,250	95,116	56,571	76,416	44,373
Salted and dried tai	17,657	15,857	30,181	22,846	21,222	26,451
Salted salmon	1,271,573	601,475	1,893,991	616,845	1,161,527	664,726
Salted trout	1,296,614	293,357	3,901,670	262,427	2,010,661	751,515
Porgy	374,892	1,656,960	284,160	1,889,869	311,969	1,921,322
Total	15,659,557	17,437,158	18,380,747	17,780,052	16,021,060	20,732,991

Fertilizers:—						
Herring guano	17,937,746	5,663,633	12,518,866	3,984,505	13,273,946	4,682,236
Herring bone gills	3,714,805	1,065,310	3,720,266	1,042,008	3,282,106	1,062,888
Sasame gills	671,610	144,240	633,960	151,050	593,353	142,573
Herring dried	137,200	61,567	—	—	66,840	19,002
Sardine guano	2,650,092	918,526	1,150,947	456,589	1,895,598	834,567
Dried Sardine	2,761,352	857,979	1,439,014	531,942	292,510	698,725
Miscellaneous	—	809,479	—	698,688	—	1,132,165
Total	27,872,805	9,520,743	19,463,053	6,864,792	22,048,353	8 572,156
Funori (gloiopeltes)	206,814	163,493	231,166	160,224	230,477	197,046
Total	43,739,166	27,121,301	38,074,616	24,805,068	38,295,890	29,592,193
Grand Total	54,965,573	35,500,016	49,929,716	33,543,281	50,198,534	39,267,195

The amount of output prepared of the articles in the foregoing tables during the 14 years from 1895 is as follows :—

Year	Output prepared *yen*	Year	Output prepared *yen*
1895	20,547,643	1902	28,656,952
1896	24,155,239	1903	29,570,212
1897	29,740,358	1904	31,726,659
1898	26,199,460	1905	35,500,016
1899	31,678,766	1906	33,543,281
1900	33,003,299	1907	39'267,195
1901	30,075,953	1908	35,546,824

Of the products mentioned in the preceding table the chief exports to foreign countries are dried cuttle fish, konbu, isinglass, dried ear-shell, sea cucumber (dried), prawns (dried), muscles of shell fish, oil and shark's fins (dried) etc. Their chief destination is China, but to Europe and America, fish oil, isinglass, corals, fur seals, shell buttons, canned sardines, crabs and prawns are exported, while dried cod fish and salted herring forms promising articles of exports. The statistics regarding both exports and imports have been published for the sake of reference. (vide tables).

The number of both exports and imports during the 14 years from 1895 is as follows :—

Year	Export *yen*	Import *yen*	Year	Export *yen*	Import *yen*
1895	4,119,599	371,699	1902	8,539,181	4,163,062
1896	4,360,903	696,007	1903	9,467,407	4,241,700
1897	5,426,404	1'136,329	1904	9,802,603	1,289,412
1898	5,002,773	1,238,055	1905	9 994,227	1,604,852
1899	6,025,232	1,657,837	1906	11,790,994	2,979,275
1900	6,456,563	3,998,389	1907	13,739,078	7,154,040
1901	8,738,688	3,153,549	1908	11,578,282	8,494,361

Exports and Import of Aquatic Products Classified According to Countries.

The total amount of exports is 13,739,078 *yen* and that of imports is 7,154,040 *yen*. The proportion of these figures according to various countries is as follows (1907).

EXPORT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES

Export	Export value *yen*	Rate against the total Export	Export	Export value *yen*	Rate against the total Export
Honkong	4,364,472	32%	Strait Settlements	225,399	1 3/5 %
China	3,472,492	25%	Hawai	203,683	½%
Germany	1,687,396	12%	Kantung	175,572	1 3/10%
Belgium	727,490	5 3/10%	Dutch Indies	162,592	1 1/10%
Great Britain	685,890	5%	Russian Asia	150,266	1 1/10%
Italy	467,011	3 2/5 %	Austria Hungary	96,357	1/10%
U.S.A.	400,971	2 9/10%	India	71,167	½%
Korea	333,718	2 2/5 %	Others	145,337	
Australia	265,813	2%			

IMPORTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES

Exports	Amount of Imports	Rate against the total Import	Exports	Amount of Imports	Rate against the total Import
	yen			*yen*	
Russia	3,522,760	49%	India	274,394	3 4/5 %
Great Britain	1,014,409	14%	U.S.A.	159,027	2 1/5 %
Korea	545,920	7 3/5 %	Kwantong	95,082	9/10%
British America	565,649	7 9/10%	Strait Settlement	75,704	9/10%
Germany	465,675	6½%	Others	435,420	6 1/5 %

EXPORTS

Description	Amount of Exports	Rate against the total Exports	Description	Amount of Exports	Rate against the total Exports
Fish oil	2,075,235	21 3/5 %	Isinglass	991,5 4	7 1/5 %
Cuttle fish	2,401,403	17 2/5 %	Fish dried boiled and salted	775,387	5 3/5 %
Laminaria	1,709,338	12 2/5 %	Spetl buttons and shell	634,673	4 3/5 %
Dried shell	1,444,347	10 4/5 %	Others	2,897,156	20 2/5 %

ARTICLES OF IMPORTS

Description	Imports	Rate against the total Imports	Description	Imports	Rate against the total Imports
	yen			*yen*	
Salted trouts and salmons	3,420,641	47 4/5 %	Shells and tortoise shells	170,704	2 2/5 %
Fish guanoes	2,482,474	34 1/10%	Miscellaneous	1,080,221	15 1/10%

Of the following table the canning industry was in a crude condition in the early days but subsequent to the Japan-China war, a rapid development was made which reached a stage of greater perfection during the Japan-Russian war, so that a new feature has been introduced in the canning processes of various descriptions. The output of fish prepared per year has now reached 8,500,000 pounds, of which canned sardines and crabs have made a striking increase.

Manufacturers of canned goods are found almost everywhere in Japan, but the industry has attained its most prosperous condition in Hiroshima prefecture which is followed in order by those of the Hokkaido, Aichi, Tokyo, Kyoto, Aomori, Nagano, and Osaka. Among the canned goods, beef, fish and fruits of various descriptions are included but fish forms the principal part of the canned goods. Some of those canned goods are seasoned with soy and sugar while others are boiled or pickled with oil, the former practice comparatively predominates since our canned goods are intended for the Japanese at large. Canned sardines, crabs, prawns and oysters made after the process of boiling are favourable articles for export the amount of which indicates every increase from year to year.

Sardines are plentifully found on the coasts of Japan. The Japan Canning Co. of Aichi Prefecture has taken an initiative in canning sardines. Subsequently the Oriental Fishery Co. was started in the prefecture they now produce nearly the same amount of canned goods as the other Company. There is a large product of anchovies, which, according to the nature of the demand, may be canned with profit so that it goes without saying that the number of those engaged in making canned preparation of this fish will also increase.

The export of canned crabs to America was started only a few years ago but the sudden increase of the demand augmented the amount of the output. The principal manufacturing districts are Nemuro, Rijiri, and Hokkaido while there is a considerable number of manufacturers in Karafuto and its neighbouring districts. Prawns enjoy a similar demand, the output of which being not very limited there is a tendency towards the increase of those who intend to make canned goods out of prawns in these districts. In Hokkaido salmon and trout are extensively canned, in fact they have thirty year's experience in the industry. Among them, the Fujino canning manufactory stands conspicuous.

For the canning of oysters the materials may be obtained from Hokkaido, Hiroshima and Saga, where oysters are produced abundantly but owing to the nature of the market the output is not very large.

(1) Investigation Experiment, Education and Subsidies by Local Governments.

With a view to further investigation experiments and education regarding fishery, the Imperial Fishery Institute was established as the central organ while Fishery Experimental Farms, Fishery Institutes,

Fishery Schools, and Fishery Supplementary Schools supported by local expenses have been established, on which the Government conferred a certain amount of subsidies. According to the latest investigation the number of fishery experimental farms, fishery institutes and fishery schools and the total amount of expenses defrayed every year are given in the following table.

Descriptions	No.	Working Expenses per Year *yen*	Descriptions	No.	Working Expenses per Year *yen*
Fishery Experimental Farms ...	28	391,320	Fishery Schools	14	124,990
Fishery Training Institute ...	5	39,546	Total	47	375,856

Besides these, the Government allows subsidies to those engaged in deep sea fishery in various districts while efforts are being made towards the improvement and advancement of this branch of industry by allowing subsidies to associations or public manufactories.

(2) Fishery Association.

The Dai Nippon Fishery Association is one of the largest Associations of the kind in Japan. It has an old history and has contributed in no inconsiderable degree to the development of the fishery industry in Japan. For instance, the fishery education in Japan was initiated by the Association. As a result of the representation made by the Association urging the necessity of the establishment of the fishery school in 1888, the elementary fishery department was established in the Tokyo Agricultural and Fishery School and also in 1889 with a view to train sons of business men in fishery science as well as in arts, the Association established and supported the Fishery Training Institute. Beginning with the present year the Association will be subsidized by the Government for the purpose of establishing the training institute of fishing boat crews thus making endeavours towards the bringing up of efficient fishermen. Moreover the Association has provided the fishery relief department for the relief of sufferers and bereaved families in local districts, the establishment of an association both for fishery and aquatic products is calculated to introduce developments and betterments in this branch of industry.

(3) The Central Fishery Training Institute.

(4) Fishery Department of the Agricultural College and of the Tōhoku Daigaku (The North-Eastern University.)

For the purpose of imparting the higher education required for the fishery industry, a fishery department was established in the Agricultural College, the North-Eastern Imperial University. The course covers a period of three years divided into the three sections of fishing, technological and piscicultural.

Students are allowed to take up a special course in each one of these sections according to their wishes, but in the 1st year, lessons common to all sections are given. In the year following, in the Agricultural College of the Imperial University of Tokyo, the fishery department was created for the benefit of students who wished to make a special study of the higher branches of the fishery industry.

THE IMPERIAL FISHERY INSTITUTE.

(The Suisan Koshujio)

Established by the Imperial Japanese Government for the development of Fisheries, and placed under the direct control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. This Institute provides for the studies of a higher course of instruction relating to fisheries in general, carrying out also various experiments and investigations.

The Institute is divided into two Departments, Educational and Experimental.

The Educational Department takes charge of the educational work of the Institute.

The Experimental Department conducts the study of aquatic life in every form; propagation and culture processes of curing aquatic products, utilization of refuse matter, etc., etc.

The faculty of the Institute is composed of the following members, besides many other assistants and lecturers:—

Shinnosuke Matsubara ... ... Director.
Tetsutaro Yoshioka, *Rigakushi* ... ... Chemistry and Technology.
Tasaku Kitahara ... ... Biology.
Kintaro Okamura, *Rigakuhakushi*... ... ... Algology.
Ichijiro Itani ... ... Technology.

Hiroshi Sakita... ... ... Mechanical Engineering.
Katsutaro Tajima *Hōgakushi*... ... ... Economy.
Hidezane Seno, *Rigakushi* ... ... Pisciculture and Biology.
Kakuya Kawai... ... ... Fishing.
Shozaburo Okada, *Kōgakushi*... ... ... Ship-building.

The Institute's two vessels are named "Unyō" and "Hayabusa."

The "HAYABUSA" is a ketch measuring twenty-eight tons, fitted with an auxiliary gasolene motor.

The "UNYŌ" specially constructed at the Osaka Iron Works as a training vessel, and fitted with all appliances for investigating and experimenting in all Waters, is a steel barque equiped with an auxiliary steam engine (50 H P.) She measures:—Length, 135 ft.; Beam, 28 ft.; Depth, 16 ft.; Draft, 12ft.; Gross Tonnage; 448 Tons.

It is not too much to say that she is the embodiment of modern inventions and improvements in ship building so far as a vessel of her sort is concerned. She possesses, among other advantages, a teacher's room, instrument store, library, laboratory, students' quarters, meeting hall, and a cold storage room.

The Institute had its origin in March, 1897, when the pioneer fisheries school in this country was started under the name of the Suisan Denshujo by the Japan Fishery Society, with a fund specially collected for the "Improvement and Propagation of Knowledge relating to Fishery."

Thanks to the strenuous efforts of the Society, the up-building of the school was pushed in every department until it was transferred to Government control later in the same year.

Previous to the transfer, the Government seeing the necessity of establishing an institution similar to that already existing under the direction of the Japan Fisheries Society, proposed to the Imperial Diet in its tenth session, to obtain an appropriation that this might be done. The Diet approved, and thus the present Institute came into being in 1897.

From the first the Institute has been divided into two Departments:—Educational and Experimental.

The Educational Department comprised three distinct courses.—FISHING, TECHNOLOGICAL and PISCICULTURAL, and their study ranged over three years. Candidates for entrance into the Institute had to have completed three years of Middle School education or its equivalent. During the third year of study at the Institute, students specialized in one of the three courses mentioned above. According to new regulations in force since 1900, there are, in the Educational Department two courses.—Principal and Practical; and in addition two secondary courses for those graduates of the Principal course who desire to pursue their studies further.

The Principal Course is divided into three Divisions.—Fishing, Technological and Pisciculturalin three years. Candidates for the Principal Course must pass an entrance examination; the subjects being—Japanese, Zoology, Botany, Physics, Chemistry, Geography, Mathematics, English, and Drawing.

The Academic Year beginning Sept. 10th, and ending July 10th, consists of three terms. First Term: Sept. 11th Dec. 24th; Second Term; Jan 8th-March 31st; April 1st-July 10th.

Technological Course.

The aim of this course is to thoroughly teach the methods of preparing foods, manures, iodine, fish oil, leather, glue, salt, and of otherwise utilizing marine products. In this course, too, as in the preceding one most time in the 3rd Year is taken up by practice, which is mostly carried on at the Institute. But for a certain season in the year, students are despatched to the Experimental Station at Odawara, a great fish market fifty miles west of Tokyo, where there are much greater facilities than in the city for obtaining large stock of fresh fish at lower prices. Here special attention is required of each student to work profitably and in a business like manner.

Piscicultural Course.

In this course students are fully instructed in the methods of culture, hatching, propagation, protection of fish, seaweeds, etc. For practice in fresh water pisciculture there is a pond at Tokyo belonging to the Institute, while for salt water pisciculture the Institute is provided with several stations. Thus the Yawata Station is devoted to the culture of oysters and porphyra, and on Takanoshima, an islet lying near Tateyama, Bōshū province, there is a Marine Laboratory.

THE PRACTICAL COURSE aims to give the students complete practical training in a special subject within one year. Those subjects taught at present are:—deep-sea fishing, preparation of dried bonito, canning, manufacture of fish oil and iodine.

THE POST GRADUATE COURSE. A student admitted to the course is placed under the guidance of a professor, and when his study is completed he must produce an essay on his particular subject of study. On passing this test he receives a diploma.

THE DEEP-SEA FISHING COURSE, extending over three years, trains those who afterwards, will engage in deep-sea fishery as masters of vessels.

The graduates of the Fishing Division of the Principal Course, and those who are advanced enough in their scholastic attainments to study with them, are admitted to this course. For the first six months they are instructed on board the training ship in the principles and practice pertaining to this particular form of fishing, and the following two years are spent in the study of navigation, methods of fishing, and of economical matters relating to the fishery, either on board a Japanese or a foreign fishing vessel.

The Experimental Department.

Investigations and experiments are made by this Department regarding aquatic life, methods of fishing, preservation and preparation of marine products, pisciculture, propagation, etc., and the results made known to the public in reports.

The subjects now receiving the close attention of the Department are as follows:—

1. Habits, Habitats and Fishing Grounds of Fish and Algae thriving in Japanese Waters.
2. Spawning Seasons and Grounds, and the Migration of Fish.
3. Oyster Culture.
4. Rearing of Fry in Fresh and Salt water.
5. The Hydro-biological Study of the Fishing Grounds.
6. Dyeing and Dyes for Lines and Twines.
7. Storage, Preservation, Curing, etc., of Marine Product. The department studies how to improve methods of fishing, to propagate important aquatic life, to utilize refuse matter, and the transplanting of exotic species of fish, etc.

EXHIBITS OF THE FISHERY BUREAU

Distribution of the important fishes in Japan.

The map gives an idea as to how the important fish of Japan are distributed, and their productive amount in 1907 are mentioned in the table.

Fishery in Japan.

Grounds of principal cultures and out-puts of fish, turtles, molluscs and sea-weed are shown in the map (1907).

Map showing the statistics of Japanese fisheries.

CONTENTS.

1. Proportion of Imports and Exports of marine products in Japan.
2. Imports and Exports of marine products in Japan.
3. Value of Japanese marine production.
4. Development of Japanese deep-sea fishing.
5. Growth of Japanese deep-sea fishing.
6. Encouragement given by Japanese Government for deep-sea fishing.

Tower of Japanese fishing boats.

12 Foreign types newly built, 6 Japanese types inherent, and 12 canoes or rafts primary used, are arranged in the tower each showing the development of Japanese fishing boats used for 5 principal fisheries and 1 training ship.

Pictures and sketches of fisheries.

Scenery of eight peculiar fisheries; herring, bonito, sardine, mackerel and deep-sea fish, pagrus, siira, tsukiiso, are shown in the picture, and their construction details are graphically illustrated in the respective sketches.

Plans and Photographs of the Imperial Fisheries Institute.

1. Plans of the Fisheries Institute and its local experimental stations.
2. Photographs of the laboratories of the Fisheries Course.
3. Ditto of the laboratories, etc. of the Technological Course.
4. Ditto of the laboratories of the Pisciculture Course.
5. Ditto of the Hall, Museum etc.
6. Ditto of the laboratories of chemistry and bacteriology.

Plans and Photographs of the Imperial Fisheries Institute.

This plan refers to the Main Building in the Tokyo Sea-side Department Stations, Marine Laboratory, etc. attached to the Institute.

The barque "Unyomaru" (448 tons gross) fitted with an auxiliary steam engine, whose model is exhibited, a ketch (28 tons gross), carrying also an auxiliary gasolene motor, and a schooner (140 tons gross), form the flotilla of the Institute's training ships.

Note that annexed herewith are given the brief history, actual conditions, expenditure, etc. of the Institute.

Photograph No. 1 shows the interior of the Piscicultural Laboratory, No. 2, the Hall Museum and Reading-Room. No. 3 the Chemical and Micrological Laboratories, No. 4, the Training Factory at work.

For particulars see the explanatory pamphlet.

Specimens of important aquatic animals and plants.

The following 44 specimens of important aquatic Japanese animals and plants are exhibited.

I. Mammalia :—
1 Otaria ursinaa Gray. ♀ ... ...(dry specimen)
2 „ ♂ ... .. („)
II. Reptilia :—
3 Chelone mydas 1 ... ...(„)
III. Piscis :—
4 Thunnus schlegeli Steind ... ...(„)
5 Seriola quinqueradiata T. & S. .. („)
6 Isuropsis glanca M. & H. ... ...(„)
7 Coryphaena hippunus L. ... ...(„)
8 Payrus major (Schlegil) ... ...(„)
9 Scomberomorus sinensis Lacip ..(„)
10 On corhynchus Keta Walb ... ...(„)
11 Paralicthys olivacens T. & S. ...(„)
12 Gymnonsarda affinis Cantor... ..(„)
13 Pollachius brandti Hilgend ... ...(„)
14 Clupea halengus L. ... ...(in formalin)
15 Clupenodon melanosticus T. & S. ...(„)
16 Clupea melanosticta (Schlegel) .. („)
17 Scomber colias Gmel ... ...(„)
18 Cololabis saira Gmel. ... ...(„)
19 Sarda orientalia T. & S. ... ...(„)
20 Anxis lapeinosoma Bleek ... ...(„)
21 Oncorhynchus mason Walb... ...(„)
22 Oncorhynchus nerk a Walb... ...(„)
23 Plecoglossus altivelis Schlegil ...(„)
24 Verasper variegatus T. & S. ... ...(„)
25 Scom brops chlilodiplerioides Bleek („)
27 Cyprinus carpis L. ... ...(„)
28 Anguilla japonica T. & S. ... ...(in formalin)
29 Mugil oeur Forskal ... ...(„)
IV. Crustacea :—
30 Palinurus japonicus Gray ... ...(in Alcohol)
31 Penaeus canaliculatus Olivier ...(„)
32 Inachus sp. ... ...(„)
33 Palaemon sp.... ... ... („)
34 Macrocheira kaempferi Haan ...(dry specimen)
V. Mollusca :—
35 Ostrea talien wahnensis Cross ...(in Alcohol)
36 Ostrea Sp. ... ...(„)
37 Avicula marlensii Dkr ... ...(„)
38 Haliotis gigarstea Chem ... ...(„)
39 Area granosa L. & chk. ... .. („)
40 Solecurtus constricta Lam. ... ...(„)
VI. Algae :—
41 Lominaria Japonica Aresch ... ...(dry specimen)
42 Gelidium cartilageneum Grew ...(„)
43 Porphysa tenera kjellm... ... ...(„)
44 Gloispeltis tenax J. Ag. ... ...(„)

The foregoing specimens represent the important types of aquatic life in Japan

They are taken either by angling (Gymnousarda) or with a net (Chepea) or both (Thunnus, Pagrus, Scomber) or diving (Haliotis Gelidium) and most of them are used as food fresh, roasted, boiled salted, &c. while the major portion of Clupea is consumed as a fertilizer.

They are generally taken all the year round, but some such as Clupea Harengus have a particular fishing season of very short duration.

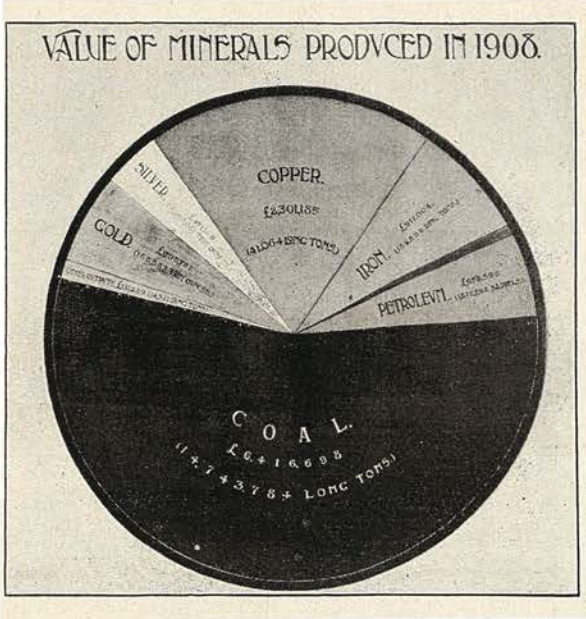
In point of output, Clupea Metanosticta ranks foremost, its annual production being 33,000,000 *Kamme* or 6,400,000 *gln* in value.

The History of Mining in Japan

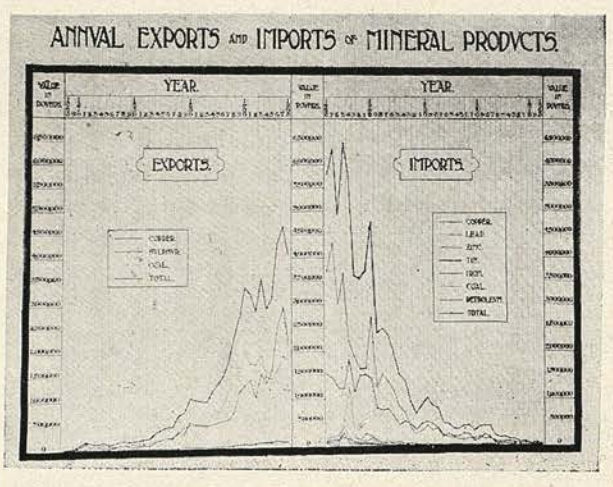
1. Outline of Mining :—We have so far no authentic record regarding the mining industry of Japan, but according to the fragmentary records in existence, we note that gold, silver, copper, coal and petroleum were produced as early as the 7th or the 8th century, and at the beginning of the 9th century there were opened up such mines as the Ikuno gold and silver mine, the Handa silver mine, the Hosokura silver lead mine and the two copper mines of Yoshioka and Osaruzawa mines. Later on in the 16th century during the Tokugawa Shogunate, such mines for gold and silver such as Sado, In-nai, Kamioka, and Yamagano, silver and copper mine in Kosaka, and copper mine in Ashiwo, Besshi, Ani, Hibira, and Arakawa, the iron mines of Kamaishi, and the coal mines of Miike, and Takashima were opened. These mines were carried on such a small scale as not to be worth the attention of the people.

According to ancient records, Marco Polo declared that the islands of Japan contained an inexhaustible amount of gold. It may also be inferred that the east-ward navigation of Columbus was for the purpose of obtaining gold and silver in Japan. It is also true that Japan during the middle ages was a great producer of gold. From 1601 A.D. to 1766 A.D. for the period of 165 years, the amount of gold exported from Japan to Spain, Portugal, China and Holland amounted to 31,380 *kamme*, an average production per year being 191 *kamme*, and during the same period of time Japan exported silver to China and Holland to the amount of 1,123,000 *kamme*, the average per year being 6,851 *kamme*. It is really wonderful that in those days Japan supplied gold and silver to the East and West

in such considerable amounts. Both from the economic and trade relations there is something really striking in the production of copper, as may be evinced from the fact that mirrors, swords and military weapons of old were made of copper. Coins were also made of copper so that they were made the currency of the entire Empire of Japan. In making Buddhist images and other paraphernalia copper was chiefly used. When the great Buddha's image at Nara was built, copper was collected from all quarters of Japan showing the largeness of the demand in those days. Export of silver and gold were also made to such a great extent in the 17th century that the government had to resort to the measure of prohibiting such exports, copper was exported so as to keep the trade balance against various imports. In the year 1685, revisions were introduced to the trade laws of Japan and in 1695 a limitation was put upon the foreign trade for the purpose of accomplishing the object in view. Not only was copper regarded as the only article of export to China and Holland, but in case the supply was deficient, the amount to be traded was limited, so as to keep the balance. In 1715, the export of copper both to China and Holland combined, was limited to 4,500,000 *kin* a year. These indicate the prevailing conditions of the time. Porphyry and earshells were exported to compensate for the deficiency of gold. Later on, however, mining in Japan showed a decline. The market for Japanese gold was, however, quite extensive comprehending as it did China, Korea, the Strait Settlements, India, Holland, Spain, Portugal and other countries of Europe. According to the historian, the period previous to 1668 A.D. is called the silver trade period, while the period between 1668 and 1685 A.D. was called that of gold trade, the rest was known as the copper trade period.

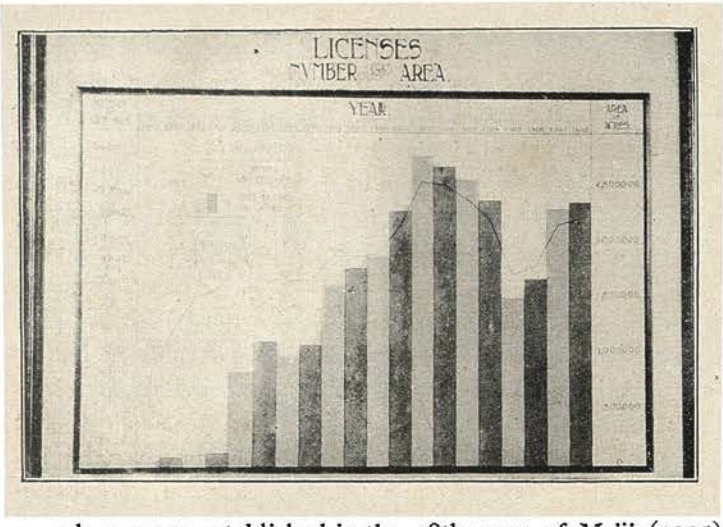


The mining industry previous to the Restoration was still in an embryotic condition, but subsequent to the Restoration, the Government perceiving the necessity of mining developments, rendered every possible encouragement and protection either by employing foreign experts or by the adoption of the improved methods, or by setting an example to the people by undertaking the work themselves. The mining industry has ever since made a steady progress. In the Mining Bureau, Mr. Godfrey, an English expert, was employed, an American expert in the Sado mine, a German in the Kosaka mine, an Englishman in the Takashima mine; while in the Miike coal mine, Mr. Potter, a mining engineer, and many other German and French engineers rendered great service. During the year of Bunkyu, Messrs. Brake and Pumpelly were employed by the government for the purpose of investigating mines in the Hokkaido. The use of dynamite for the mines was introduced to Japan by Mr. Pumpelly. In the geological survey of Japan, the services of M. B. S. Lyman, an American, must not be forgotten. In the year 1874, at the recommendation of the Washington government, he accepted the offer to come over to the Hokkaido, and rendered valuable services which must not be forgotten by the Japanese. After making a thorough investigation of the entire geological formation of the Hokkaido, he made investigations relating to coal, petroleum, iron, and placer mining. After being employed both by the Industrial Bureau and then by the Technical Bureau of the Department



of Home Affairs, he went over to Echigo with a view to investigate the oil fields. Added to these lists, we find his investigation extending to coal in Kyushu and iron in Kamaishi, and thus he made an extensive investigation of the chief mineral products of the country. The geological investigation was really started by this American gentleman. It is therefore evident that both in mining knowledge as well as in technics, we are indebted to foreign countries, particularly to the nations of the Anglo-Saxon race.

In the beginning of the present regime zealous efforts were made by our government to plan the development of mining. In order to bring up men versed in the technical phases of mining, the Technical school was established in the Department of Technical Affairs in the 4th year of Meiji (1871) in which the science of metallurgy was taught, and in the 10th year of Meiji, the Engineering College was created for the purpose of raising the standard of the science of metallurgy and mining. When the Engineering College was abolished, the whole business was transferred to the Imperial University where the standard was raised higher than ever. Within recent years, technical schools were established for the purpose of training experts. In order to facilitate the progress of the work, a large number of mines were owned by the government such as the Sado, the Miike, the Ikuno, the Takashima, the Ani, the In-nai, the Kamaishi, the Nakakozaka, the Okuzu and the Kosaka, but in the 18th year of Meiji arrangements were made to transfer all the mines to popular management excepting the Sado, the Ikuno and the Miike. Later on these three mines were also transferred to popular control and private enterprise. Excepting the iron, limestone and coal mines which are owned by the government for special reasons all were transferred to private ownership. In the 6th year of Meiji, the law relating to mining in Japan was issued, which after passing through various transformations resulted in the mining regulations drawn up in the 23rd year of Meiji (1890). Ever since, Japanese mining has made a striking progress so that these laws were further revised to meet the prevailing conditions and the new laws were established in the 38th year of Meiji (1905), and carried into effect in July the 1st, the same year.



In this connection, we must make a note upon the close relation between the use of water and the progress of mining. In the 23rd year of Meiji (1890), both the steam and water power in use at the time ran up to 5,300 H. P. which was increased to 122,000 H. P. in the 35th year of Meiji (1902). Thus it will be seen that during the 13 years, the amount of power was increased by 23 times. Hydro-electricity was applied to the Ashio copper mine for the first time in the 23rd year of Meiji (1890) but at present as much as 6,000 H.P. is applied to mining in all Japan. Mines in Japan are worked generally on the surface, and in some cases only out crops appear to be mined but should shafts be sunk deeper by the application of water power, the infinite wealth of the country would be opened up. As elsewhere stated, Japan has numerous mountain ranges and rapid streams so that hydro-electricty could be put to various purposes of utility.

2. The Output of Ores and Principal Mines:—The production of ores in our country may be tabulated as follows:—

Kind of Ores	Volume	Value
Gold	829,497 *monme*	4,147,485 *yen*
Silver	31,259,833 „	4,265,717 „
Copper	67,805,639 *kin*	22,402,983 „
Lead	4,899,822 „	408,79? „

Tin	34,808 *kin*	46,438 *yen*
Iron Pig-iron	39,938 ton	1,797,210 „
Iron Steel	1,668 „	130,035 „
Iron sulphate	6,493,227 *kanme*	136,358 „
Chrome Ore	251,920 „	5,895 „
Arsenic	10,484 *kin*	734 „
Quick silver	1,156 „	1,443 „
Antimony Refined	243,988 „	44,894 „
Antimony Sulphate	124,468 „	13,069 „
Manganese	11,583,288 „	50,619 „
Zinc	16,363 ton	278,498 „
Coal	14,468,664 „	61,963,500 „
Peat	73,858 „	115,292 „
Kerosene	1,639,357 *koku*	6,475,460 „
Sulphur	53,815,077 *kin*	766,865 „
Black lead	196,768 „	12,003 „
Pitch	1,692,750 *kanme*	118,493 „
Phosphorus	119,860 „	3,499 „
Total		103,167,395 „

Thus it will be seen that the total output of mines in Japan is valued at over 103,160,000, *yen* and in reference to principal mining products, we may give the following descriptions :—

Gold :—The output of gold for 1906 is figured at about 8,290, *kanme* valued at 4,140,000 *yen*. It occupies the 5th rank among the mining products of Japan, and takes 4% of the total mining output. We herewith give the names of the mines producing gold to the amount of over 20 *kanme* :— the Sado (114 *kanme*), the Yamagaya (101 *kanme*), the Kosaka (87 *kanme*), the Ushio (74 *kanme*), the Horobetsu (54 *kanme*), the Ōguchi (40 *kanme*), the Ikuno (32 *kanme*), the Tai-ikuno (25 *kanme*), the Serigano (20 *kanme*), and the Kuraya (20 *kanme*).

Silver :—The output of silver for 1908 is about 31,260 *kanme* valued at 4,260,000 *yen*. It occupies the 4th rank among the mining products of Japan, and takes up 4.1% of the total output. Silver mines producing an output of over 50 *kanme* are the Tsubaki (10,371 *kanme*), the Kosaka (9,275 *kanme*), the Ikuno (1,765 *kanme*), the Kamioka (1,412 *kanme*), the Sado (947 *kanme*), the Omori (801 *kanme*), the Innai (789 *kanme*), the Kano (763 *kanme*), the Ashio (625 *kanme*), and the Yoshioka (504 *kanme*).

Copper :—The output of copper during the same year is about 67,800,000 *kin* valued at 22,400,000 *yen*. Copper occupies the second rank among the mining products of Japan. It is 21.9 per cent of the total production of minerals in Japan. Mines producing copper over 1,000,000 *kin* are,- the Kosaka (12,100,000 *kin*) the Ashio (11,800,000 *kin*) the Besshi (8,760,000 *kin*) the Hidachi (30 160,000 *kin*) the Osaruzawa (2,300,000 *kin*) the Ani (2,170,000 *kin*) the Ikuno (1,950,000 *kin*) the Kanō (1,650,000 *kin*) the Hitaira (1,470,000 *kin*) the Yoshioka (1,320,000 *kin*) the Obiye (1,460,000 *kin*) the Arakawa (1,240,000 *kin*) the Himiichi (1,170,000 *kin*) the Okoya (1,160,000 *kin*) and the Yusen-ji (1,030,000 *kin*).

Iron :—The output of iron during the year excepting the production from the Iron Foundry amounts to 40,000 tons in pig iron, and 1,600 tons in steel valued at 1,920,000 *yen*. This metal occupies the 6th rank among mining products of Japan its output corresponds to 1.9 per cent of the total product. Among the principal iron mines, we may mention the Kamaishi (350,500 tons of pig iron, and 1,670 tons of steel) Sen-nin (3,000 tons of pig iron).

Coal :—The output of coal during the same year is about 14,470,000 tons valued at 62,000,000 *yen*. It occupies the foremost position among the mining products of Japan, and takes up 60% of the total amount of mineral products in Japan. The mines producing coal over 200,000 tons are the Miike (1,537,000 tons) the Ōnoura (783,000 tons) the Mitsui Tagawa (545,000 tons) the First Mine of Yubari (495,000 tons) the Shinnyu (434,000 tons) the Meiji (427,000 tons) the Furukawa Western Mining Office (380,000 tons) the Futase (360,000 tons) the Kaneda (297,000 tons) the Namazuta (276,000 tons) the Yoshinotani (265,000 tons) the Sorachi (251,000 tons) the Yoshio (247,000 tons) the Naigo (202,000 tons) the

Otsuji (200,000 tons) the Iriyama (200,000 tons) the Mitsui Hondo (200,000 tons) and the Takashima (200,000 tons).

Petroleum:—The output during the same year is about 1,640,000 *koku* valued at 6,480,000 *yen*. This ore occupies the 3rd rank among the mineral products in Japan, corresponding to the 6.3 per cent of the total output. Principal districts are found in the Echigo province. They are Higashiyama (264,000 *koku*), Nishiyama (492,000 *koku*) Niitsu (807,000 *koku*) Kubiki (63,000 *koku*) and Ojiya (6,000 *koku*).

Sulphur:—The output of sulphur for the same year is about 54,000,000 *kin* valued at 770,000 *yen*. This occupies the 7th rank among the principal minerals of Japan, and corresponds to 7% of the total. Mines producing over 3,000,000 *kin* are the Oshino (16,000,000 *kin*), the Kobui (9,400,000 *kin*) the Numajiri (9,000,000 *kin*) the Iwaonobori (5,000,000 *kin*) the Kumadomari (3,400,000 *kin*) and the Shikabe (3,000,000 *kin*). The export of sulphur for 1908 was valued at 43,000,000 *yen* which is 11% of the total amount of export, while the amount imported was 67,400,000 *yen*, that is 15% of the total amount of import.

3. Principal Miners:—The Sumitomo family has the closest and most intimate connections with our mining industry. That famous Besshi Copper Mine belongs to this family. The Fujita-gumi is another mining firm of renown. Both the Kozaka Copper Mine and the Formosan Gold Mine owned by them are most celebrated. Besides these, we may mention such celebrated firms as the Miike Coal Mine of the Mitsui Mining Department, and the Sado and Ikuno Mines of the Mitsubishi firm are also celebrated. We must not leave out the name "Onō-gumi," whose name is well known to the Japanese. In the beginning of the Meiji period, there were as many as 57 gold, copper and iron mines under their control, but when the company was dissolved, Ichibei Furukawa, one of the members of the company mined for the first time in the Kusakura in the 8th year of Meiji (1875), and then such mines as the Ashio, the In-nai, the Kune, the Ani and the Furoso. He established smelteries and refineries of his own, and by the introduction of up-to-date machinery from abroad contributed a great deal towards the development of the mining. Shuzō Ishizaka was another mining king who did much towards the development of the mining and petroleum industry, and although his work proved abortive, yet he paved the way for the Nippon Petroleum Co., in Echigo in the 21st year of Meiji (1888) and the Hōden Oil Company in the 26th year of Meiji (1893) which shows prosperity in every respect.

The mining of coal has but recently been started, but the Hokkaido is rich with coal strata so that there is quite a prospect there. The Hokkaido Colliery Railway in the Hokkaido is well known to us together with such names as the Mitsui Firm, the Mitsubishi Co, the Kaijima Tasuke, Keiichiro Yasukawa, Kōtaro Hiraoka, Tokujiro Nakano, and the Furukawa Mining Department. In short, our mining has developed under the fostering care of the Government, but we must also recognise the services rendered by enterprising owners as well as scholars, experts, and those who devoted themselves to the development of mining.

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IMPERIAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF JAPAN

History.

The first geological survey of Japan was made by Mr. T. Wada, in 1878, under the Geographical Bureau of the Home Department, the provinces of Kai and Izu being mapped out. At the end of the same year, Dr. E. Naumann and Mr. Wada, of the Tōkyō University, advised the establishment of a systematic geological survey, and submitted a plan for the same to the Minister of the Home Department. In 1879, that plan was adopted, and the present Imperial Geological Survey was organised, and put into operation under the management of Mr. Wada, the scientific staff being placed under the direction of Dr. Naumann. In 1871, the Government transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce the direction and work of the Geological Survey, as a section of its Agricultural Bureau, but in 1882, the Survey was made independent of this Bureau, under the name of Chishitsuchōsajo, and Mr. Wada was appointed Director. The work in the Topographical and Geological Sections was placed under the immediate control of Dr. Naumann, while the Agronomical and Chemical Sections were under the charge of Prof. M. Fesca and Mr. O. Korschelt respectively. In 1885 the late D. T. Harada succeeded Dr. Naumann, and since 1884, the work of the Chemical Laboratory has been under the direction of Mr. J. Takayama. In 1894, Prof. Fesca was relieved of his office, and thus the work of the Survey came now wholly into the hands of our nationals. In 1904, the Agronomical Section was transferred to the Agricultural Experimental Station. In the same year the Survey was united with the Mining Bureau Director Mr. T. Wada (1882-1893), Mr. T. Kochibe (1893-1904), Mr. K. Inouye (1907-).

Organization and Work.

The Survey is divided into four Sections, viz.: I. Geological; II. Topographical; III. Chemical; IV. Oil Land Survey.

I. Geological Section. The scope of the Geological Section provides for a systematic geological examination of the whole country directed to economic requirements. The work of the Section ranges itself under the five following heads:

Field Work:—The geologist examines as accurately as possible the geology of a region selected by the Survey. Economic mineral deposits or products receive special attention and are examined more exactly. The time allotted for the field work of one geologist for making the survey for one sheet-map, is generally three or four months.

Office Work:—The specimens collected in the course of the field work are examined physically, microscopically, and chemically in order to determine their mineralogical, lithological, and paleontological characters and relations, their geological formation, position, age, and their possible uses in the arts. The geologist has next to construct a geological map, and the geological profiles on either a true or an exaggerated scale as will best serve the purpose.

Production and Publication of Maps.:—The reconnaissance map is on the scale of 1:400,000, and represents the general geological features of the lands; the other, known as the special map or sheet, is on the scale of 1:200,000. They are published separately in Japanese and English. Detailed geological map on a larger scale are also produced when needed for the purposes of the Survey.

Preparation and Publication of Explanatory Texts, etc.:—The explanatory text treats of the topographical features of the district and a detailed description of rocks and different geological formations as well as of any economic mineral matters, with many profiles, sections and maps. Reports and bulletins, which contain notes of geological surveys and investigations conducted by the Section, are also frequently published by this Section in co-operation with some others of the Sections.

Museum:—The specimens of rocks, minerals, fossils, ores, and other economic products, collected by the Geological Section, are properly arranged, together with geological maps, sections, etc. in the museum.

The reconnaissance survey of the first proposed five divisions has been completed and maps of these divisions have been published.

The sheets were divided into 99 special survey sections, of which 78 sheets have been published.

A general geological map of the Japanese Empire on a scale 1:1,000,000 was also published both in Japanese and English.

The explanatory texts, bulletins, reports and other special reports are generally written and published in Japanese, and sometimes in English.

II. Topographical Section. The object of this Section is to make topographical maps, upon which the geological and topographical features of the country are represented with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

Field Work :—The topographer is usually required to plot the field sheets on the scale of 1 : 50,000. Sketches of profile views of mountains and hills, are taken when necessary.

Office Work :—The field sheets are reduced and drawn on the required scale of the special maps of sheets (scale 1 : 200,000), of the reconnassance maps (scale 1 : 400,000), and also of some other maps.

Production and Publication of Maps :—The topographical maps are published on two different scales, one on the scale of 1 : 200,000, and the other 1 : 400,000. The former bears the name of special maps or sheets and the latter, that of reconnaissance maps. Both are constructed after the modified Flamsteed's projection. The middle meridian is laid down at 136° to the east of Greenwich, and the middle parallel, 36° north latitude. Each of 99 sheets extends over longitude and a half of latitude. Contours are at equidistant curves of 40 meters. They are published both in Japanese and English.

Out of 99 sheets, 81 have been published and also 5 reconnaissance maps.

General topographical map of the Japanese Empire of the scale of 1 : 1,000,000 was also published both in Japanese and English.

Magnetic observations were also carried out over the Main Island, Shikoku, and Kyūshū, during years 1882-83.

III. Chemical Section :—The work of the Chemical Section is to make analysis of the minerals, rocks, ores, and assays of the ores, collected by the Geological Section. Experimental trials of raw materials and of their refined products, the valuation of building materials etc., are made, and results when they appear valuable, are published as information useful in relation to scientific and industrial progress in this country.

IV. Oil Land Survey :—In 1876, Mr. B S. Lyman submitted a proposition to the Minister of the Home Department, respecting the importance of an oil survey, and a staff was consequently established, then consisting of 14 persons. The survey was continued for the following three years. In 1900 the Government has newly founded a staff for Oil Land Survey, as a department of the Imperial Geological Survey. The survey has been made on the scale of 1 : 10,000 for the general map and on the scale varying from 1 : 1,000 to 1 : 5,000 for the detailed portions. 9 sections have already been surveyed and were published with additional maps and descriptive text, accompanied by many illustrations

Results of the Geological Survey.

As a result of the geological survey, the general geology of the Japanese Empire will be here given.

General Geology.

The lowest stratified rocks composing the Japanese Islands are the Gneiss and the Crystalline Schists Systems of the Archaean Group. Then follows the Paleozoic formation, in which the earliest fossiliferous rocks are found. The Mesozoic formations were next deposited. During the sedimentation of the Paleozoic and the Mesozoic rocks, intrusions of the granite, diorite, gabbro, porphyrite, etc. occurred. During the Cainozoic era, especially in Tertiary times, sediments of volcanic ejectamenta formed various kinds of tuffs, which are most widely distributed in northern Japan and Hokkaido and volcanic rocks were erupted in different places.

Archaean Group.

I. Gneiss System. The Gneiss System consists of the various kinds of gneiss, mica-schist and amphibolite frequently intercalated with saccharoidal limestone. These gneisses show in several cases the characters of metamorphic eruptive rocks; while the mica-schist, amphibolite and limestone seem oftentimes to have been derived from sedimentaries, metamorphosed by the contact action of the eruptive rocks. The schistose granite and the Paleozoic rocks, which were changed to gneisses and schists by metamorphism, are often included in the Gneiss System.

II. Crystallinc Schist System. The Crystalline Schist System consists of various schists of a phyllitic aspect with the characteristic components of sericite, chlorite, epidote, and calcite, often accompanied with eruptives, such as serpentine and gabbro. It is clearly distinguished from all varieties of gneiss except amphibolite; but its distinction from the lowest Paleozoic, consisting of amphibolites, pyroxenites and phyllites, is not always clearly made, and is often very confusing.

Paleozoic Gourp.

The Poleozoic consists of a series of formations of enormous thickness, which may, by the order of superposition and lithological character, be divided into the Lower, the Middle and the Upper Formations. The Upper Carboniferous or Permocarboniferous fauna of the stratigraphical importance are only found in the narrow zones of the Middle and the Upper Formations. The lower Paleozoic, composed of metamorphic rocks, consisting mainly of pyroxenite with subordinate layers of amphibolite and phyllite, often accompanied with serpentine and gabbro Crystalline limestone, and quartzite often interstratify with the pyroxenite. The Middle and Upper Paleozoic

commonly rest conformably on the Lower Paleozoic, and consist of sandstone, clayslate, schalstein, quartzite, hornstone, limestone, radiolarian slate, adinole slate, etc., among which quartzite hornstone, adinole slate, radiolarion slate, schalstein with limestone, and fusulina and crinoidal limestones, are easily recognizable and indeed the marks of the correlation.

Mesozoic Group.

The Mesozoic formation is limited in its extension as extension, compared with the Paleozoic. It is is divided into three divisions.

I. Triassic System. The Triassic System occupies small areas, and consists mainly of sandstone and clayslate or shale, sometimes intercalating tuff, limestone and also anthracite. The Triassic of Kitakami, Prov. Rikuchū; of Sakawa, Prov. Toso, and of Kuriki, Prov. Higo, yields marine fauna, such as Ceratites and Pseudomonotis, which are considered closely allied to those of Californian Trias, while in the Triassic of Nariwa, Prov. Bitchū, and of Yamanoi, Prov. Nagato, Rhaetic flora were found.

II. Jurassic System. The Jurassic System is in small detached areas, consisting of clayslate or shale sandstone and conglomerate; schalstein, crystalline limestone and also anthracite are found in the Jurassic of Nagato. The schalstein, which is widely distributed in Chūgoku and northern Kyūshū mapped as the Mesozoic of an unknown epoch, resembles the Liassic schalstein of Nagato. The Jurassic of Rikuzen, Echizen, and Nagato, contains marine fauna, while that in Echizen, Etchū, Echigo, Kaga, Mino and Hida, consists of brackish-water deposits with plant fossils, the lower horizon of which yields fresh-water shells.

III. Cretaceous System. The Cretaceous System has the widest distribution of all the Mesozotc, and is rich with fauna and flora. The lower Cretaceous, which has been developed on the Pacific side of Honshū and Shikoku, consists of series of shale and sandstone with the so-called Torinosu limestone, rich in fauna. The Cretaceous of the provinces of Rikuzen, Iwaki, Kōzuke, Kii, Awa, and Tosa, consists of conglomerate, sandstone and shale a Cyrena bed generally occuring in the lower horizon, a plant bed a little higher, and a Trigonia sandstone in the uppermost. The Cretaceous, forming a long chain form the boundary between the provinces of Izumi and Kii to Amakusa through Shikoku, consists chiefly of sandstone and shale with conglomerate, and contains marine fauna, and some plant fossils. In southern Shikoku it consists of sandstone and shale with conglomerate and limestone, Inoceramus being discovered in the strata. The Cretaceous of Hokkaidō consistsng of shale, sandstone and conglomerate, yields abundant forms of ammonites and other marine fauna. The Mesozoic of Karafuto consists of shale, sandstone, conglomerate and mare, abundant fauna, such as ammonites, Helcion, Inoceramus, etc. being imbedded in the strata.

Doubtful Mesozoic. The Mesozoic consists mainly of shale sandstone, sometimes with impure limstone. In the Mesozoic of southern Kyūshū, Inoceramus was recently discovered. The Mesozoic of Taiwan consists mainly of clayslate with sandstone.

Cainozoic Group.

I. Tertiary System. The Tertiary System consists of sand, gravel, clay tuff, sandstone, conglomerate and shale, with intervening layers of limestone, marl, coalseams and diatom-earth. As the result of volcanic activity, tuffs are very widely prevalent, sandstone and shale attaining very frequently a tufaceous character. The comparative study of fossils, which are very abundant, is still very imperfect; but Pliocene and Miocend beds have been recognized, the former chiefly by shell remains and the latter by plants and a few foraminifera, though the definite boundary between them has not yet been traced, except in a few cases. The Eocene is only known in Ogasawajima, where the tuff yields Nummulites. Nummulite is also found in Nakakosaka, Prov. Kōzuke, and Okinawajima, and Aturia, zigzac has been discovered in Miike coal field. The fauna, found in the Piiocene belong mostly to species now living in the Japanese and Chinese seas. The bones and teeth of mammals are sometimes found in the post-Miocene or Pliocene, only shark's teeth specified as Carcharodon megalodon Age, are found in the probably Miocene strata in several parts of Japan. Fossil flora of the Miocene and the Pliocene are common is general but different in their species. Among the pre-Pliocene or Miocene flora, both European and Arctic elements are found; while most of the Pliocene flora are very intimately related to species now living in the mountain regions of Japan and some to those now met with in other parts of the world. From these facts together with the evidence of fossil fauna it is considered that the Pliocene period had a colder climate than that now prevailing in those regions.

II. Quaternary System. The Quarternary System is divided into Diluvium and Alluvium. The Diluvium consists of sand, gravel, clay and pumice, often covered with a fine deposit of volcanic nature, and forms low undulatory plateaus of elevated platforms as well as terraces. The Alluvium consists of fluviatile deposits of sand, gravel, and clay, as well the sands of beaches and dunes.

Igneous Rocks.

The igneous rocks occupy very wide areas in the country; they are granite, diorite, porphry, gabbro, peridotite, serpentine, diabase, porphyrite, liparite, andesite, basalt, volcanic ash and mud lava. Among these rocks andesite had the widest distribution, and granite is the most widely extended of all the plutonic rocks. The granite seems to have been erupted in the Paleozoic and the Mesozoic, the contact phenomena being often observed between their contact. Porphry and diorite occur forming large masses in the inner zone, but more frequently as dykes. Gabbro, peridotite, serpentine, diabase, porphyrite, are rather limited in their extension, and generally occur as dykes or sheets in the older formations. Diabase is accompanied by variagated schalstein of enormous thickness, showing its mighty eruption in the Paleozoic and the Mesozoic eras. Liparite is of various kinds, their tuffs developing widely with thick sediments especially in North Japan, resulting probably at the beginning of the Tertiary period. Liparite also occurs as dykes in several places. Among the andesites pyroxene-andesite is the most widely distributed and forms the volcanoes, especially of North Japan, such as Fuji, Asama, Chōkai, etc. Hornblende-andesite seems to be the next in distribution, and constitutes the volcanoes especially in South Japan, such as Hakusan, Sanbe, Unzen, Kuju, etc. Acidic andesite form sometimes small simple cones, such as Kabutoyama, Prov. Settsu, and Iinoyama, Prov. Sanuki. The slopes of the volcanoes are almost always covered with volcanic detritus, volcanic ash or mud lava. The andesite has been erupted extensively since the Tertiary period, being in most cases accompanied with tuff, agglomerate tuff, lava-breccia, etc. Andesite is also found as dykes and sheets. The volcanoes of Japan are mostly composed of andesite, being 165 in number, among which 63 active ones are enumerated. They are simple-coned, as Ashitaka, Naiba; composite-coned, as Fuji, Amagi, or complex-coned, as Asama, Hakone, Aso, etc. Also the crater lakes, such as Osorezan, Zaōnuma, Ōnamiike in Kirishima, etc, or crater-harbors, such as Habu at Ōshima in Izu island, etc. are to be mentioned. Basalt crops out rather in small areas, forming simple domes or cones, such as Okusoyama, Prov. Nagato and Kannabeyama, Prov. Harima, etc, but more commonly it occurs as sheets and dykes.

EXHIBITS OF THE IMPERIAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

I. Geological Map of the Japanese Empire with Korean Peninsula. (Scale I; 500,000)
II. Mineral Distribution of the Japanese Empire with the Korean peninsula. (Scale I; 500,000)
III. Special Geological and Topographical Maps. (Scale I; 200,000)
IV. Explanatory Texts, Bulletins Reports and Memoirs.
V. Geological Map of the Echigo Oil Field. (Scale I; 100,000)
VI. Model of the Volcano Aso. (Scale I; 50,000)
E. W. Profile across the Aso Volcano (Scale I; 50,000)
Rocks erupted from the Aso Volcano.
VII. Specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils, Ores, etc.

Imperial Geological Survey.

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I. Geological Map of the Japanese Empire with the Korean peninsula. (Scale I; 500,000) Height, Breadth.

The map is compiled from the most recent materials collected mainly by the Imperial Geological Survey of Japan. The general geology and the geological structure of the Japanese Empire together with the Korean peninsula as well as Southern Manchuria may easily be understood by the map.

II. Mineral Distribution of the Japanese Empire with the Korean peninsula. (as geological map Scale I; 500,000) Height, Breadth.

The map shows the distribution of the metallic minerals, with coal, petroleum and sulphur, as well as its relation to the geological formations. The productions of each mining district in 1908 are denoted by symbols at its place and the total productions by tables.

III. Special Geological and Topographical Maps. (Scale I; 200,000)

Since 1805 the Survey is publishing both in Japanese and English, the geological and topographical map of 99 special survey section of sheets except of Hokkaido, Taiwan etc., which include an area of one degree of longitude and half a degree of latitude, and 78 have been already completed.

IV. Explanatory Texts, Bulletin, Reports and Memoirs.

Explanatory texts which accompany the geological maps explain the topographical features, the geological formations and the economic products in details. Bulletins, Reports, and Memoirs contain the notes and results of the geological survey and investigations conducted by the survey in Japanese, and also sometimes in English.

V. The Geological Map of Echigo has been carried out by survey. Oil Field. (Scale I ; 100,000) Height, Breadth.

Since 1900, oil land survey has been carried out by surveying. At present the survey of Echigo, where the principal oil fields of Japan are located, has been almost completed. The Map is compiled from these results in order to show the close relation of the occurrences of petroleum with its geological structure.

VI. Model of the Aso. Volcano (Scale I ; 50,000) Height, Breadth.

E. W. Profile across the Aso Volcano (Scale I ; 50,000)

Photographs of the Aso Volcano

Rocks erupted from the Aso Volcano

Aso volcano is said to have the greatest oil crater in the world with a diamater of about 20 kilometers. By the relief, profile and photographs together with the rocks, here exhibited, the internal and external structure of the volcano will easily be understood.

VII. Specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils, Ores, etc.

Specimens, here exhibited, include most typical Rocks, Fossils and Minerals as well as Ores found in Japan, by which together with the above maps the geology and mineral resources of Japan will thus be clearly known. In number Minerals are about 200 ; Rocks are about 150 ; Fossils are about 100 ; Ores are about 50 ; arranged according to their corresponding system of classification.

IMPERIAL EARTHQUAKE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

(By F. Omori.)

Japan is pre-eminently a land of earthquakes. The number of earthquakes in the whole of Japan during the 25 years, 1885 to 1909, was 37,642 with an yearly average number of 1506. Since 1872, seven earthquakes have occurred each of which were sufficiently severe to cause the loss of more than 100 lives and serious damage to property ; this number not including such shocks as would have caused damage in Europe or America, where buildings are much higher than in Japan without general, precautions being taken against earthquake shakings.

The earthquakes come with such suddenness and their effects are often so terrible, that they have attracted the attention and excited the wonder and terror of our countrymen from the earliest times. The first mention of an earthquake in the authentic history of Japan is in the reign of the Emperor Inkyo, 416 A.D.; since then up to the year 1867, over 2,000 earthquakes have been recorded in history, of which 208 were more or less destructive. In 1855, an intelligent shopkeeper in Yedo (Tokyo) is said to have noticed that some time before the great earthquake of that year, several nails previously attached to a loadstone in his shop dropped from it ; a physician thereupon devised an instrument in which the supposed property of a magnet is utilized to give warning of a coming earthquake by ringing a bell. It was natural that when western science and scientific methods began to be introduced into Japan, they should be applied to the investigation of the seismic phenomena. Soon after the Restoration of 1868, the Government, anxious to introduce occidental civilization and knowledge into Japan, invited Europeans and Americans to act as advisers to government departments, and as instructors in the newly established schools and colleges, and it was mainly by these that the scientific study of earthquakes was first taken up. A special mention is due to Prof. Milne, who by his infectious enthusiasm and untiring energy has done more than any other to stimulate interest in, and to advance the systematic study of the phenomena. In Seismometry, the names of Prof. T. Gray and Prof. J. A. Ewing will stand forth most prominently. Among others to be mentioned are Rev. Guido. F. Verbeck, who made observations with pendulum and other devices as early as 1872 ; Dr. C. Wagener ; Prof. W. S. Chaplin, who was the first to apply the horizontal pendulum, now so much employed in seismographs, to seismometry Prof. C. D. West and Prof. C. G. Knott. The founding of the Seismological Society of Japan in 1880 gave great impetus to the study of earthquakes ; 16 volumes of the Seismological Journal of Japan, which may be regarded as a continuation of the same, contain some of the most valuable contributions to the advancement of Seismology.

In 1875, Palmieri's Seismometer was set up in the Central Meteorological Observatory in Tokyo, and its indications were reported in the papers. This instrument continued to be in use until 1883, when it was replaced by seismographs of the type usually known in Japan as Gray Milne's. An improved form of these instruments is now in operation, not only at the Central Meteorological Observatory and the Seismological Institute of the Tokyo Imperial University with its branch stations, but also at 27 local meteorological stations, at 32 of which are also made continuous seismological observations with Omori type horizontal pendulums. Amongst the different stations, 15 are in Formosa, Loo Choo, China, Korea, and Karafuto (Saghalien). Informations respecting the macro-seismic or sensible earthquakes are sent in to the Central Meteorological Observatory from about 1,550 reporters in different parts of the Empire. It is evident that the study of earthquake phenomena is of great practical importance, an organised scientific investigation connected with seismology being almost a duty which Japan owes to the scientific world. Thus, in 1886, a chair

of Seismology was established in the College of Science of the Tokyo Imperial University and Mr. S. Sekiya was appointed first professor of Seismology. The chair has been occupied, since the lamented death in 1895 of Prof. Sekiya, by Prof. F. Omori. In October, 1891, the great Mino-Owari Earthquake took place in Central Japan, in which over 7,000 people were killed, over 17,000 injured, and nearly 20,000 buildings destroyed, besides bridges, railways, embankments, &c. This earthquake, one of the severest ever felt, caused a profound impression throughout the whole country; a representation to the government was proposed in Dec. 1891 by Baron Dairoku Kikuchi, in the House of Peers, then in its second session, and passed by a large majority, calling upon the government to take steps to establish a bureau or appoint a committee for studying earthquakes with a view to lessen their disastrous effects. In accordance with this representation, a committee was organized by Imperial Ordinance dated June 25, 1892, entitled the *Shinsai Yobo Chosakwai*, usually known as the Earthquake Investigation Committee. The object of the Committee is two fold; in the first place to investigate whether there are any means of predicting earthquakes; and in the second place to investigate what can be done to reduce the disastrous effects of earthquake shocks to a minimum, by the choice of proper structures, materials, position, etc. Its first president was Baron H. Kato; on his retirement the next year, Baron Kikuchi became president and held the post until 1901, when he was succeeded by Prof. K. Tatsuno; the latter retired in 1905 and was succeeded by the present president. Prof. B. Mano. Prof. Omori has held the secretaryship since 1897. Its present members are 24 in number, and its annual appropriation has been between Y. 2,000 and 2,800. The results of its researches are given in three series of publications, namely: (1), "Shinsai Yobo Chosakwai Hokoku" (Reports of the Imp. Earthquake Inv. Comm., in Japanese): (2), "The Publications of the Imp. Earthquake Inv. Comm. in foreign languages"; and (3), "The Bulletin of the Imperial Earthquake Investigation Committee."

The work of the committee may be classified as follows:—

(1) Statistical: consisting chiefly of collecting records and reports of earthquakes and "tsunami" (or tidal waves), descriptions of the effects of the shocks, &c. (2) Instrumental: consisting of observations with seismographs and tromometers; investigations into the construction of instruments, the invention of new, and the improvement and modification of old; "The Seismic Triangulation," &c. (3) Geological: including reports of volcanic eruptions, dislocations, &c. Under this heading comes also the Volcanological Survey, whose object is to study the new and old volcanoes of our country as regards their internal structure, their rocks, their foundations and their modes of distribution, so as to be able to get an insight into the structure of the land; and to construct the geotectonic map, by means of which we can possibly know the condition underground, and causes of the regional shakings and the local points of earthquakes. (4) Physical: consisting of the investigations of such physical phenomena, as it seems reasonable to suppose a priori have some relation with seismic phenomena, with a view to ascertain whether such a relation does really exist, and if so, what is its nature. (5) Practical: this forms a special feature of the work of the committee, and comprises investigations of earthquake-proof structures, best for chimneys, piers, columns, &c.; the strength of materials and combinations of materials, and so on. The Committee has also extended its work to the application of seismometrical instruments, to the measurement of vibrations of the ground and of the vibrations of buildings and structures, due to causes other than earthquakes, such as the passing of trains over bridges, hammering in factories, and the like, and to an examination of their effects. To sum up, the more important among the seismological subjects studied in connection with the prediction of earthquakes are as follows: continuous seismographical observations of distant as well as near earthquakes, and of non-seismic earth movements, namely, pulsatory oscillations, micro-tremors, and tilting of the ground; preliminary tremors; causes of earthquakes; secondary causes of earthquakes; fore-shocks; after-shocks; compilations of the catalogues of earthquakes, *tsunami* (tidal waves), and volcanic eruptions; periodicity of earthquakes; relation of destructive earthquakes to ordinary small shocks; distribution of earthquakes in time; seismic frequency in relation to the barometric pressure, the amount of precipitation, the position of the moon, the tide, the change of the level of the waters of seas, the variation of latitude; distribution of earthquakes in space; earthquake zones, or lines along which great disturbances take place; mutual relations of great earthquakes; relations of earthquakes and volcanoes; variation of the centre of seismic activity from place; relation of seismic activity between different earthquake zones; determination of the positions of earthquake origins and the focal depths; earth-sound; underground temperatures; observation of the change of water level in deep wells; seiches; phenomena of oscillations of sea waters; magnetograph observations, and magnetic surveys; experiments on the magnetic and thermal properties of rocks; geological surveys of the volcanoes; earthquake origins in relation to gravity; geological faults and distribution of thermal and mineral springs; etc. On the other hand, the investigations made in connection with the means of mitigating the disastrous seismic effects are as follows:—determination of the propagation velocity, amplitude, period, intensity, direction, and wave-length of the earthquake motion; dependence of the earthquake motion on the nature of ground and on topography; seismic coefficients for different localities; studies on the different great earthquakes; relation of the earthquake motion and the damage of different structures; earthquake-proof constructions; Shaking Table experiments on the overturning, sliding, and fracturing of various columns and walls; strength of materials and

of different joints; experiments on the vibrations of chimneys, walls, houses, and bridges; determination of the elastic constants of materials of construction; &c.

Although the problem of the prediction of earthquakes is still very far from its solution, yet a considerable light has already been thrown on the causes, the geographical and time relations of earthquakes, such that we can determine in many cases the probable intensity and direction of motion in a future shock at a given place, or the locality in a given earthquake zone, likely to be shaken by a great future earthquake, and in some special cases also the probable epoch of earthquake occurrence. On the other hand, it is always necessary to build houses and engineering structures able to resist earthquake shocks. As far as wooden houses are concerned, the question of the earthquake-proof building has to a large extent been solved, it being not difficult to construct the houses which can resist any shock however violent. Steel-brick and reinforced concrete constructions also furnish good systems of anti-seismic buildings. That even a very slight amount of precautions taken against earthquakes is sufficient to save considerable loss of life and property is well illustrated by the comparison of the seismic damage in Italian and Japanese cities. Thus, in the Italian earthquake of Dec. 28, 1908, the total number of the victims was a little over 100,000 of which about 75,000 relate to Messina and the suburbs and the remaining 25,000 relate to Reggio and other places in Calabria. The intensity of earthquake motion in Messina was equivalent to an acceleration of about 2,000 mm per sec. This is a little smaller than the seismic intensity in the city of Nagoya on the occasion of the great Mino-Owari earthquake (Japan) of 1891, where the maximum acceleration of motion was 2,600 mm per sec. The population of Nagoya in 1891 was 165,339 which was nearly equal to that of Messina and the vicinity, and of which only 190 were killed in the earthquake. Thus, even supposing the intensity of seismic motion in Messina to be equal to that in Nagoya, the number of the persons killed in the former city was about 430 times greater than that in the latter. That is to say, about 998 out of 1,000 of the number of the killed in the Messina Reggio-disaster must be regarded, when spoken in comparison to a Japanese city, as having fallen victims to seismologically bad construction of the houses.

Articles exhibited at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition

(A) Publications

The publications of the Imperial Earthquake Investigation Committee, first established in 1892, contain the results of the investigations by its Members on seismological, volcanological, and architectural subjects carried on for the purpose of increased knowledge of the phenomena of earthquakes and the means of mitigating their disastrous effects.

So far there have been published Nos. 1 to 64 of the *Hokoku*, in Japanese; Nos. 1 to 24, and No. 26, of the *Publications* in foreign languages; and Vols. I to III of the *Bulletin*.

(B) Seismological Instruments

Omori's Horizontal Pendulum Seismograph, with a magnification of 200, is used for the observation of slight and unfelt seismic movements, and also of pulsatory oscillations of the ground.

Omori's Horizontal Tremor Recorder, with a magnification of 100, is used for the observation of small local shocks. This instrument may also be employed in measuring the vibrations of railway bridge piers, the minute shakings of the ground due to artificial causes, etc.

Tamaru's Vertical Motion Seismograph, with a magnification of 11, records the vertical component of the earthquake motion.

Tanakadate's Strong Motion Seismograph records the horizontal and vertical components of the motion of the ground in a strong or destructive earthquake. The instrument is put in motion automatically and only in case of such a shock.

Imamura's Seismoscope is a mechanical starter, with sensibility adjustable.

Omori's Deflection and Vertical Vibration Recorder, with a magnification of 2, is used for measuring the deflection and vertical vibrations of railway bridge girders and trusses.

Drawings of the Choko's Seismoscope, invented in China in 132 A. D., and of the Ansei Seismometer invented in Yedo (Tokyo) in 1855 are shown on the wall.

(C) Photographs

The enlarged photographs on the wall show some of the effects of the following different earthquakes:—

Zenkoji, or Shinano (Japan), Earthquake of May 8, 1847.
Mino-Owari (Japan) Earthquake of Oct. 28, 1891.
Kangra (Punjab, India) Earthquake of April 4, 1905.
Kagi (Formosa) Earthquake of March 17, 1906.
San Erancisco Earthquake of April 18 1906.
Messina-Reggio Earthquake of Dec. 28, 1 08.
Omi (Japan) Earthquake of Aug. 14, 1909.

One of the photographs shows the new dome of the Tarumai volcano in Hokkaido, (1909).

(D) Seismograms

These are the seismographical records obtained in Tokyo of the severe Tokyo earthquake of 1894, and of the Kashgar (Turkestan), Kangra (India), San Francisco, Valparaiso, Monteleone (Calabria), and Messina-Reggio earthquakes. Records are shown also of the pulsatory oscillations of the ground and of the vibrations of a railway bridge pier.

(E) Geological Maps of Volcanoes

These are the geological maps of 27 volcanoes, stiuated in different parts of Japan, namely:

Myoko, Yoneyama, Kenashi, Oshima (Izu), Haruna, Kadoochi, Hakone, Atami, Izu Peninsula, Akagi, Arafune, Yatsugatake, Fuji, Ashitaka, Nikko, Takahara, Aso, Nasu, Niijima (Izu), Iwate, Iwaki, Chokai, Moriyoshi, Ontake (Kiso), Kurikoma, Komagatake, and Tarumai Volcanoes.

OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF THE IRON WORKS IN JAPAN

1. Iron works previous to the Restoration—The history of the iron works in Japan has its origin in the remote antiquity though any mechanical working in this branch of industry has been adopted since the restoration of the present regime. According to the history, Ishigori-tome-no-Mikoto was paid homage in 660 B.C. as the forefather of the blacksmiths. Subsequent to the reign of the Jimmu, the First Emperor and founder of the Empire (580 B.C.) there was hereditary functionary known as the Kajinobe who was interested in iron works, and which custom was preserved till the reign of Emperor Koken (750 A.D.) About 2000 years ago, Emperor Sujin presented iron bows, iron arrows and swords to the Kashima shrine, Hitachi located at a distance of 500 miles from the capital, while some 1900 years ago during the reign of Emperor Suinin, one thousand swords were made and presented to the Ishikami shrine, all these facts enable us to gauge the degree of the progress made in the iron works in ancient times. Since the Emperor Tenchi (663 A.D.) down to the reign of the Emperor Monmu, Japan has made striking improvements in civil institutions, and with the opening of communications with China together with the introduction of Buddhism, all sorts of crafts were introduced from China, and that pertaining to iron works made a considerable progress. In the Taiho-rei published in 701, the function of workers was established, which was charged with duties of making various kinds of arms. The Kajinobe who were hereditary iron-makers, numbering 210 households in all, were removed to the neighbourhood of the capital in order to cause them to make swords, and arrow-heads, and they were also under instruction to inscribe the names of makers upon swords placed in the market, so that swords, lances, and arms in general made by them since 1200 years ago up to the present bear names of makers so that we may at once ascertain the date of their making.

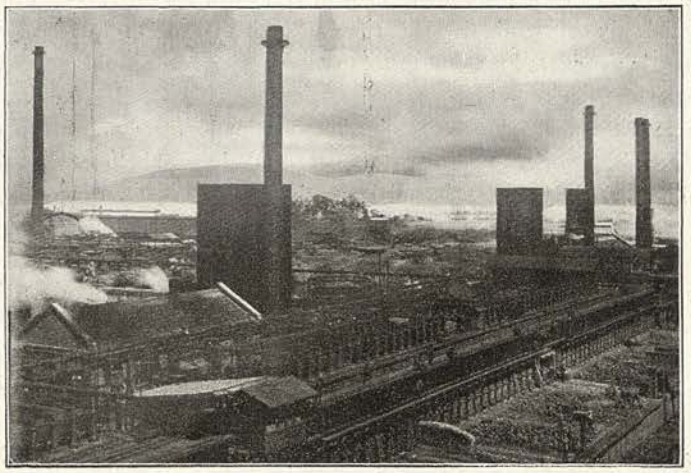
Swords—In 750 A.D. there appeared in the province of Yamato a sword smith known as Amakuni whose production became celebrated so that together with Kogarasu-maru, a sword made by Sanemori in the province of Hōki became a treasure of the Taira family which is one of the most renowned military names in Japan. The rival family, Minamoto, had as its treasure famous swords of Higekiri and Hijamaru, which were made in the year 980 A.D. The Art of making swords and arms attained a wonderful degree of elaborateness. During the reign of Emperor Ichijo (987-1012), there was a famous sword smith in Sanjo, Kyoto, whose name became well-known under the epithet "Sanjo Kokaji," while in Osafune, Bizen province, there appeared famous sword smiths such as Tomonari and Masatsune, who was known as Nagafune Kaji. In the course of time, these swords were sent to China, and a Chinese poet wrote a verse on the Japanese sword admiring its beauty and sharpness. Subsequent to these times the art of sword making has made a remarkable progress giving rise to such famous names as Mitsutada, Nagamitsu, Yoshimitsu, Rai Kuniyuki Yoshihiro, Masamune, Sadamune, Kanemitsu and scores of others among whom swords made by Masamune and Sadamune are highly prized as the work of rare merits.

Military Implements and Armaments—According to the tradition during the period of Jingū Kōgō (200-269) there was an armament made of iron, but the most authentic history has it that in the year 790, as many as 2000 iron helmets were made which was really the beginning of making armaments by means of iron. Like swords, these armaments beautifully and elaborately made, formed a household treasure which is handed down as an heirloom. Among these famous military garments we may mention the Ubugi of Yoshihira, (1160) and Tatenashi of Shingen (1530). Among the famous makers of these armaments we may mention such illustrious names as Munesuke and Muneyasu (1200) Takayoshi, Nobuiye and Nobuyasu. To this list we may add hundreds of other names who were well-known for making sundry parts of swords.

Guns and Rifles—During the so called warlike period (1330-1590) the manufacture of such implements as swords and military armaments made a striking improvement but such was not the case with guns. Samurais of Japan called rifles flying implements, and those who made use of these weapons were despised as cowards, so that their use was confined to samurai's of lower classes and naturally there was no progress perceptible in the art of making guns. It was in the year 1549 that the Portuguese introduced rifles into Japan and about in 1600 that Sanada Yukimura a

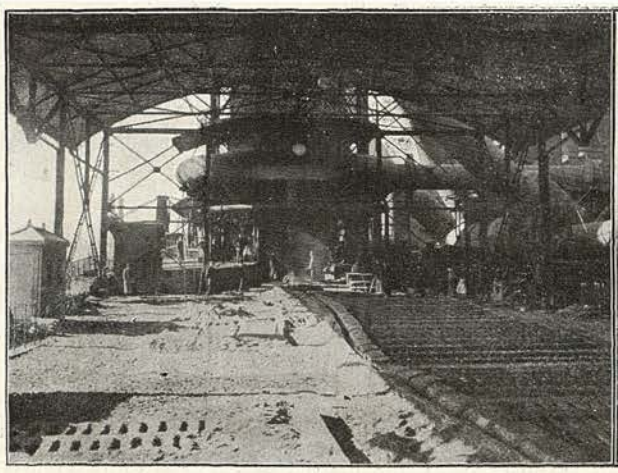
famous general invented a quick firing rifle, but the method of making is not handed down to us. Again in 1627 guns were imported from abroad. However, no progress was observable in the method of making. It was in 1859 that Takashima Shūhan, a samurai of Nagasaki studied military tactics from the Dutch and revealed the secrets to Egawa Tarozaemon, a proconsul of Nirayama. About 60 years ago, (about 10 years previous to Japan's entering into treaty with foreign powers) Egawa set up the reflecting furnaces in Narutaki, Idzu province, which formed an initiative to the iron works in Japan in the true sense of the term. All the methods adopted up to that time were a sort of combination of mining and the work of smith and evidently there was no iron work in reality. The method of utilizing water power was generally known from these times, and iron was cut off and holes were made which answered the purposes of guns. The factory was removed to Sekiguchi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo and after the Restoration it was converted to the present military arsenal such as we find in Tokyo at present.

Several years later than the setting up of the reflecting furnaces by Egawa at Idzu, and about seven years previous to Japan's formation of the treaty with America, that is, in 1852, the lord of Satsuma set up three reflecting furnaces and two smelteries in Isomura, Kagoshima where both arms and guns were built in large numbers. At this time the Tokugawa government began to establish iron works in various places which after the Restoration were developed into dockyards or arsenal or steel works.

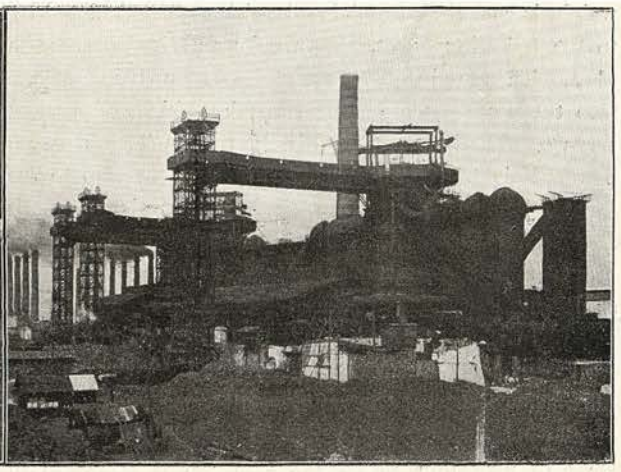


COKES FURNACE

2. Iron Works after the Restoration—In the year 1868 after the Restoration, the government perceiving the necessity of laying securely the foundation of military equipments and industry proposed to establish iron works



A PART OF IRON WORKS



SMELTING FURNACES (Nos. I, II, III)

THE IRON WORKS (YAWATA-MACHI, FUKUOKA)

In 1875, therefore, the government established smelters and refineries in Kamaishi Rikuchu, but unfortunately the attempt ended in failure, so that the work was abandoned in 1882 but it was considered imperative to be thoroughly equipped in these points before Japan could provide herself with the military supplies and developments of industry. Thus it came to pass that since 1889 the government proposed to cause the people to undertake these works and offered to give various encouragements, but seeing the failure in the past, none complied with the request of the government. Thereupon the government was left in a position to undertake it alone. In the session of the Imperial Diet for 1891 and 1892, the bill embodying necessary expenses for the establishment of iron works was introduced, but the members refused to give their consent on the ground that the investigation as to the material found in Japan and the experiment regarding iron works were imperfect thereupon the government appointed a committee on iron works so as to make a thorough investigation of the situation. The result of such investigation was quite favourable and suggestions were made to the government favouring the establishment. In 1893 in the 9th session of the Imperial

Diet, consent was given to the establishment of iron works so that the long looked for chance presented itself at last. In March 1896, the government organization regarding iron works was published at the same time a notification was given to the effect that iron works were to be established in the Yawatamachi, Chikuzen province and at once the government started to make purchase of land and engaged in surveying as well as in the creation of public engineering works. Experts were dispatched to foreign countries under instructions to make necessary investigations of the iron works in those countries. As a consequence of such investigation, plans for the building of iron factories were drawn up and iron as well as coal mines were purchased with a view to obtain low priced iron ores and coal and to get facilities in transportation while the Wakamatsu Harbour Construction Co. was subsidized to afford conveniences to the entrance and exit of ships. The inaugural engineering of the iron works continued till 1901, but March 5th the first smelter was lighted, for the government dopted such a policy as to commence work in those parts of iron works whose arrangements were completed. Thus the making of pig iron together with other work was started. In this way the iron works in Japan have come to be gradually systematized. In 1904, the Japan-Russian War necessitated the establishment of various factories from strategic considerations, but the output of the iron works did not exceed 90,000 tons of steel per year, whereas for the three years from 1902 to 1904, the average imports of steel not only reached 230,000 tons, valued at 20,000,000 *yen*, but there was presented every indication for the increase of the demand. These circumstances necessitated the enlargement of iron works so that arrangements are being made to increase the output by 180,000 tons, which was started in 1906 and will be completed sometimes this year, but the ever-increasing demand for steel in Japan makes it necessary that another enlargement should be made.

The works own also such mines as Sekikoku, Kamo, Sainei and Inritsu.

There are three smelters, two of which were installed from the beginning while the third was completed in March 1909 and the fire was lighted in October of the same year. It proved itself quite effective. The three smelters are just about the same in shape but the third smelter measures from the top of the furnace to the bottom 20 metres, the cover 3 meters, the width 6 meters while the capacity was 503 square meters. Compared with the other two smelters the third one is higher by 1 meter. The new smelter was built of the material obtained at home, while the fire proof bricks and iron needed for the works were of their own manufacture. The smelter in question has a smelting capacity of 150 tons per day so that all the three smelters combined has capacity to smelt 450 tons of iron.

The motive power used for the factory is about 40,000 H.P. both electric and steam power, by which the heavy weight is conveyed, the finished articles are packed and by which iron is cut off. The process of smelting is somewhat to the following effect. Both coke and iron ores are melted and put into the smelting furnace and are smelted by blast. Then the lower mouth of the furnace being open, molten iron is let run out upon the sand which is then received into the car. After passing through all kinds of processes, some are put into moulds and others are put into another furnace. The Bessemer steel is also made. The furnace over 20 feet in height, belching out fire like a volcano presents a grand sight. There are also provided furnaces to make strong steel plates. In making rails, long in shape, the large oblong shaped iron are applied to a roller a number of times before they are converted to rails.

Iron works make coke out of coal, while the method of utilizing by-products was extensively studied so that at present these by-products are valued at about 300,000 *yen*. There are as many as 100,000 workmen some of them are skilled in ascertaining whether the Bessemer steel is made or not by the color of the flame.

In 1896, the work was started, but owing to the imperfect equipment and to the want of skill on the part of workmen heavy losses were sustained by the company from year to year, but the authorities never being overcome by the difficulty pushed on the work and through the undivided attention paid to the management by Mr. Nakamura, the Head of the Works, the works was gradually systematized so that in ten years the equipment of the works reached the stage of perfection, and the workmen grew skilled in their occupations so that the output has come to be compared most favourably with that of foreign make.

Equipments of the works and outlines of products are as follows:

1) 2 Batteries of Coke Ovens, System Coppee.
2) 6 Batteries of Coke Ovens of a by-product System with complete by product arrangement.
3) 2 Coal washing plants with a capacity of 1800 tons per 24 hours.
4) 1 Fire brick making plant.
5) 1 Blast furnace slag brick making plant.
6) 3 Blast furnaces with 450 tons capacity altogether.
7) 1. Pig iron casting machine.
8) 1 Electric central with 3 dynamos @ 1,000 H.P.
9) 1 Battery of 11 Ore roasting Kilns.
10) 1 Mixer of 160 tons capacity and 3 large cupola furnaces.
11) 11 Basic Siemens Martin furnaces of 25 tons capacity, with gas producers, cranes and all other accessories.
12) 2 Acid Bessemer converters @ 10 tons.
13) 2 Stripper houses with 4 strippers.
14) 2 Cagging mills.

15) 1. Rail mill.
16) 1. Large bar mill.
17) 1. Middle bar mill.
18) 1. Plate mill.
19) 1. Sheet mill.
20) 2. Small rod mill.
21) 1. Wire rod mill.
22) 1. Tyre mill.
23) 1. Crucible steel plant.
24) 1. Crucible steel rod mill with reeling and draw bench arrangement.
25) 1. Crucible steel hammering shop.
26) 1. Shrapnel shell making plant.
27) 1. Wire drawing plant.
28) 1. Universal mill.
29) 1. Galvanized flat and corrugated sheet making plant.
30) 1. Bolts, nuts, spikes and rivets making plant.
31) 1. Large repair shop, 1 iron foundry, 1. smithy, 1. pattern shop and 1 boiler and bridge constructive shot.
32) 1. Roll turning shop.
33) 1. Boiler plant of 200 boilers in all.
34) 1. Hydraulic central with 5 pressure pumps.
35) 25 Locomotives, 650 waggons are running on the work's railways, which now reach 52 miles in all.
36) Loading and unloading arrangements on the harbour contain now 9 Brown Hoisting Portal cranes, one Cantiliver and 1 large hydraulic crane besides many small cranes.
37) 1. Colonies of the employees free house for 150 officers and 1500 workmen (from total 9,000).
38) 1. Hospital.

(All kinds of structural steels as for Buildings, Ships, Bridges etc, Light and Heavy Rails, Boiler Plates, Sheets, Galvanized Flat and Corrugated sheets, Shapes and Rods of every current sizes, Wires and Wire rods, Tyres, Axiles, Crucible Tool Steels, Universal Plates, Bolts, Nuts, Spikes, Rivets, Shrapnel Shells etc. etc.)

By way of reference, we herewith publish a table showing the relations between the demand and supply of stee since the Japan-Russian War.

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Domestic products	37,670 tons	52,554 tons	49,603 tons	64,487 tons	79,371 tons
Sales	37,868 „	51,800 „	48,849 „	63,733 „	78,517 „
Amount of value	428,909 *yen*	2,599,768 *yen*	2,491,299 *yen*	3,250,383 *yen*	4,009,467 *yen*
Imported value	34,927,639 „	41,387,239 „	35,672,369 „	42,947,109 „	37,247,061 „

Again in order to show the demand for iron per year we publish herewith the table showing imports, outputs and principal iron mines in Japan.

Imports		Output	
1878-1878 A.D.	Average per year 9,000 tons		
1886...	...about 56,600 tons	1880...	...about 5,000 tons
1887...	... „ 67,400 „	1887...	... „ 13,000 „
1888...	... „ 113,500 „	1888...	... „ 16,260 „
1889...	... „ 85,300 „	1889...	... „ 21,000 „
1895...	... „ 101,060 „	1903...	... „ 33,394 „
1899...	... „ 103 700 „	1904...	... „ 37,672 „
1903...	... „ 144,500 „	1905...	... „ 52,555 „
1904...	... „ 367,000 „	1906...	... „ 49,681 „
1905...	... „ 189,600 „	1907...	... „ 51,302 „
1906...	... „ 287,050 „	1908...	... „ 44,835 „
1907...	... „ 325,250 „		

Putting together those facts it will be observed that the demand for iron in Japan ranges between 600,000 tons and 700,000 tons per year, against which the output from the Wakamatsu Iron Works do not exceed 150,000 tons. This fact shows that there is an ample room for the further development of this industry.

	About		
Sennin Mine, Iwate Prefecture	...8,000 tons	Hitokobe Mine, Iwate Prefecture ...	...5,000 tons
Kamaishi „ „ „	...8,000 „	Mine Mine, Yamaguchi „	...5,000 „

The above table shows principal iron mines whose production per year is over 5,000 tons.

Let us go a step further to give descriptions concerning dockyards and iron works which are great consumers of iron. The Yokosuka Naval Station which was built by the Tokugawa Government through the plan of a Frenchman

is now one of the most celebrated naval dockyards in the East. The Kure naval station has a dockyard and is engaged in making plate armours and naval guns while the naval stations of Saseho are also engaged in making naval weapons. The Osaka military arsenal makes cannons, while that in Tokyo is employed in making rifles. Several years ago the Muroran Steel Work in the Hokkaido, was built which is the greatest institution in Hokkaido in which the English have invested capital. In Nagasaki we have the Mitsubishi Dock Yard which was origina ly built by the Tokugawa Government and is owned at present by the Iwasakis. There is the steel work connected with that dockyard and in the busiest season, it is computed, that the number of workmen reached over 10,000 The Kawasaki Dock Yard formally owned by Mr. Kawasaki is in Kobe. We may also mention in this connection the Kobe Steel Works. In Osaka we have the Sumitomo Steel Works, and the Osaka Iron Works owned by Mr. Hunter, an Englishman. In Yokohama there is the Yokohama Dock Yard Co., in Uraga, the Uraga Dock Yard Co., in Hakodate, the Hakodate Dock Yard Co., in Tokyo, the Shibaura Engineering Works owned by the Mitsui's and the Ishikawajima Dock Yard. Besides these there are various companies under private management, engaged in making iron wares and ships, but the Yawata Iron works is the only one which undertakes iron works solely.

3. The Present Condition of the Yawata Iron Works.—The establishment of the Yawata Iron Works which required expenses amounting about to 39,000,000 *yen* comes under our consideration The building covers an area of 393,813 *tsubo* and the area of factory premises is 238,963 *tsubo*. It is situated within 12 nautical miles from Shimonoseki and Moji. There are four reservoirs with two water works drawing water from the Ongagawa and Itabitsugawa. In order to obtain the material for coke, the works has coal fields contiguous with Takao, Ikisu and Uruno Coal Mines.

LIST OF EXHIBITS

for

The Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, 1910

Exhibitor :—The Imperial Steel Works, Japan.

Articles :—(a) Samples of Finished Steel (No. 1 Set) :—

Description	Pieces
Angles, equal-sided	14
Angles, unequal-sided	12
Joists	8
Channels	8
Z-bars	5
Tees	7
Bulb Angles	9
Rounds	30
Squares	30
Bulb Tees	2
Bulb Plates	1
Wires	5
Corrugated Sheets	1
Plates and Sheet, Plain	7
Bolts, for rail	5
Spikes, for rail	6
Rails and Fish Plates	8
Flats	20
Tires	3
Wheels	2
Test Pieces	Several

(b) Samples of Raw Materials and By-product (No. 2 Set) :—

Description	Pieces of Production.
Iron Ores:	
Limonite	Ofuku, Nagato, Japan.
„	Inritsu, Korea.
Hematite	Angaku, „
Hematite	Akatani, Yechigo, Japan.
Manganetite	Tayeh, China.
„	Kamaishi, Rikuchu, Japan.
Manganese Ore	Kagamiyama, Bungo, Japan.
Pig Iron No. 1	Imperial Steel Works, Japan.
„ No. 2	„ „ „ „
Lime Stone	Tsunemi, Buzen, Japan.
Dolomite	„ „ „
Quartzite	Usuki, Bungo, Japan.
Coke	Imperial Steel Works, Japan. (Coal, it is made from Takashima, Hizen, Japan).
Coke	Imperial Steel Works, Japan. (Mixed Coal, it is made from Uruno and Miike, Japan).
Coal	Takao Colliery, Japan.
„	Uruno Colliery, Japan.
Fire Bricks (Dinas)	Imperial Steel Works, Japan.
„ „ (Alabaster)	„ „ „ „
„ „ (Chrome)	„ „ „ „
„ „ (Schamotte)	„ „ „ „
Slag Bricks	„ „ „ „
Coal Tar Pitch	„ „ „ „
Coal Tar Oil, light	„ „ „ „
Coal Tar Oil, medium	„ „ „ „
Coal Tar Oil, heavy	„ „ „ „
Naphthaline	„ „ „ „
Sulphate of Ammonia	„ „ „ „
Slag Wool	„ „ „ „

Remarks :—Takao and Uruno Collieries belong to the Imperial Steel Works, Japan.

Site of the Works :—Yawatamachi, Fukuoka Prefecture.

Annual Production, Under the Existing Condition

1.	Pig Iron	160,000
2.	Cokes	200,000
3.	Fire Bricks	20,000
4.	Bessemer Steel Ingots	120,000
5.	Open Hearth Steel Ingots	150,000
6.	Crucible Steel...	1,500
7.	Finished Steel:—	
1.	Crucible Steel Plant.	
2.	Blooming Mill Plants.	
10.	Rolling Mill Plants for Shapes.	
3.	Rolling Mill Plants for Sheets and Plates.	
1.	Wire Mill Plant.	
1.	Bolts, Nuts, Spikes and Rivets Making Plant.	
1.	Tire Mill Plant.	
1.	Shrapnel Shell Making Plant	
1.	Boiler Plant Consisting of 200 boilers.	
1.	Galvanized Flat and Corrugated Sheet Making Plant.	
1.	Machine Shop, including Smithy, Iron Foundry, Pattern Shop.	
	Boiler Shop and Iron Construction shop.	
1.	Mechanical and Chemical Laboratory.	
	Electric Motors	10,000 Hp.
	Steam Engine in actual use ...	10,000 ,,
	Lines of Railway in the Works...	50 miles
	Number of Workmen...	10,000

Remarks:—

As to the sources of Raw Materials, iron ores are obtained from China, Korea and at home.

Fuel is supplied mainly by their own collieries that lie within easy reach by rail, and partly by some other coal mines in short distances.

As regards the construction materials for the blast furnaces, they can now entirely be made at home.

Samples in No. 1 Set are aimed to show the principal products of the Works; and those in No. 2 Set, raw materials and By-products.

THE HOME ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

As elsewhere stated the history of Japan is an account of the development of power of the Takamagahara tribe. The Emperor Jimmu who made his appearance in the western corner of Japan about three thousand years ago, and who after uniting the heterogenous elements (patriarchs) laid the seat of Government in Yamato and exerted beneficial influence among the inhabitants at large was the sovereign of the Takamagahara tribe. The eastern expedition of the Emperor was none else than the subjugation of barbarous alien tribes, which resulted in the spread of the influence and power of that race. Preceding the expedition of Jimmu, there were found people of that race dwelling in central parts of Japan, but they were weak and unable to dominate over various other tribes. When the Emperor Jimmu marched towards the east, his kinsmen were delighted to welcome their lord and master under whom they found unity among themselves. These two divisions of the Takamagahara race, both old and new, were united to built up the Empire of Japan on a solid basis. Administration of the country was therefore executed according to the tribal or patriarchal system. The official positions were made hereditary by the ruler for the purpose of augmenting the influence of his own tribe. In the course of time, various distinct families grew up, and each family or congregation of families came to have its own chief with the Emperor at the head of all. The Emperor was, so to speak, the lord of lords, and has ever formed the centre of the aspirations of the people. Subsequent to the Emperor Jimmu's reign the tribal system was maintained for more than 1300 years as the very fundamental policy of the country. But with the growth of the influence of different families, there arose various evils and abuses connected therewith, which state of affairs necessitated the reforms of the Taikwa period (645 A.D.). Even such radical improvements however did not remedy all the troubles at once, as the influence of military families now took the place of that of the tribe. Thus the tribal was transformed into the feudal system. Notwithstanding all these changes in form, the people kept up on geneological traditions conducting themselves under the command of family chiefs. Those belonging to the same family rendered homage to their common ancestor. The custom of combining the national fête and administration was firmly fixed among the Japanese at large. The beautiful custom of rendering mutual assistance among the members of the same family or congregation of families coming under the same category,

contributes to harmony and friendship among villages and other members of society. Thus it was that the custom of self-government was gradually nurtured among the people. The relations between the ruler and the ruled were harmonious while the national characteristics were gradually developed and local administration too was based upon this custom. In villages and towns, there are tutelary shrines to which the villagers one and all render periodical services, which may be regarded as the remnant of the tribal system. At the accession of the Emperor Jimmu, such local functionaries as the *Kunimiya-tsuko* (Governors) of eight provinces as Yamato and Katsuragi and the Agata-nushi (local governors) of Tsushima were placed in charge of local administrations. Such names as *Kunimiya-tsuko* and *Agata-nushi* were simply chief officials of the local administration. With the Imperial influence predominating these administrative distinctions underwent various changes, the number being gradually increased. In 570 A.D. there were as many as 144 provinces (or kuni) in Japan while these provinces were divided into prefectures (or ken), and again, the prefectures were divided into villages (mura). The chief of the provincial administration was called the *Kuniniya-tsuko*, the chief of a prefecture the *Agata-nushi* and that of a village, the *Mura-osa*. These offices were generally hereditary and gave birth to a system which was practically a feudal government. The reforms of the Taikwa abolished official heredity, and even the offices of the local government were filled by men of ability. The local administration was divided into provinces, counties, and villages, to each of which was appointed chiefs. The entire country was divided into 58 provinces and 3 islands, which was again changed into 66 provinces and 2 islands. Since then, for the space of more than a thousand years up to the time of the Restoration, these administrative distinctions were practically kept up, but the tribal or family system was so deeply rooted that in various local districts there remained influential families. Not long after the reforms of the Taikwa the administrative divisions then introduced came to be mere district names with no political significance whatsoever. Titles such as the chiefs of local administration were made simply the standard by which the treatment of bearers was regulated in the court so that the function became simply an empty name, having no practical authority. Such tendency was aggravated by the system of *Sōen* (Vide the Kamakura Period under the heading of the History of the Japanese Civilization).

SHIRAKAWA GAKUO
The famous statesman of the Tokugawa Government.

According to the so-called *Sōen* system, the land cultivated and exploited was allowed as a hereditary possession of private individuals. This system came into vogue in the 10th and about the 12th century; its sphere has been gradually extended so that the posseser of the *Sōen* grew in influence and even provincial governors and heads of counties were unable to have control over them. Various attempts have been made to remedy these evils so that in some cases the new establishment of the *Sōen* was strictly forbidden but with no avail. When Minamoto-no-Yoritomo established the Bakufu Government in 1192 A.D., he appointed military governors or *Shugo* in various provinces, or civil officers in various *Sōen*, reserving to himself the title of the *Sōtsuihoshi* or generalissimo, appointing local administrators equipped with the full authority to discharge certain duties. The feudal government based upon the patriarchate system was adopted. Since then the power of various lords became stronger than ever so that the foundation of the feudal government was laid on a secure basis. The most influential of these feudal lords grasped the actual authority, the Ashikaga Bakufu and the Tokugawa Bakufu being the examples of the kind. In this way local administration in Japan was originally based upon an imperfect system so that the order of the central government was not always executed. It happened sometimes that the lords from other provinces were appointed governors of different local districts, but in

those days among the people the spirit of self-government was in existence based upon the patriarchate system and they still retained the beautiful habit of union among them and the relations between the ruler and the ruled remained smooth and harmonious. The reader of Japanese history will find that there are a fewer traces of struggles between the ruler and the ruled than are seen in the history of other nations. Such being the case, the method of self-government among the people made striking development previous to the Restoration. When the Tokugawa family opened the Bakufu Government in Yedo, the whole attention was directed towards the local administration. As many as three hundred lords owned the entire country among themselves, and attended to the administration of their own dominions, as a result of which the former division of provinces and counties became a mere matter of geographical names. The administrative districts were limited by the domains of these lords, while the land under the direct control of the Bakufu Government was governed by such a functionary as the Shoshidai in Kyoto, the Jōdai, the Jōban, and the Kaban in Nijo, Osaka and Suruga and Machibugyo in such districts as Kyoto, Osaka, Suruga, Nara, and Fushimi. In other districts under the direct control of the Tokugawa Bakufu, a governor or Daikan was appointed for the purpose of discharging administrative duties. In towns there was Machidoshiyori, or alderman, in villages the Shoya (or mayor) and the Nanushi were appointed all of whom undertook to discharge local administration. These functionaries, as the Bugyo, Kaban, Jōban, and Daikan, were purely Bakufu officials and were appointed by the Bakufu Government, but Shōya, Nanushi, and Machidoshiyori were in a sense to be regarded as the representatives of the people so that they were not officials pure and simple, and except in cases where special privileges were conferred on them they were not regarded as Samurai. In the estates owned by lords, there were appointed Nanushi or Shōya in towns and villages, the organization of which did not materially differ from that of the administration of domains directly under the Tokugawa family. These local divisions were prototypes of the present cities and villages while Nanushi and Shoya were those of present mayor and heads of villages. The Bakufu Government had a functionary called the Shaji-Bugyo who attended to the administrative affairs pertaining to the matters of shrines and temples. There was another functionary known as the Fushin-Bugyo who attended to affairs connected with public engineering works. The office called Kōrikata in the dominions of lords had the control of administration of towns and villages, while affairs regarding religion and public works were under various other functionaries. The Tokugawa Government enjoyed peace for about 300 years so that the lords directed their main efforts toward the proper administration of the estates under their control. Should these lords fail in their administrative duties they were subjected to punishment and in extreme cases their estates were cut down or altogether confiscated. Under these circumstances various lords of the country patronized their people by humane administration so as to bring forth much successful results in local governments. In this connection we may mention such names as Tokugawa Mitsukuni, Matsudaira Sadanobu, and Maida Sho-un (1692 A.D.) who occupied important positions ranking next to the Shogun and yet made journeys throughout the domains incognito so as to ascertain the sufferings of the people and to rectify mistakes committed by officials or to make up for their shortcomings. From these instances we may imagine what great pains were taken by the authorities concerning the proper government of the people. Various lords vied with one another to make appointments of able men for the purpose of the improvement of local administration. As defects common to the feudal period it was a record breaking event to employ the services of men outside one's own clan by offering munificient remuneration, but Lord Uyesugi employed the service of Hosoi Heishu for the purpose of improving the administration of this clan.

NINOMIYA SONTOKU
A famous economist in Japan of old days.

Ninomiya Kinjiro is another instance of the kind. He was a farmer in occupation, but he adjusted and improved the clan government of lord Okubo and was successful in introducing self-government to Sakura-machi, Yashū, the estate owned by the Utsu family. In fact it was he who planned the system of a credit guild at that time. He harmonized in his policy the economic principles and moral precepts of his own, basing his system upon honesty, diligence, contentment and humility, above all upon the principle of self-help, so that his administration has proved exceedingly effective, at the same time economically exploiting local districts and improving the moral condition of the people. In fact his system gave a brilliant example of the self-government of the people. When the Meiji Government was established in 1868, the triple system of Fu, Prefecture and Clan was adopted. The land which had belonged to the direct control of the Bakufu was converted to that of the Imperial court under the title of Fu and Prefectures while estates of various lords were as of old left to their control, these lords being called clan governors. In the 4th year of Meiji, that is, in 1871, the clan system was abolished, the whole country divided into Dō, Fu, and Prefectures, so that there were brought into existence 3 Fu and 72 Prefectures. Since then by frequent combinations and divisions the present system of 1 *Do*, 3 *Fu*, and 43 Prefectures was adopted. In Formosa and Saghalien there are appointed the Governor-Generals and Chiefs of the Civil Administration. The old names of provinces and counties remained as mere local names. In 1871, the great change was introduced in the administration by abolishing *Han* (clan) and establishing prefectures whereby the feudal system was radically destroyed. The lords of the clan who had been the chief executive officers in their dominions were replaced by the new prefectural governors, while over counties, towns and villages respective chiefs were appointed who discharged similar duties as those of the ancient Daikan, Shōya, and Nanushi. Naturally their duties in some respects differ from those of the feudal period in that the hereditary system was abolished and in place of the despotic government self-government was introduced. Thus in 1880, city and village assemblies were organized which took part in the administration of towns and villages. In distant islands, chiefs of insular governments were appointed, and in such places as Okinawa and the Hokkaido special systems were adopted. In 1888 when Prince Yamagata (then Count) was Home Minister, a system of thorough remodelled local self-government was introduced. The system took its form from the western countries, but in its essence it had been in existence in our country for several thousand years past. As said before the tribal system was converted into feudalism when this system was adopted in consolidated towns and villages, so that the subjects of the self-government were not at all affected by these forms. The spirit of harmony that existed among local people helping one and other from immemorable times was brought into activity by the new local self-government system and bears rich fruits at present. Just as Japan was transformed from despotic to constitutional government, so the bureaucratic local government was made into that of self-rule. It is needless to state that such facts should be written in bold letters in the political history of Japan since they form great steps in the civilization and advancement of the people. As said before the Japanese people were brought into this state of things through the spirits of self-government that has been growing since the establishment of the country. In giving the general outlines of the system in existence at present we may mention that besides 3 *fu* and 43 prefectures, there are Saghalien, and Hokkaido which are left under the direction and control of the Minister of Home Affairs. These two have their chiefs, while in Fu and Prefectures, governors are appointed who execute the orders of the central government in their districts, and act as vehicles for transmitting the real condition of the local people to the central government. The office of the Metropolitan Police has its chief who takes charge of all affairs connected with police and fire brigades in Tokyo. Under the control of the Department of Home Affairs there are six bureaux such as Public Engineering, Sanitation, Temples and Shrines, Religion and Police which under the direction of the Minister of Home Affairs discharge different functions assigned to them. There are also such offices as the Sanitary Laboratory, the Central Sanitary Society, the Epidemics Investigation Office, the Committee of the Street Improvement of Tokyo, the Society for the Preservation of Old Temples and Shrines and the Committe on Harbour Improvement, which investigate all the matters brought under their control. In local governments such bureau as that of Home Affairs and Police are provided to look after the local administration. In Fu and Prefectures there are Fu and Prefectural Assemblies respectively while such minor bodies as counties, cities, towns,

and villages have their own assemblies. The members of these are publicly chosen from among the the people and discuss estimates concerning administrative expenses in those districts.

Let us now turn our attention to the efforts made by the Government towards the local administration since the Restoration, and it will be observed that ten years subsequent to the Restoration may be regarded as the period of adjustment of the internal administration of the Meiji Government. Ōkubo Toshimitsu, the most powerful statesman of the time, was appointed the Minister of Home Affairs, and ably discharged functions connected with local administration. In 1885, when the Cabinet was organized, successive Cabinets paid attention to the local administration introducing numerous improvements. The people on their part made the best use of the privilege given them, so that the results of the local administration have been quite satisfactory. The authorities have encouraged them more than ever to make efforts towards the perfection of the civic bodies. The organization of the civic bodies in Japan together with the promulgation of the Constitution may be regarded as two important events in the political history of the Meiji period. It was in the year 1883 when Prince Ito (then Count and Councillor) returned from Europe where he had been sent to make investigations regarding the Constitution, and a new office was created in the Court for the purpose of compiling the constitution, Prince Ito being appointed its chief and again in 1885, when the Cabinet was organized, the Bureau of Legislation was created in connection with the Cabinet, where all the affairs connected with the constitution were investigated. As soon as the investigation of the constitution was started, there was every necessity to make a thorough examination of the question relating to local self-government, so that in 1887, the committe for constituting the local system was appointed, of which Yamagata Aritomo, then the Minister of Home Affairs, became the Chairman. The system was chiefly modelled after that of Prussia and in February 1888, the law relating to the civic bodies was published which was followed by the promulgation of the Constitution the next year. Thus it was that in 1890, the Imperial Diet was opened. Then opened the era, for the first time in the history of the Meiji period, of struggle between the political parties and the Government, but while this struggle was going on between the Government and the political parties, the system of self-government was being deeply rooted in various districts before we became aware of the fact, thus laying the great and solid foundation of the Empire irrespective of political changes. (For particulars concerning the Home Administration of Japan, see the publication of the Department of Home Affairs).

EXHIBITS OF THE HOME DEPARTMENT

MODEL OF THE MAIN EDIFICES OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURE OF THE TŌDAIJI-TEMPLE

The Tōdaiji Temple popularly known as the Daibutsu (The Great Buddha) of Nara is situated in the eastern suburb of the city of Nara. It was built by the desire of the Emperor Shōmu who intended the temple containing the great image of Vairochana Buddha to be the central Buddhist establishment in the Empire. The work was first begun in Shigasaki in the province of Ōmi in the year 743 and transferred two years later to its actual site. The statue underwent recasting eight times and took three years before final completion. The whole edifice was finished in 752. The Daibutsuden or the Hall of the great Buddha then stood 156 feet high, and measured 290 ft. by 170 ft. It was surrounded on four sides with running corridors each with a gate-way. At the main entrance on both sides of the pathway are seven-storied pagodas; the eastern pagoda was 230 ft. and 10 inches high and the western, 236 ft. and 9 inches. They were surrounded by a bronze spire 88 ft. 2 inches high. An imposing gate-way, the Nandaimon which commanded the southern approach was double-storied and measured 61 ft. by 24 ft. The colossal Buddha itself is 53 ft. 6 inches, the halo on which is placed more than 500 Buddhisattvas is 114 ft. high and 96 ft. wide. The image suffered once in the earthquake of 851 when the head was torn and thrown down. During the civil war of 1180 the whole edifice was razed to the ground and was rebuilt through the effort of Shinjobo-chogen under the patronage of the Shōgun Minamoto Yoritomo. By this restoration, however, the architectural style was changed from the original style to that of the Sung Dynasty of China, then much in vogue. This again was burnt down in the war of 1569 when the head of the Buddha also fell down. The head was subsequently repaired by the well known artist Yamada-Doan but the edifice was not restored and the Buddha stood uncovered one hundred and forty years until Kokeishonin rebuilt the present temple in 1708, reducing the original proportions. In modern times the building was left to decay and it was deemed necessary to institute complete repairs in 1901 the government bearing the main part of the expense under the act providing for special protection of the national monuments. The original building of the Daibutsu Hall was the largest wooden

building in the world, and the Buddha is likewise the largest cast bronze statute in the world. But it must be known that their greatness lies not only in their size but in the true artistic excellence of their execution.

(1) Contracted views of rural villages of Japan. General conditions of our rural villages regarded from self governing point of view.

(2) Pictures of the revering of husbandry and other old ceremonies performed in the Imperial Court or Shrines.

1. The ceremony of revering husbandry which makes a part of Daijo, a ceremony executed in continuation of the coronation.
2. The ceremony concerning the rice-planting, still performed in the Kasuga Shrine, Nara.
3. Bugaku (dancing and music of an ancient style) which has been exercised from old times in the Itsukushima shrine, Miyajima.

(3) A picture reproduced from an old drawing of the Yokuon-en, (favor garden) founded and maintained by Matsudaira-Sadanobu, celebrated premier in the Kwansei era, and various photographs connected with himself. Resigning his post after a long and valuable service, Lord Matsudaira fixed his abode at Tsukiji, Yedo (Tokio) and there he founded a fine garden which was frequently open to the people. Deeply impressed by the Shogun's benevolence, who gave him the piece of land, he named the garden "Yokuon-en." The Lord applied himself exclusively to the design of this garden to make it beautiful and tasteful with expenses as small as possible. The photographs show his remains and various works left by him to future generations.

(4) Picture and Photographs regarding the deeds and thoughts of Mayeda Tsunanori. Lord Mayeda, known as the wise feudal lord and governor of the largest dominion in the former half of the Tokugawa Shogunate period, spared no efforts to encourage arts and learning as well as in promoting the welfare of his people.

(5) Illustrated publications relative to the interior administration of Japan. "The Rural life of Japan," one of the three, is prepared not to explain the real state of rural life only, but to reveal the essential spirit in the development of our rural communities and also to show how authorities and leaders have influenced the common people by their deeds as well as virtue. The other two documents denote the history and present state of relief works and charitable enterprises of our country.

(6) "Sokutai" (a ceremonial dress).

The use of "Sokutai" as the court dress for Government officials has been extinct for several decades, but in shrines it is still worn by their chief personages on the occasion of special ceremonies.

(7) "Ikutoku Garden" founded by Mayeda Tsunanori.

The present site of the Tokyo Imperial University was formerly a part of the famous Lord Mayeda Tsunanori's mansion, where he founded a garden called "Ikutoku-en."

Being reproduced from an old drawing, the picture vividly illustrates some phases of the feudal ages. It might be interesting to note that the "Ikutoku-en" which literally means "the garden of virtue cultivation" was later, at the dawn of the present era, transferred to the Imperial Government for the site of the highest educational institution of our country.

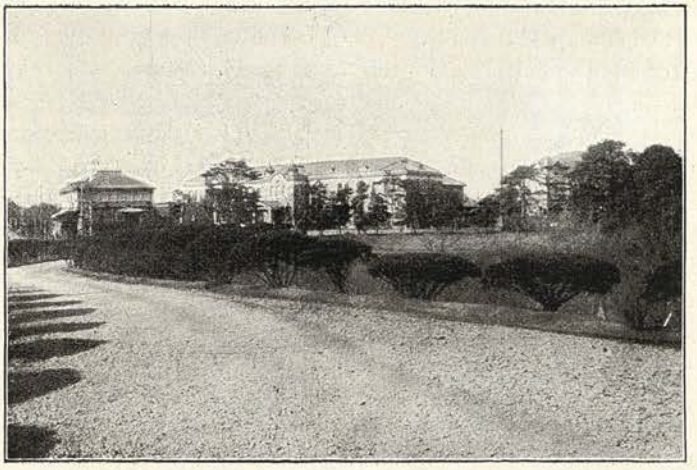
LIST OF EXHIBITS

of the

Institute for Research of Infectious Diseases, Department of Interior, Imperial Government of Japan

1. Model of Institute.
2. Specimens of toxins and venoms.
3. Specimens of sera.
4. Specimens of vaccines.
5. Pathological specimens.
6. Model of a rabbit showing the inoculation of hydrophobic virus.
7. Model of a rabbit showing the extraction of the hydrophobic spinal cord.
8. Virus and vaccine of hydrophobia.
9. Calf lymph and vaccinating utensils.
10. Umeno's vaccinating apparatus for calf.
11. Models of the vaccinated calf berry.
12. Poisonous snakes of Japan.
13. Aetiological specimens of the "floating fever."
14. Japanese rats and their enemies.
15. Japanese blood sucking insects and ticks.
16. Table showing the annual production of the biological preparations from the institute.
17. Map showing the distribution of the graduates from the Institute throughout the empire.
18. Table showing the effect of the diphtheria anti-toxin.
19. Table showing the effect of the calf lymph.
20. Photographs of the Institute.
21. Description of the Institute.

1. This model of the Institute is a $^1/_{150}$ diminution of the real establishment. The chief buildings are :—The first and the second main building, lecture hall, plague laboratory, administration building and hospital, besides the serum laboratory, with the adjacent horse stable and the lymph form with its calf stables. A group of buildings standing to the back of the second main building consists of the culture media preparation room, the animal house, the refrigerator, the sterilizing room, the engine room and the photographer's room.



INSTITUTE FOR THE RESEARCH OF INFECTIVE DISEASES

2. Toxins prepared from the various pathogenic micro-organisms are used for the preparation of their respective immunizing materials. Chief of them are :—Of diphtheria, tetanus, typhus dysentery, plague, cholera and tuberculosis. Snake venom is also exhibited in this column.

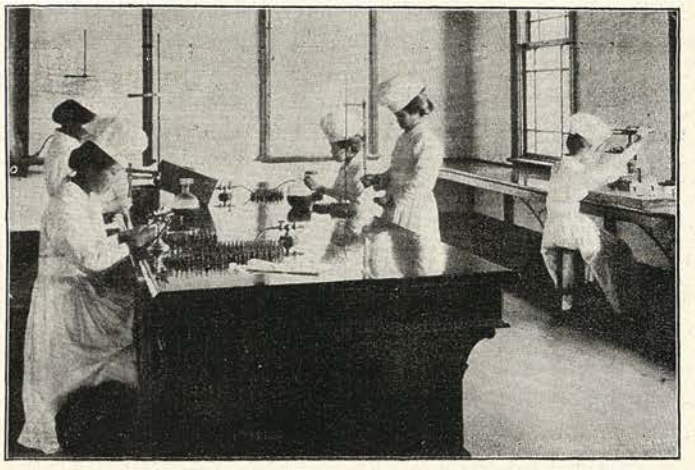
3. Sera prepared from the blood of horses or cattle having been previously immunized with the biological toxins in order to give facilites to the cure and prevention of diseases. The exhibit consists of the anti-diphtheria serum, anti-tetanus serum, anti-dysentery serum, anti-typhus serum, anti-plague serum, anti-cholera serum, anti-streptococcus serum, anti-"habu" venom serum, which the Institute is preparing for distribution at present.

4. Vaccines prepared from their respective pathogenic micro-organisms for the preventive purpose. Chief of them are :—Typhus, dysentery, cholera, plague. Besides these, tuberculin, erysipelous curing fluid, typhus diagnosing fluid prepared from the pathogenic bacteria in order to bring about the cure and establish the diagnosis of the diseases are exhibited in this column.

5. Anti-rabic materials consisting of street virus, fixed virus, and the spinal cord of rabbits inoculated with the hydrophobic virus, the inoculation material at the various stages of dryness and their emulsions. These are the ones which are inoculated into the human body to prevent the onset of the disease.

6 and 7. These two models of rabbits are intended to show our improved original technique of inoculation of the virus and the extraction of the spinal cord, as followed by the Institute for a number of years. This method is recommendable for the sake of simplicity.

8. The specimens of the poisonous snakes of Japan consist of "Ma-mu-shi" (viper) and "Ha-bu." The former has a wide distribution throughout the country, while the latter is restricted only to the southern group of islands called Amamioshima and Loochoo islands. The skull with the fangs of the "habu" snake may produce a vivid scene of the desperate agony of the poor victims. The Institute has succeeded in obtaining an efficient curing serum for habu poisoning after years of laborious study. The serum has a wide circulation in the infested region with satisfactory results.



BOTTLING SERA

9. The specimens of house rats have been exhibited in view of rats vs-plague while the accompanying specimens of the enemies of rats,—e.g. weasels, martens and owls are intended to show the radical importance in the destruction of house rats by the use of their natural enemies, before a complete subsidence of plague can be attained.

10. Specimens of blood sucking insects have been selected and arranged especially in respect to the important rôle they play in the propagation of infectious diseases. Chief of the Japanese blood sucking insects being :—Gnats in malaria; fleas in plague; Tabanus and Stomoxis, parasitic in cattle and horses; cattle ticks in piroplasmosis in domestic animals.

11. Pathological specimens are intended to show the micro-scopic changes in the infected organs of man and animals. The exhibit consists of the infected regions of tuberculosis, plague, leprosy, rat-leprosy, typhus, dysentery, cholera, syphilis and small pox. They are sealed in the receptacles prepared after our original devices.

12. Specimens of the "floating fever," one of our local epidemic diseases, show the result of a series of investigation carried out in the Institute. They consist of some models, "tsu-tsu-ga-mushi" (a mite) and field mouse. The models have been prepared to explain the pathology of the disease; the mite (tsutsugamushi) is the agent which brings about the disease in man, and the field mouse is the natural host of the mite.

13. The calf lymph is the preparation of the lymph farm. It is a pure animal lymph being prepared after the method of "from-calf-to-calf" system. One tube contains a sufficient dose for five persons. Lancet and other necessary utensils for inoculation are attached to the exhibition.

14. Models of the calf berry inoculated with calf lymph show the improved method of inoculation and collection of the calf lymph as well as the state of pustulation. This is estimated to be the best method by which the calf lymph may go through the body of a calf for a long period of time without losing its power and at the same time in reaping the full amount of it. This method is the invention of the Institute after long experience.

15. Umeno's apparatus for the calf inoculation devised by the Institute. They consist of an inoculating knife, collector etc., and constitute a neccessary means for simplicity and security in the preparation of the pure animal lymph together with our improved method of inoculation

16, 17, 18 and 19. The first statistical table shows the production of our biological preparation,—i.e. vaccines sera and others. The map presents how widely the fully equipped graduates from the Institute, both physicians and veterinarians, are distributed all over the country carrying out the work of preventive, medicine, and public health of the empire. The second statistical table shows the relation between the diphtheria mortability and the production of the anti-diphtheria serum of the Institute since 1891. The third table shows the numerical relation between the prevalence of small pox and the production of the calf lymyh of the Institute.

20. Photographs present the exterior and interior views of the chief buildings in order to show their equipments and arrangements.

21. The description has been prepared to explain the history, present state, organization and work of the Institute which might serve as the supplement to the material display of the Institute for Research of Infectious Diseases.

THE OUTLINES OF THE CONSOLIDATION OF NATIONAL LOAN BONDS OF JAPAN

The amount of public bonds raised by Japan in connection with the Japan-Russian war to defray military expenses was 783,468,675 *yen* domestic loans, and 800,566,000 *yen* foreign loans, making a total of 1,584,034,675 *yen*; when these figures are added to the amount of loans raised by Japan previous to the war which figure was at 537,313,103 *yen* (at the end of the year 1906), it will be seen that the Japanese were made to bear such a huge debt as 2,121,347,778 *yen*. As soon as peace was restored, the first step to be taken in connection with the post-bellom financial adjustment was to make the settlement of the public bonds. Let us go a step farther in explaining the situation connected with loans.

Public Loans Previous to the Japan-China War:—Finances of Japan previous to the Japan-China war were still in crude forms. The loans were then raised for the purpose of laying down the foundation of the finances of the country, and to adjust loans inherited from various lords, with an exception of an old foreign one raised for the railway funds mounting to 1,000,000 pounds bearing 9% interest. Loans raised in those days are of the following descriptions:—

Old public bonds (10,972,725 *yen* bearing no interest).
New public bonds (12,422,825 *yen* bearing 4% interest).
Foreign new bonds (11,712,000 *yen* bearing an interest of 7%).
Kinsatsu convertible bonds (6,669,250 *yen* bearing an interest of 6%).

Hereditary pension public bonds (16,565,850 *yen* bearing an interest of 8%).
Kinroku public bonds (173,902,900 *yen* bearing an interest of 5%—10%).
Old pension funds to Shinto priests (334,050 *yen* bearing an interest of 8%).

Being backed by these loans, the Government introduced systematic arrangements of finance, but in 1877 there broke out the civil war of Saigo, which plunged the country into great difficulty, but by means of raising war loans amounting to 15,000,000 *yen*, the financial circle was saved from any great serious trouble. The financial arrangement having thus been made, and place having been restored, there arose numerous attempts to assist productive industry. With these objects in view, such loans as the Industrial loans (12,500,000 *yen* bearing 6% interest), the Nakasendo Railway bonds (20,000,000 *yen* bearing an interest of 7%) and loans for the cancellation of paper notes (22,000,000 *yen* bearing the rate of 8%).

For the purpose of encouragement of productive industry, the Government adopted a plan for the redemption and unification of public bonds so that in 1886 the regulations for the consolidation of loan bonds were issued. The Government was thus enabled to convert 6% into 5% loans. For the space of ten years from 1887 to 1897, the total amount reached 175,000,000 *yen*, the result of which was manifested in economizing the sum of 2,930,000 *yen* both interests and other expenses included. These considerations bring us to the conclusion that the Regulations for the Adjustment of Public Loans form, indeed, a new epoch in the history of Japanese public loan bonds. The Government in these ways made arrangements to defray from the general accounts the sum of 20,000,000 *yen* yearly for the purpose of paying public loans which practice is continued until the present. In 1886, the Japanese Government finding that finances of the country were based upon solid foundation and that the industry has grown prosperous, decided to issue a naval loan of 17,000,000 *yen* bearing an interest of 5% in which respect the Government attained complete success.

It was at this juncture that there arose various opinions throughout the country advocating the adoption of the Constitutional form of Government as a means of enriching the country and furthering the well-being of the people. These agitations bore fruit so that in 1890 the Imperial Diet was opened. Thus it came to pass that Japan has enjoyed both in name and substance the fruits of the constitutional government, which formed a turning epoch in the history of Japan. The financial programme together with other administrative items came to be subjected to the approval of the Imperial Diet in which respect she stands on equal position with other countries. It is deemed to be a matter of importance to give descriptions of Japanese public bonds at this juncture, and for the sake of convenience we publish the following table:—

	yen
The Total amount of Public Bonds Issued (the total of all the public bonds mentioned above)	422,071,250
The Total amount Redeemed	146,834,580
Amount not yet Redeemed...	275,236,669

It is evident from these facts that the Government adopted every possible means to liquidate the loans in order to lay firm the financial basis of the country. Having perceived the necessity of perfecting the organs of communications up to the year 1894, the Government issued regulations pertaining to the issuing of railway bonds in 1893 to raise railway construction funds. The sum of 60,000,000 *yen* was thus to be raised for 12 years, but with the outbreak of the Japan-China war in 1894 there arose a deflection in the smooth progress of the finances of the country.

The Japan-China War and Japanese Public Bonds:—In the Japan-China war, the military expenses incurred by Japan reached the huge figure of 200,470,000 *yen*, and this was really a heavy burden on the country at the time when both imports and exports amounted to only 170,000,000 *yen*.

At the outset of the war, the Government at once appropriated the annual surplus for over 23,400,000 *yen* to meet war expenses, and before long by way of meeting immediate necessity, military bonds amounting to 30,000,000 *yen* were raised. In October, 1894 the Government secured the consent of the extraordinary session of the Diet to raise a public loan of 100,000,000 *yen* and in the ordinary session of the Diet that of raising 100,000,000 *yen* making a total of 230,000,000 *yen*,

but as peace was concluded in April 1895 which was much earlier than had been expected the the total amount was not floated. Financial accounts connected with this war showed that the annual surplus, public bonds and other contributions ran up to 225,230,000 *yen* while the expenditures amounted to 200,470,000 *yen* leaving a balance of 24,750,000 *yen* unemployed. Of the war expenses the amount of 9,030,000 *yen* were transferred to the general accounts so that the actual amount of balance expenses must exclude these figures.

Thus peace was regained for Japan just when the people were becoming conscious of their ability. On that occasion, Japan obtained from China an indemnity amounting to 364,868,400 *yen* which was disposed of as follows :—

	yen
The Temporary Loans for Special funds liquidated	78,957,165
Special Transportation Expenses...	3,214,485
For Establishing Iron Works	578,762
Reserve Funds	50,000,000
For the Use of the Imperial Households...	20,000,000
Supplements to the Formosan Expenses	12,000,000
Total	164,751,372

When this total of the expenditure was deducted from the aggregate of indemnity, there was left a balance of 200,110,000 *yen*, whereupon the Government projected the so-called ten years' programme to which the consent of the Imperial Diet was obtained. In speaking of the programme, the following points are worthy of our attention.

(1) The Military expansion. Seven military divisions were to be increased to thirteen while the navy was extended to 250,000 tons involving expenses of 294,781,796 *yen*.

(2) Expenses for the extension of iron works and Government Railways amounting to the sum of 138,707,949 *yen*.

(3) Expenses for developments of civil and economic affairs amounting to 347,562,852 *yen* making a total of 781,052,597 *yen*.

In order to meet these expenses, the following financial resources were adopted.

	yen
Balance of Compensation	200,117,215
Various Bonds	215,587,094
Increase of Receipts	252,157,668
Profits of New Undertakings	26,238,858
Balance of Annual Accounts	147,698,971
Total	841,794,800

To these figures, the Imperial Diet did not advance any objections, but when the Government started to work the plan, they met with great difficulties. In this connection there is one point worthy of our attention, namely, the appreciation of the price of commodities brought about by the introduction of a vast amount of specie from abroad in consequence of the war. The 2nd point is the strigency of the money market caused by the excess of imports, and also the disability of floating public bonds. For the sake of reference, we give herewith the following table showing the tendency of our foreign trade :—

Year	Exports	Imports	Excess *=Exports
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
1895	136,112,178	129,260,578	* 6,851,600
1896	117,842,761	171,674,474	53,831,713
1897	163,135,077	219,300,772	56,165,695
1898	165,753,753	277,502,157	111,748,404
1899	214,929,894	220,401,926	5,472,032
1900	284,429,994	281,261,846	82,831,852

(For particulars the readers are referred to such headings as "Commerce in Japan" and also "Industry in Japan").

Owing to the swelling of volume of excess of imports creating various obstacles in financial arrangements, the Government found it impossible to push the work. The condition of the time was such that loans could not be raised at home. Of the total amount of loans estimated amounting to 215,000,000 *yen*, that which actually floated was 37,900,000 *yen* of public works, 1,000,000 *yen* of the Hokkaido Railway bonds and 17,900,000 *yen* of other railway bonds. This state of affairs landed the authorities upon all sorts of troubles so that the Government had to resort to public loans, to defray a part of her expenses. In 1898, with the consent of the Imperial Diet, the difficulty was stemed over by means of raising taxes on land, income, *sake*, and leaf-tobacco, while at the same time the foreign loan amounting to 10,000,000 pounds bearing an interest of 4% was raised abroad with expected results so that even the Boxers' trouble did not materially affect our situation which was kept up until the Japan-Russian war.

What was the condition of Japanese bonds at these times? Compared with the figures at the time of the opening of the Imperial Diet in 1890, the situation stood as follows:—

Year	Amount of Loans issued	Amount redeemed	Amount not redeemed
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
1890	423,071,250	146,834,580	275,236,669
1902	863,447,600	311,266,789	552,180,811

Japan-Russian War and Japanese Loans:—As mentioned above, public loans raised by Japan during the Japan-Russian war have reached the vast amount of 1,584,034,675 *yen* while the actual war expenses comprised the sum of 1,720,212,256 *yen*. The following table gives the comparison between the Budget and thes statements of actual accounts:—

BUDGET FOR THE PAYMENT OF EXPENSES FOR THE EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIRS

Description	Extraordinary War Expenses	Reserve Funds for Extraordinary Affairs	Total
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
Amount Raised for 1903	155,971,035	257,893	156,228,929
Budget for 1904	380,000,000	40,000,000	420,000,000
„ „ 1905	700,000,000	87,200,000	787,200,000
Expenses outside the Budget for 1905.	60,000,000	28,825,409	88,825,409
Budget for 1906	450,450,000	82,000,000	532,450,000
Total	1,746,421,035	238,283,305	1,984,704,339

BUDGET FOR THE RECEIPTS OF THE EXPENSES FOR THE EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIRS

	yen
Receipts from the Increase of Taxes etc.	212,870,902
Receipts from Public Loans, Exchequer Bonds, Temporary Loans	1,555,872,171
Transferred from the Funds of the Special Account	67,000,000
Contribution to War Funds	1,500,000
Sundry Income	500,000
Surplus of the Annual Account	146,959,265
Total	1,984,704,339

ACTUAL ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENSES FOR THE EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIRS

Expenditures	*yen*	**Revenue**	*yen*
Military Expenses	1,283,318,056	Receipts from the Issue of Loans and Exchequer Bonds	1,418,731,229
Naval „	225,154,481	Transferred from the General Account ...	182,430,129
Expenses for Extraordinary Affairs under Various Departments of State	207,970,912	„ „ Funds of the Special Account	69,311,977
		Contribution to War Funds and Other Receipts	50,738,920
Total	1,716,443,450	Total	1,720,212,256

The above table indicates accounts of expenses connected with the Japan-Russian war of which expenditures amounted to 1,716,440,000 *yen* and receipts to 1,720,210,000 *yen*. As shown in the above table, the chief resources for this amount were obtained by public bonds. By way of reference, the present condition of loans relating to special military expenses at the end of the year 1906 is given below:—

DOMESTIC LOANS

		yen
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	(5%)	96,977,575
„ „ 2nd „	(„)	98,876,650
„ „ 3rd „	(„)	77,480,725
„ „ 4th „	(6%)	99,790,575
„ „ 5th „	(„)	99,936,150
Extraordinary Affair Loans	(5%)	199,671,600
Total		672,733,275

N. B. The reason why there is a difference in the figures for the domestic loans in the above table, from what is given in the general statement must be attributed to the fact that these loans were issued at successive times.

FOREIGN LOANS

	yen
6% British Sterling Loan 1st Issue	97,630,000
„ „ „ „ 2nd „	117,156,000
4½% „ „ „ 1st „	292,890,000
„ „ „ „ 2nd „	292,890,000
Total	800,566,000
Grand Total	1,473,299,275

The sum of 800,560,000 *yen* of the foreign loans were raised in England, America and Germany, the ratio of which ranges as below:—

	yen
1. England	351,468,000
2. America	351,468,000
3. Germany	97,630,000
Total	800,566,000

Thus it will be seen that military expenses which appear to have been invested in the Japan-Russian war actually amounted to 1,473,299,275 *yen*. The amount of loans in March 1906 stand as follows:—

AMOUNT OF LOANS OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF MARCH 1906

	Rate of Interest	Amount
		yen
Old Loans	No Interest	3,511,272
Capitalized Pension Bonds	5%	16,631,640
Navy Loans	„	8,297,300
Consolidated Loan	„	167,128,350
Railway Loan	„	39,393,200
War Loan	„	115,641,150
Public Works Loan	„	66,166,250
Hokkaido Railway Loan	„	3,592,500
Formosan Public Works Loan	„	34,121,385
Hereditary Pension Readjustment Loan	„	282,500
Exchequer Bonds Issued under Tobacco Monopoly Law	„	12,310,450
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	5%	96,977,350
„ „ 2nd „	„	98,876,650
„ „ 3rd „	„	77,480,700
„ „ 4th „	6%	59,106,925
„ „ 5th „	„	99,936,150
Extraordinary Affairs Loans	„	199,671,600
4% British Sterling Loan 1st Issue.		97,630,000
„ „ „ „ 2nd „		244,075,000
4½ „ „ „ 1st „		292,890,000
„ „ „ „ 2nd „		292,890,000
6% „ „ „ 1st „		97,630,000
„ „ „ „ 2nd „		117,156,000
Total		2,242,001,372

The sum of over 2,242,000,000 *yen* may not be particularly a large sum as national bonds, but a great contrast is observable when we come to compare them with the figures previous to the war, as shown in the following table :—

COMPARISON OF NATIONAL LOANS OF JAPAN

Fiscal Years	Outstanding Amount at the End of Each Fiscal Year	Average Burden per Capita
	yen	*yen*
1902	530,180,811	10.835
1903	635,939,871	12.825
1904	1,436,949,177	28.289
1905	2,242,001,372	44.155

The foreign loans amounted to such huge figures, but it will be observed that 60% of the total, that is, the sum of 800,000,000 *yen* was expended at home being transformed into the commercial and industrial capital. Taking all in all such as trade, natural resources, government revenues and expenditures, there is no reason adequate enough to create pessimistic feelings concerning the financial burden laid upon our people. There is connected with the war, rich material gains furnished by the following acquisition :—

		Square
The total area of land in Korea (our protectorate)	82,000	miles
The area of Karafuto	17,155	„
The area of land leased in Manchuria	363,610	„
Total	462,765	„

These statistics will show at once the fact that as a consequence of the Japan-Russian war, Japan acquired the new land convering an area of 462,000 square miles which is an increase of 3 times as compared with the area of Japan extending 162,600 square miles. In reference to these newly acquired territories, we will devote an other chapter under the heading " Greater Japan ". The burning question of the day that taxes the brain both official and private, as a post-bellum measure, is the adjustment of these loans. Let us now advance a step in order to explain these points :—

ADJUSTMENT OF NATIONAL LOANS

(A) Adjustments of National Loans of the Saionji Cabinet.—The Japan-Russian war which involved Japan in such heavy military expenses as 1,700,000,000 *yen* was brought to an end through the zealous advice of President Roosevelt in October 1905 without any cash indemnity. With the conclusion of peace, however, there arose responsibilities for the Japanese in making post-bellum adjustment, and the opening up of newly acquired territories. The post-bellum financial adjustments were, indeed, weighty and diverse.

It was in the year 1906 when the Budget—the 1st post-bellum adjustment—was about to be made, the Katsura Cabinet which went through that serious battle gave place to Marquis Saionji, the President of the Seiyu-kwai that commanded a majority in the Lower House. Now that the government has arrived at such a stage where she has to discharge all the post-bellum affairs the question then arose as to whether the government should relieve the people from its tension or let them continue under the same responsibility. The consideration that Japan's defence of newly acquired territory involves heavy expense and the attempt to secure the diplomatic, economic and social stability made it of burning necessity to bear any amount of pain and suffering. The government formed the policy of expansion and to that effect the government made arrangements to which the consent of the government was given. The following gives some comparison of figures for the two years :—

Year	Revenues	Expenditures
	yen	*yen*
1905	433,708,756	464,886,615
1906	504,962,489	504,962,489

As the results of these arrangements, the people are made to bear the burden of the increase of taxes amounting to 136,330,000 *yen*, and also the railway purchase loans amounting to 450,000,000 *yen* since as a primary step of these expansive policy the government effected the nationalization of railways with the consent of the Diet. Under these circumstances, with a view to redeem the inflated loans, the government drew up the system of the Loan Amelioration Funds to which the consent of the Imperial Diet was given. According to which the sum of 110,000,000 *yen* is appropriated from the general accounts for the purpose of defraying both interests and principal of loans. Since nearly one half of military expenses was expended among the people, the rate of interest has shown a steady depreciation, and as foreigners projected to make investments in various undertakings, there prevailed in Japan the abnormal industrial fever which reached its height from August to December 1906, but for the space of one year and a half from July 1905 to December 1906, the capital of new companies established amounted to 842,000,000 *yen* and that of old companies expanded was 310,000,000 *yen*, making a total of 1,152,000,000 *yen*.

The Budget for the second year after the war was composed during this period. The Budget for 1906 was continued by the new cabinet owing to the pressure of time. It happened that during this year foreign trade was prosperous showing a vast amount of increase of the custom duties. Revenues from taxes and stamp duties reached vast figures. In the compilation of the Budget for 1907, the government started several tens of undertakings which were to continue for several years. The total amount has reached over 536,000,000 *yen*. Compared with the Budget for the previous year, that of 1907 shows an increase of over 130,000,000 *yen*. Expenses for new undertakings for 1907 are as follows:—

	yen
Continued Expenses for 1906 for undertakings already fixed	108,429,053
Continued Expenses for 1907 for undertakings newly started	536,338,487

What are the sources by which the government is enabled to defray these expenses? The following table gives the clue thereof:—

THE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1909

Annual Revenue.

Ordinary	*yen*	**Extraordinary**	*yen*
Taxes	269,882,227	Miscellaneous	24,072,273
Stamp Receipts	17,923,429	Income from the Issue of Loans	31,256,180
Proceeds from Public Undertakings and State Property	134,330,402	Temporary Loans	2,000,000
		Transferred from the Surplus of the Previous year	46,723,592
Other Income	9,716,083	Transferred from Extraordinary War Funds ...	100,000,000
Total	431,852,141	Total	204,052,045
		Grand total of Annual Revenue	635,904,186

Annual revenues under the ordinary heading are 431,852,141 *yen* and those under the miscellaneous heading are 24,072,273 *yen* making a total of 455,924,000 *yen*, and the attempt to meet 600,000,000 *yen* is fraught with dangers.

Previous to taking up such steps, the financial circle was plunged into a state of depression beginning with January 1907 while excess of import has grown stronger, and in October, owing to the receipt of news concerning the panic in New York, the financial condition of Europe was thrown in to a whirlpool, which brought about the breaking up of newly projected companies, and bankruptcy of the old. The condition of the stock exchange subsequent to the year 1907 stands as follows:—

	yen		*yen*
January	780.00	July	176.50
February	623.00	August	174.50
March	569.00	September	155.40
April	248.00	October	142.90
May	208.90	November	126.60
June	148.50	December	109.90

Owing to financial depressions of this nature, the floating of public bonds became an impossibility, while all the undertakings based upon the expected loans were brought to a standstill, which fact intensified the difficulty of the compilation of the Budget by the authorities so that numbers of undertakings had to be postponed. What is known as the 6 years' programme was adopted to effect the postponement of undertakings involving the total capital of 120,000,000 *yen*, but even with such new arrangements, there was produced an annual deficit of over 5,000,000 *yen* so that the government was compelled to make this deficit good by means of the increase of taxes at such rate as 545,000 *yen* on *sake*, 2,819,000 *yen* on sugar, and 1,550,000 *yen* on petroleum, making a total of 4,910,000 *yen* to which the consent of the members was given.

There was however, strong opposition on the part of some of the members in the House, while some business charged the Saionji Cabinet for the general inactivity and bad condition of the times. At this juncture, the Saionji Cabinet was dissolved, its place being taken by Marqius Katsura, to whom the public looked as being the person eminently qualified to improve the situation, since it required a strong hand to cut down various administrative expenses. A person like Marquis Katsura being popular among military men could only adequately effect it.

(B) The Financial Programme of the Katsura Cabinet and the National Loan Adjustments—The Katsura Cabinet which was formed carrying with it such high popularity held various meetings in order to take up a policy for the curtailment of administrative expenses. The 6 year programme of the Saionji Cabinet was changed into the 11 year programme so as to meet fixed expenditures with fixed revenues. It was also determined that the annual redemption of loans should be over 50,000,000 *yen*. Outlines of the financial programme set forth by the Katsura Cabinet may be reduced to the following points :—

1. The financial basis of Japan is comparatively strong and firm.
2. If undertakings are postponed, they could be effected without altering their contents so that following decisions were arrived at by Marquis Katsura :—

a. Fixed expenditures shall be met by fixed revenues.
b. The floating of loans shall be given up for the time being.
c. The natural increase of the annual revenues will not be counted up in order to leave a surplus for the following year and to secure the financial revenue.
d. In order to guard against financial disturbances caused by the fall in the quotation of bonds which were suddenly increased, the amount of redemption shall be increased.
e. The accounts for national railways were made independent of general accounts.

To these arrangements, Marquis Katsura obtained the consent of both the public and the people. By way of reference, we publish here the comparison of the Budget of 1909 with that of 1908 :—

	Budget for 1909	Budget for 1908	Comparison *=Decrease
Annual Revenue	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
Ordinary	405,847,401	428,236,827	* 22,389,426
Extraordinary	114,507,648	198,551,592	* 84,043,944
Total	520,355,049	626,788,419	* 106,433,370
Annual Expenditures			
Ordinary	470,454,136	440,702,485	29,751,651
Extraordinary	49,909,085	149,031,464	* 99,126,371
Total	520,363,221	589,733,494	* 69,370,328

Thus it will be seen that the Budget for 1909 compared with the previous year shows a decrease of 106,000,000 *yen* in annual revenue and 69,000,000 *yen* in expenditure, and yet the government expects to liquidate loans at the rate of 50,000,000 *yen* a year and does not propose to raise any new loans in order to execute the government undertakings so that the people were satisfied with the arrangements. The following is the Budget regarding public loans ;—

Receipts	*yen*	Expenditures	*yen*
Transferred from the General Account	153,100,000	Redemption	50,800,000
Transferred from the Special Railway Accounts.	29,900,000	Payment of Interest and Expenses of National Loans	132,200,000
Total	183,000,000	Total	183,000,000

Thus it came to pass that the financial basis of the Katsura Cabinet was securely established while the economic condition as well as that of foreign countries was gradually improved so that the Bank of England lowered the rate of interest by 2% in March and April 1909, and Japanese bonds abroad were greatly appreciated. Altogether brighter times were in store for the economic situation of Japan. Herewith we publish the trade returns:—

Foreign Trade	1903 *yen*	1906 *yen*	1908 *yen*	1909 *yen*
Exports	289,502,442	423,754,892	378,245,673	412,145,000
Imports	317,135,518	418,784,108	436,257,462	392,646,000
Excess	27,633,076	* 4,970,784	58,011,789	* 19,499,000

*=Excess of Exports.

Increase of Capital for Enterprises	1903 *yen*	1906 *yen*	1907 *yen*	1909 *yen*
Agriculture...	1,760,000	2,330,000	3,210,000	4,170,000
Manufacture	141,530,000	215,710,000	307,990,000	370,650,000
Commerce	106,690,000	157,380,000	177,950,000	228,480,000
Banking	376,890,000	401,450,000	445,180,000	481,700,000
Railway	214,120,000	228,300,000	128,390,000	130,620,000
Total	840,990,000	1,005,170,000	1,062,720,000	1,215,620,000

Note:—The considerable decrease of the capital for railways is ascribable to the nationalization of railways after 1907.

These successful arrangement of domestic finances of Japan attracted foreigners to make investments in Japan, and briefly speaking, such capital amounted to more than 200,000,000 *yen*. (In reference to this subject see page 46 under heading "The Commercial History between Japan and England.")

PRESENT AMOUNT OF NATIONAL LOANS OF JAPAN

(End of Nov. 1909).

Kinds of Loans	Rate of Interest	Amount
Domestic Loans		*yen*
Old Loans	No Interest	2,852,908
Navy Loans	5%	8,296,700
Consolidated Loans	„	162,561,100
War Loans	„	113,405,950
Railway Loans	„	43,561,050
Public Works Loans	„	74,101,400
Hokkaido Railway Loans	„	4,251,300
Hereditary Pension Readjustment Loans	„	262,550
Purchased Railway Debts Consolidation Loans...	„	18,347,350
Railway Purchase Loans	„	476,318,800
Exchequer Loan Readjustment Loan	„	31,001,150
Extraordinary Affair Loans	„	300,668,000
Formosan Public Works Loans ...	„	33,039,035
Exchequer Bonds Loans	„	150,617,175
Purchased Railway Loans	7%	400,000
Total...	„	1,419,684,468
Foreign Loans		*yen*
4% British Sterling Loans 1st Issue...		97,630,000
4½% „ „ „ „ „		292,869,498
4½% „ „ „ 2nd „		292,885,500
4% „ „ „ „ „		244,074,414
5% „ „ „ „ „		224,549,000
Purchased Railway Loans 5% 4½%		13,668,200
Total		1,165,677,012
Total of Domestic and Foreign Loans		2,585,361,480
Besides the above { Treasury Bills		57,000,000
Besides the above { Other Debts		39,537,630

(C) The Renewal of Domestic Loans at a Low Rate of Interest:—As mentioned above, owing to the prosperous economic condition combined with rich harvests of the year 1909, the rate of interest was considerably lowered. The Bank of Japan lowered the rate of interest twice in a short period of time, as a consequence of which public as well as other negotiable bonds began to be gradually

appreciated in the market value, so that 5% public loans went up above par. Availing itself of this splendid opportunity, the government consulted with principal bankers in Japan which formed a syndicate of fifteen banks for underwriting the renewed loans. Terms of such loans may be given briefly as follows.

1. The renewed loans shall be called the 1st public bonds bearing 4% interest.
2. The total amount shall be 100,000,000 *yen*. The rate shall be 4%.
3. The loan shall commence to be redeemed after 10 years, and completely redeemed in 50 years.
4. Issued at 95 *yen* per 100 face value.
5. Preference shall be given to those who pay against new shares not in cash but in national securities or registered bonds while the rest will be accepted according to the rate of offers made for these bonds, the highest one being accepted.

Loans were floated from the 19th February and closed on the 25th of the same month, and the amount subscribed reached 180,000,000 *yen*. Compared with the amount underwritten by the syndicate the subscription was more than doubled. Such renewal forms not only a new epoch in the financial history of Japan, but it is a revolution in the financial circle of Japan, so as to make it keep up with that of foreign countries. Being emboldened with the success of the renewal of first loans, the government has decided to effect the renewal of another loans under the following terms :—

1. Redemption of old loans.
   - *a*. The amount to be redeemed 50,000,000 *yen*.
   - *b*. Kinds of bonds to be redeemed—Naval public bonds (about 7,000,000 *yen*), and consolidation bonds (about 43,000,000 *yen*).
   - *c*. Date of casting lot—April the 11th.
   - *d*. Cash payable—April the 30th.
2. The renewal of loans—The renewal of the loans of high rate with that of lower one in a large amount will naturally effect the financial circle so that the government has taken every precaution in effecting the renewal of loans. Terms for the renewal are as follows :—
   - *a*. The total amount of bonds renewed—100,000,000 *yen*.
   - *b*. The rate of interest 4%
   - *c*. Issued at 95 *yen*.
   - *d*. Begins to be redeemed after 10 years.
   - *e*. Shall be redeemed in fifty years.

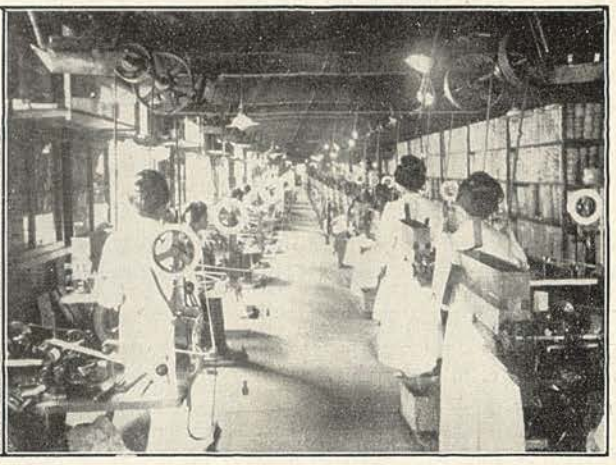
Terms are practically the same with those of the first renewal except in this case preference will not be given to those who make payment in bonds. The list opens on April 4th and closes on the 11th. It is expected that the renewal will surely prove successful.

Monopoly System in Japan

In giving a brief history of Monopolies in Japan our attention is first of all called to the subject of tobacco. Within a century after the Europeans learned to use tobacco from the American Indians, the habit of smoking has spread as far as Japan, in the extreme east, being introduced at the end of the sixteenth century by the Portuguese and the Spaniards when they came to this country. The Japanese were very much struck to see men emitting smoke from their mouths but before long the habit became prevalent among a certain class of society. The seed was obtained from the Europeans so that tobacco came to be cultivated quite extensively and at the end of the seventeenth century was used by people in all conditions of life. When this habit became disseminated so widely that in some instances tobacco pipes of precious materials were made, it induced the Tokugawa Government to issue prohibitory regulations, but such attempts proved abortive. When that famous merchant, Kinokuniya Bunzaemon, saw a beggar secretly smoking under the Ryogoku bridge in Tokyo, in spite of the prohibitory regulations, he at once foresaw that the time would surely come when the law would be abrogated, so that he at one purchased an immense number of smokers' articles and realized a large profit. Thus we may observe that the habit of smoking was adopted most widely throughout the entire country, while the cultivation of tobacco in various districts was carried on in order to meet this ever-increasing demand on the part of the people. Among principal tobacco producing districts, we may mention

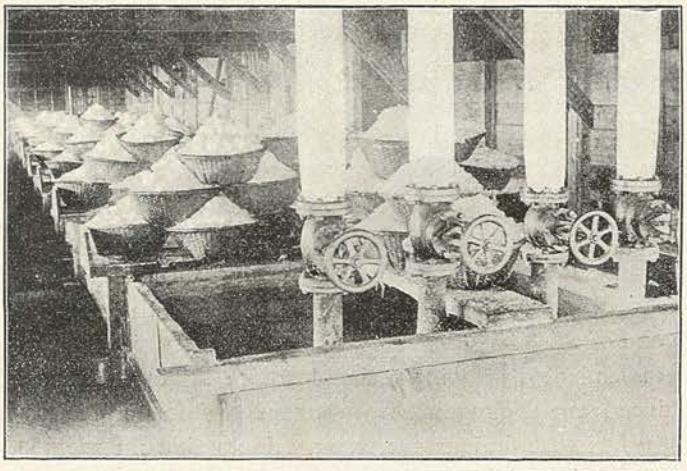
such as Satsuma, Hizen, Hitachi, Shinano, and Uzen, each of these places has shown decided characteristics, in the production of tobacco. During several hundred years no tax was imposed upon the manufacture or sale of tobacco, since the Tokugawa government depended for its financial resources on land tax. The cultivation of tobacco like any other agricultural crops was not taxed at all. When

THE SECOND TOBACCO MANUFACTORY



TUBE MAKING MACHINES
(The First Tokyo Cigarette Manufactory)

the Meiji Government was formed, it was found necessary to seek other revenues beside the land tax, for which purpose various improvements were introduced in the taxation system at large, so that in 1875 the regulations for tobacco taxes were issued, and commencing with the following year tobacco taxes were collected, but the revenue thereof, owing to the difficulty of collecting tax, did not reach even one half of the amount estimated. Eight years after, the law was revised with the purpose of stopping the cases of evasion of taxes but the attempt was not successful. Thereupon the government waited for an opportunity to start the monopoly system. Meanwhile they improved the law of taxation with a view to eliminating flagrant evils and to increase the revenue. Tobacco dealers were subjected to all sorts of restraints so that it was really difficult to carry on business smoothly, whereas on the part of the government, it was found very difficult to have a proper control. The law relating to the collection of tobacco thus involved all sorts of difficulties but when the Japan-China war broke out the financial necessity forced the government to create a new tax and by the increase of *Sake* tax efforts were made to make good the financial deficit, but it was not found to be sufficient. Thereupon the attention of the authorities was directed towards the investigation of the tobacco industry, and it was found that if a proper measure be adopted for the collection of taxes, it would go a long way to help increase the revenue. It was thought advisable to convert the tobacco business into a government monopoly, so that in January 1898 that system was adopted, the revenue bureau of the Department of Finance being made the Central Organ of the Tobacco Monopoly, while the leaf tobacco sale office was created in various local districts. The policy of the government then determined was to allow a certain amount of compensation to tobacco planters against their product, thus to have a control of the material so that manufacturers might not be able to obtain it except under the sanction of the government. Then the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau was brought into existence and all the business affairs connected with the monopoly were detached from the revenue bureau and were transferred to the new bureau



THE SALT CRYSTALIZATION EQUIPMENT

thus created. Since then the official organization of the monopoly system has been revised twice and in 1904 it was found that the revenue still did not commensurate with various estimates, there being difficulties in having a proper control. It was then thought that the only alternative was for the government to undertake both the manufacture and sale of tobacco. It was at this juncture that the Japan-Russian war broke out involving the government with heavy expenses. All these circumstances induced the government to take up the cultivation, importation and manufacturing of tobacco. In other words, the system of the tobacco monopoly was perfected so that without government permission the people could neither cultivate, manufacture nor sell tobacco, since the government controlled it with the utmost attention. Thus it came to pass that the government bought up all the private tobacco factories, and appointed retail as well as wholesale dealers. In the 37th year (1904) the government established a special tobacco manufacturing preparation bureau for the purpose of making various preparations connected with the tobacco monopoly, which was followed by the publication of the official organization of the tobacco monopoly which in fact formed the central organ for this business. As local organs, a leaf tobacco collecting office and a tobacco manufactory were established. The Tobacco Monopoly Bureau is divided into such sections as Business, Manufacturing and Accounts, while local organs consist of tobacco collection offices, manufactories and sales places. In the year 1907 there arose the neccessity for the unifying of the monopoly system so that the bureau was amalgamated with those of salt and camphor, which is the system in existence at present.

The area of the tobacco plantations is 30,765 *cho*, and the number of cultivators is figured at 241,600, while there are 23,000 manufactories and 334,000 dealers. Tobacco thus made and supplied to the people meets the demand of the people at home and the surplus is exported to China and Korea, forming an important financial resource of the country. We give below the general outlines of receipts and expenditures connected with the Monopoly Bureau.

ANNUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES

Year	Tobacco		Salt		Camphor		Total	
	Receipts	Expenses	Receipts	Expenses	Receipts	Expenses	Receipts	Expenses
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
1897	658,953	854,267	—	—	—	—	658,953	854,267
1898	10,661,442	6,936,591	—	—	—	—	10,661,442	6,936,591
1899	15,539,820	9,448,550	—	—	—	—	15,539,820	9,448,550
1900	14,970,113	9,653,694	—	—	—	—	14,970,113	9,653,694
1901	20,245,098	8,299,960	—	—	—	—	20,245,098	8,299,960
1902	21,878,458	8,226,890	—	—	—	—	21,878,458	8,226,890
1903	24,401,726	11,185,406	—	—	273,776	334,713	24,675,502	11,520,119
1904	35,657,925	14,971,463	—	—	712,702	580,986	36,370,627	15,552,449
1905	47,236,226	25,060,704	12,006,439	7,194,341	743,617	571,826	59,986,282	32,826,871
1906	58,570,827	24,252,234	23,251,402	11,716,329	1,163,848	762,726	82,986,077	36,731,289
1907	58,088,475	26,646,153	24,729,048	12,488,577	11,898,174	859,746	83,715,697	39,994,476
1908	73,321,643	23,957,902	24,984,702	14,466,322	644,625	1,096,773	98,950,974	39,520,997

AMOUNT OF FOREIGN TOBACCO BOUGHT

Year	Manufactured Tobacco										Total	Total Amount
	Leaf Tobacco		Cigars		Cigarettes		Cut		Other			
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volmue	Value	Volume	Vaule	Volume	Value		
	lbs.	*yen*	lbs.	*yen*	lbs.	*yen*	lbs.	*yen*	lbs.	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
1899	14,942	1,202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,202
1900	2,273,400	500,974	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500,974
1901	4,720,030	1,048,718	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,048,718
1902	3,207,339	698,594	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	698,594
1903	4,838,350	1,082,861	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,082,861
1904	5,827,717	1,621,714	1,020,725	29,326	286,900	2,697	231	2,416	—	—	34,439	1,656,153
1905	5,935,725	1,861,053	568,300	16,522	7,382,300	31,413	623	3,150	12	37	51,123	1,912,179
1906	5,176,167	1,663,561	4,439,420	130,867	10,998,150	76,022	2,220	22,300	—	—	229,190	1,892,751
1907	4,748,508	1,638,624	6,444,550	199,178	18,077,740	120,027	617	7,122	—	—	326,327	1,964,951
1908	1,123,600	297,888	916,027	38,158	7,834,670	50,577	1,690	13,452	36	138	102,325	400,213

Since the early ages salt has been manufactured in all parts of Japan because she had access to briny water everywhere. Such local names as Shiogama, (salt oven), and Shioya (salt house), sufficiently indicate this fact. The salt produced in the Harima province is noted. The demand of the people was supplied at a low cost. The monopoly system was adopted for the first time in Japan in 1904 when the Japan-Russian war and the post-bellum administration required an increase of the financial resources. Since salt water was often substituted for salt, the government after the adoption of the monopoly system, kept a strict watch over this subject. The sale of salt was left to the dealers among the people, but with the revision of the monopoly law in the 39th year of Meiji (1906), the system for the disposal of salt was modelled after that of the tobacco system, so that salt could not be handled except by the wholesale and retail dealers appointed by the government. For the benefits of those who consumed salt for specific purposes, and also for exports, certain exceptions were adopted. The control of the salt business originally formed a part of the revenue bureau of the financial department, but with the creation of the monopoly bureau, the business affairs were transferred to it. In reference to the method and organ for sale there is a great deal which must be improved yet towards which the government is making efforts so that it is anticipated that before long it will form one of the greatest financial resources of the country.

MONOPOLY PROFITS

Year	Estimate *yen*	Accounts *yen*	Remarks
1897.....	859,698	292,141	Monopoly law executed in January 31st year of Meiji.
1898.....	7,322,497	5,145,999	
1899.....	9,469,474	7,559,533	
1900.....	8,926,309	7,244,159	
1901.....	9,610,011	10,866,699	
1902.....	11,728,526	12,367,569	
1903.....	11,728,526	14,898,291	
1904.....	20,194,881	27,462,007	Monopoly law executed in July, 37th year of Meiji,
1905.....	32,011,072	33,602,057	
1906.....	30,289,089	32,574,483	
1907.....	30,699,965	35,607,902	
1908	52,571,213	61,419,149	Tobcco, Salt and Camphor unified beginning 41st year of Meij.

Camphor being a special product of Japan and the greater portion of the world's demand being supplied by this country, it is an important article of export. Should proper meaures be adopted as to the maintenance of its price and the continuation of the output, it would not fail to become an important financial resource of the Government. It was in the year 1894-1896 that Formosa was ceded to Japan as a result of the Japan-China war. The Formosan government at once adopted the monoply system in that country. In the mother country camphor is produced in Tsushima, Kyushu, and Shikoku, so that in order to keep harmony with the monopoly system of Formosa, in the 36th year of Meiji (1903), the government adopted the monopoly laws regarding the production of crude camphor and camphor oil. Like salt, the Revenue Bureau of the Financial Department formed the central organ, but later on the camphor bureau was established to take charge of local affairs connected with this subject. Since the establishment of the Monopoly Bureau the camphor monopoly was brought under the control of that office. The table given elsewhere shows the financial resources to be obtained from the camphor monopoly.

The monopoly bureau comes under the control of the Minister of Finance. It is divided into 4 sections of collection, sales, mauufacturing, and accounts. In 1909, the tobacco collection office was changed into the branch of the monopoly bureau but the application of the whole body of law is confined to Japan only; since Taiwan and Karafuto, as well as the islands belonging to Tokyo-fu and Kagoshima prefecture and those at Okinawa prefecture, owing to special circumstances, require a modified application of the law. The monopoly system of camphor in Formosa is left entirely for manipulation by the Formosan Government. As a matter of fact it is the principal financial resource of that island.

Harbour Improvement Works in Japan

(Outlines of Improvement Works of the Yokohama and Kobe Custom Houses)

Japan possesses thirty-five open ports, but the bulk of its trade is carried on through the two harbours of Yokohama and Kobe. The development of these two harbours is a matter of comparatively recent times Yokohama celebrated its 50th year jubilee in July last year (1909) while Kobe is only 43 years old. Their progress is a reflection of the striking development of the whole country.

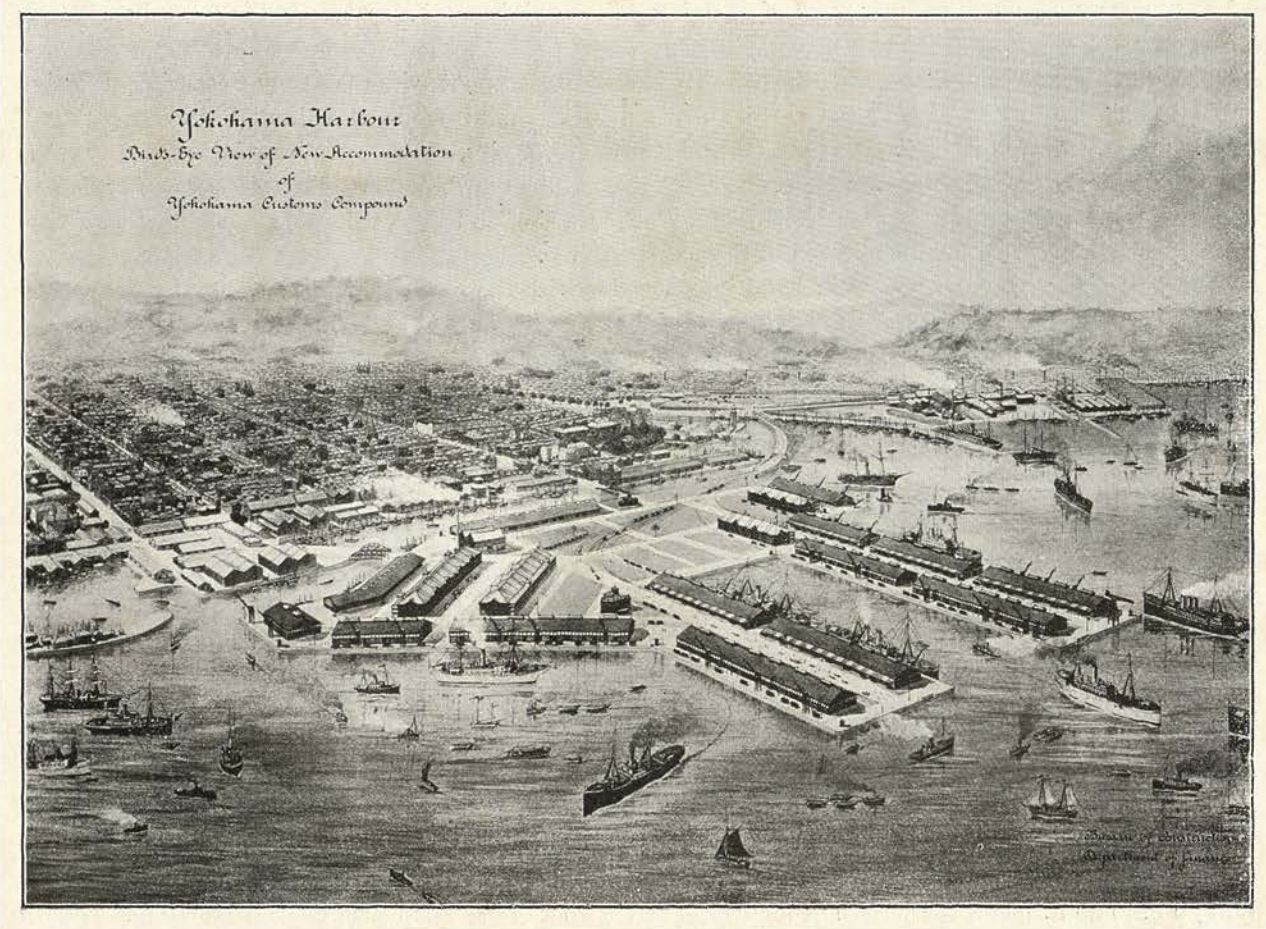
OUTLINES OF THE PROVISIONS FOR THE YOKOHAMA HARBOUR

Yokohama situated on the Bay of Tokyo at 35° 26′ 52″ North Latitude and 139° 35′ 39″ East Longitude. Only 18 miles separate it from the city of Tokyo, the capital of the Empire, to which it forms an entrance gate. This maritime city, originally a small fishing village, sparsely inhabited, has made a marvellous progress in foreign trade since it was opened as a trading port in 1859. The progress of every fifth year during the last thirty five years may be seen in the following table :—

VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT YOKOHAMA

Year.	Value of Exports and Imports.	Increase Compared with Previous Year.	Percentage of Increase.
			%
1873...	35,436,622	—	—
1878...	40,410,532	4,973,910	14
1883...	45,297,095	4,886,563	12
1888...	77,360,163	32,063,068	71
1893...	91,514,655	14,154,492	18
1898...	191,326,574	99,811,919	109
1903...	257,459,405	66,132,831	34
1908...	342,094,010	84,634,605	32

Thus it will be seen that the average rate of increase of both exports and imports combined is 41% for every fifth year, so that the future of Yokohama may be said to be very bright.



While the natural position of Yokohama makes it a suitable shelter for vessels, this alone is not sufficient to meet the requirements of tradal development. The Government concluded that some artificial improvement was necessary, and it was in view of this consideration that in 1889, the Government started

the improvement work as a first step, alloting the sum of 2,340,000 *yen* for the purpose, and completed in 1896 the construction of breakwaters and an iron pier and the dredging of the harbour.

The harbour was enclosed by two breakwaters, one in front of the harbour extending south-east to the length of over 5,380 ft. and the other extending north-east to the length of over 6,700 ft. towards the east, leaving a harbour entrance of 800 ft. wide and 33 ft. deep below the lowest spring tide. The breakwaters together with the training wall of 6,090 ft. built for the purpose of regulating the river streams encompass within the harbour a safe anchorage of 1,270 acres. The iron pier is 63 ft. wide, and over 1,906 ft. long for vessels of 26 ft. draught, so that six steamers may be simultaneously moored alongside, affording great convenience to passengers. Coupled with these engineering works, various schemes for improvements were started both on land and sea, such as the construction of private docks, sheds, warehouses, etc.

The equipments in the old Customs compound were also improved, and at present the compound covers an area of 11 acres with 12 sheds covering an area of over 102,000 sq. ft. and 9 bonded warehouses over 60,000 sq. ft.

Along the shore, six cranes of 1 to 15 tons and rails extending 5 miles are provided.

The foregoing accommodations having been judged inadequate to meet the requirements of the rapidly developing trade of this harbour, the Government again started in 1899 reclaiming work and quay accommodations under the control of the Bureau of Construction of the Department of Finance with a view to provide for the mooring of a larger number of vessels, and to build sheds, warehouses, and to make direct connections with the main lines of railway in the Empire. In 1903, the new dredging of the harbour was also taken up and is being pushed on.

It is expected that the work of the former will be completed in March 1913 at the estimated outlay of 10,520,000 *yen*, while the latter work of dredging will be finished in 1914, requiring yearly expenses of about 170,000 *yen*.

All these works are, however, judged still inadequate to cope with the steady expansion of foreign trade in this harbour, and both the Government and the general public agree in urging the necessity of starting a further improvement. The reconstruction of the iron pier, the construction of special quay-walls for coasting tradal vessels, the extension of the Yokohama Dockyard, the extension of the coasting lines of the Yokohama Railway Co. and the Yokohama Warehouse Co., and the opening of a canal between Tokyo and Yokohama, etc., will be undertaken in the course of time.

The engineering work now in hand in connection with the harbour improvement under the control of the Bureau of Construction of the Department of Finance will be briefly described below :—

The dredging work.—The harbour enclosed by the two breakwaters, eastern and northern, and the training wall, has an area of 1,270 acres, so that in extent Yokohama does not fall behind leading harbours in the East. However, the harbour can hardly be utilized to the best advantage, if left in its natural state and without artificial improvement. To carry out the required improvement, therefore, dredging work was begun in 1890, but in 1904, considering the rapid growth in the size of steamers, the original dredging plan was changed, and as a first step towards expanding the scope of the work, it was decided to dredge two-thirds of the harbour or 811.6 acres to the depth of from 20 ft. to 35 ft. below the low water ordinary spring tide with a view to enable 41 vessels up to 20,000 tons, to anchor at the same time, and when the further dredging will be carried out, plenty of space will be secured for coasting steamers. The work has steadily progressed and already 480 acres, with a depth from 20 to 35 ft. below low water, has been secured.

The dredging plant consists of two self-propelling single ladder bucket dredgers with a working capacity for 300 and 600 tons per hour, four Priestman grab dredgers, twenty hopper barges of from 100 to 500 tons, small barges, and eight tugboats. For breaking the rocky strata found in a certain bottom of the harbour, two Lobnitz rock-cutters of 10 tons each are employed.

The reclamation of the land.—For the purpose of facilitating the loading and unloading of cargoes, foreshore reclamation is to be effected, the plan being to build up an isolated island on the sandy tuff basis lying 6 ft. to 20 ft. under the surface at low water and in front of the Yokohama Custom House and Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Co.). The total area to be reclaimed is about 56 acres and the work will be completed in September 1910.

Walls and landing place.—Around the reclaimed land, quay-walls 6,804 ft. long in total and land-

ing places 1,512 ft. long in total will be constructed for ocean going steamers and the handling of goods by boats and lighters.

The quay-walls for ocean going steamers will admit thirteen steamers of various sizes at the same time as follows:—

DESCRIPTION OF QUAY WALLS

	Height of Walls. ft. in.	Depth of Water below ft.	Total length. ft.	Effective length. ft.	Number of Ships Moored.
A	44 6	32	762	642	1
B	40 6	28	3762	3162	6
C	36 6	24	990	960	3
D	32 6	20	1056	942	3
Others,	Less than 28 ft. 6 in.	Less than 6 ft.	234		
	Total,		6804	5706	13

The site of the quay-walls is not suited for cofferdam construction, so that in constructing the quay-walls the principal importance has been attached to its substantial strength and the facilities of working in the water, that is to say, with an exception of a small portion of rubble mound foundation, the rest has been worked with caisson mobile (pneumatic floating caisson). As a first step, 10-tons of Lobnitz rock-cutters have been used to crush the unequal stratum, and it has been thoroughly dredged with Priestman dredgers in a most economical manner. And then a concrete bed (a mixture of 1 part cement, 2 parts sand, and 4 parts gravel) was made within the caisson, and upon it, and up to two feet above low water, concrete blocks (a mixture of 1 part cement, 2 parts sand, and 5 parts gravel), weighing 13.7 tons, and lastly 10.5 tons were set up and finished in mass concrete faced with masonry.

The face of the quay-walls has a slope of 1/20, and the backing is made of broken stones and hard tuff. The walls are specially provided with a vertical joint every 36 ft., each forming one independent section, isolated from the rest, in order to avoid unequal settlement.

The caisson used in the harbour work was designed by the Bureau of Construction of the Department of Finance, and built at the Ishikawajima Dockyard, Tokyo, Japan.

The sheds.—The sheds are of two classes, one of steel and other of wood. Out of 14 sheds, 11 steel and 1 wooden shed will be appropriated for the use of ocean going steamers and the other two wooden ones for lighters.

The 11 steel sheds cover an area of 353,808 square feet; the length of each varies from 180 ft. to 540 ft. according to the sites. The span is 84 ft., so that no inconvenience may be experienced even in the busiest season.

These sheds were specially designed to be all of fire and seismic roof construction.

Warehouses.—Four three-storied iron-framed brick buildings (not skeleton construction) covering an area of 333,389 sq. ft., with a span of 72 ft. each are built close to the railways and roads, and suitable facilities are given for handling goods conveyed by freight trucks or by wagons and drays.

With regard to the structure of the warehouses special attention is paid to make them proof against earthquakes and fires, and at the same time every possible precaution is taken regarding general equipments.

Cranes.—Along the quay-walls are distributed thirty electric travelling cranes of 1 1/2 and 5 tons, all reaching the height of 20 ft. so that locomotives may easily pass under. Every crane has an arm of 40 to 45 ft. radius, and of 5-ton cranes the radius may be freely adjusted by means of electric power to 25 ft.

The rail gauge for the travelling cranes is 13 ft. 6 in., and the total length of the line is over 1 mile. Besides, there are at present under construction one fifty-ton and one twenty-ton stationary crane for heavy goods.

32 electrical capstans are furnished of which the two 10-tons are for mooring purposes, and 1-ton for the wagons.

Electric lights.—35 arc-lights are provided along the roads in the compound, and several thousands of incandescent lights in the sheds.

Power station.—The power station has a boiler room 100 ft. x 54 ft., an engine room 100 ft. x 47 ft. 8 in., an accumulator's room, a pumping room, and other rooms for accessories. The building is of bricks, while the chimney is of steel earthquake-proof construction, being 160 ft. in height and 8 ft. in diameter.

The electric plant consists of four sets of Dick Kerr's dynamos in direct connection with four sets of compound condensing engines of Belliss & Morcom, leaving still a spare space for two engines and dynamos. Each engine has a capacity of 250 B. H. P. at normal load, while the dynamo is of 170 K. W. A direct current of 550 volts is generated by each dynamo, and various machines and electric lights are worked by these powers.

Railway.—Railways are to be laid, a single track between the sheds and in front of the warehouses. In the central part of the yard, numerous sidings are provided to facilitate the combination or disjunction of freight cars. All lines in the compound are to be connected with the Yokohama Station in the lines upon the long embankment built for the purpose, and accordingly they will be directly connected with trunk lines leading to all the principal cities in Japan. The total length of railway lines in the compound will measure over 9 miles.

Roads, water supply, and sewerage.—The principal roads are paved with granite upon concrete foundation, and the rest macadamized or gravelled. The width of the road is from 72 ft. to 48 ft., the total length being over two miles.

In the compound, water supply pipes of 8 to 4 in. are properly distributed. The supply of water is to be got from the Yokohama Water Works for supplying water for steamers' use, cleaning the premises, also to provide against emergencies. The length of the main water measures about three miles.

For drainage, ferro-concrete and earthern-ware pipes both with the internal diameter not exceeding 2 ft. 6 in. with a total mileage of about two miles are laid about three ft. under the ground. The automatic shutter is provided in the mouth of the drains three ft. below the high tide for ensuring perfect drainage in the compound.

Bridges.—With the view of connecting the city of Yokohama and the new reclaimed compound, an iron bridge 42 ft. in width is built, and denominated "Bankoku Bashi" (The Bridge of All Nations). Another iron truss highway bridge, 48 ft. in width, and one single truck railway bridge connecting the new and old Custom House compounds is for the traffic.

Of the above-mentioned equipments, special machinery for the power station, some of the cranes, and elevators were imported from abroad, but all other machinery and materials necessary for the construction are of home make. The rails, and iron and steel materials used for the sheds and warehouses, etc., come from the Imperial Japanese Government Steel Foundry, Wakamatsu, while the cement used is supplied by the Asano and other cement works in Japan.

OUTLINE OF THE PROVISIONS FOR THE KOBE HARBOUR

The Kobe harbour is situated 20 miles west of Osaka in 34° 41′ North Latitude and 135° 11′ East Longitude. The harbour faces south and is sheltered at its rear by the Rokko mountain ranges which come here close to the coast. On the east and west of the harbour are the headlands of Ono and Wada, while in the centre the spit of Kawasaki divides the harbour into two parts, of which the eastern part is called Kobe and the western Hyogo.

The harbour was formerly a lonely fishing village, but since the Toyotomi family built the Osaka Castle in 1583, it has grown important as a centre of distribution. In 1867, opening of the Hyogo harbour for foreign trade was sanctioned by the Imperial decree. The foreign trade has developed by leaps and bounds, so that at present Kobe is universally regarded as one of the largest trading ports in the East. The following table gives the condition of the progress of the trade, every fifth year for 35 years since 1873 :—

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT KOBE

Years.	Value of Exports and Imports.	Increase Compared with Previous year.	Precentage of Increase.
	yen	*yen*	
1873...	8,441,869		%
1878...	12,531,535	4,089,666	85

1883...	12,961,841	430,306	3
1888...	42,971,975	30,010,134	211
1893...	66,263,250	23,291,275	54
1898...	198,253,442	131,990,192	191
1903...	245,052,228	46,798,786	24
1908...	275,195,639	30,143,411	12

Thus it will be found that the rate of the progress of exports and imports combined at the end of every fifth year shows an average of over 82 per cent. The future of Kobe is indeed very bright.

Kobe is really an ideal harbour, still in view of the tradal expansion of the port, accommodations for facilitating sea and land connections were felt imperfect. Accordingly since 1896, both the Government and the people have not spared their efforts to effect shore improvements, and in 1902, the railway work for facilitating connection was started. These were all mainly for the benefit of the service by lighters and nothing particular as regards accommodation was provided for large ships. Whereupon, in 1906, the Government started at the estimate of 3,960,000 *yen* as a 6 years continued undertaking to build a mole and

a steel pier. In the first year, the piers, provisionary sheds and other equipments in Kawasaki were started. The work referred to was simply nothing more than a temporary one inadequate to meet the requirements of the sudden and rapid development of the trade carried through this port. In view of the future development therefore, the original plan had to be greatly changed, and as a ten years continued work to begin with 1907 at an estimate of 16,740,000 *yen*, the works of foreshore reclamation and quay accommodations were projected, and the works are at present under execution :—

The foreshore reclamation.—The reclamation intended is to project four miles. The work will extend from the projection of Onohama on the east, to the front of the former foreign concession on the west ; the sea having uniform depth of about 20 ft. is to be reclaimed. The moles will be built at intervals of 480 ft. and 540 ft., one at the eastern extremity will have the eastern outside as break-water and the inner side

as quay. This therefore differs from the others in width and length, but the latter will have a uniform length of 1,200 ft., the width of 336 ft., and will be of the same shape. The reclaimed area including the moles will cover about 65 acres and its height 11 ft. above the low water ordinary spring tide.

The quay-walls.—The total length of the quay-walls will be 9,480 ft., with the available quayage of 8,400 ft.

Presuming that 250 tons of cargo per foot of the quay can be handled per annum, the total accommodations of the quays for loading and discharging cargoes will be 2,100,000 tons per annum and will admit at one time 19 ships of various sizes.

The bottom of the harbour has a substratum of soft mud and sand to the depth of 6 or 7 ft. coming next to layers of fine sand or hard clay, but on the whole, lacks strata of uniform solidity. The consequence is that serious inconveniences are felt in building the foundation of the quay-wall. With the object of lessening them and to distribute the load to as broad an area as possible, it was decided to adopt a series of ferro-concrete caisson for the wall, the skeleton being prepared beforehand on shore, towed to and deposited on the site, and then its external half filled with concrete and the other half with ballast. As the first preliminary work, the nature of the soil at the bottom had to be tested to see whether it could bear the weight of the caisson at a proper depth. It was ascertained that if the surface soil at the required depth be removed about 10 ft. the bed would be sufficiently strong to bear the weight of the caisson. It is therefore decided to remove the surface soil and to replace it with coarse sand and thus to form the bed of the caisson. In order to build the caissons on shore, comb-shaped wooden piers for three blocks are to be constructed, and the caissons made upon them are to be floated by means of a Depositing Dock which is now being built by the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, after the project made by Messrs. Clark and Standfield. The Dock will measure 145 ft. in length, 137 ft. in width and 51 ft. in height while in the centre there will be a side wall 10 ft. in width and 50 ft. in height. At the bottom edge eight pontoons will be attached in a comb-like shape, leaving respectively a space larger than the width of the projections of the above mentioned pier. The pontoons are to be pushed into the spaces, in the pier to receive the caisson. The pontoon will be made of steel, oblong in shape, 17 ft. deep, 10 ft. wide and 70 ft. long. Inside these pontoons, various iron pipes will be provided for taking in and letting out the sea water so as to adjust the floating and submersion of the dock. To one side of the side wall, in the centre, a large outrigger 4 ft. deep, 67 ft. wide and 137 ft. long will be pinned by means of two steel columns and booms. It will float freely on the water to counterpoise the weight of the dock when it is loaded. Upon the side wall, engines and valves, and all other necessary equipment are provided, and they will serve as headquarters for dock operations.

According to the depth of the water, size of caissons to be used for the quay-walls will somewhat differ. The caissons mostly used are for the depth of 30 ft., and 35 ft. high and 22.85 ft. wide, and for stability's sake rims 4 ft. wide and 4 ft. high around the bottom are provided. Both inside and outside walls of the caissons have an inward slant of $^1/_{20}$, but the two ends are vertical. The thickness of the side walls ranges from 1.5 ft. to 0.675 ft., while at the centre the longitudinal partition wall will be 0.8 ft., in thickness, and the other cross partitions 0.67 ft. at the top and 1.22 ft. at the lower part, and in that way the interior of the caisson is divided into twenty sections. The caisson when sunk will appear about $1^1/_2$ ft. above the low tide. When the caisson is deposited at a proper place, empty sections are to be immediately closed and made water-tight with caps specially made for the purpose, and after having had the water pumped out from them, they are to be filled with concrete or ballast through the cylinder at the top of the cap. Thus when 20 empty sections are filled in turn, the main body of the caisson is completed and forms the understructure of the quay-walls, and upon which stones and concrete will form the superstructure of the quay-walls. The length of a caisson will be such that ten caissons can form one side of a mole of 1.200 ft., the length of each caisson at bottom being of 118.3 ft. When sunk, to avoid unequal settlement a space is to be left about 2 ft. between the caissons, which will be filled up with rubbles and concrete blocks, and connected at the top with four ferro-concrete beams. The caisson is to be built of ferro-concrete and though its weight is to be lessened as much as possible on the shore, yet a caisson for 30 ft. depth of water weighs about 1,800 tons and when filled with concrete and ballast the whole will weigh about 6,000 tons. A caisson on the water

floats as a boat after it is separated from the Depositing Dock, and a steam tug is to be used to tow it to its destination.

Quay accommodations.—With the exception of the mole in the eastern extreme, which is to admit ships to moor on one side only, the others will have each a width of 336 ft. In the centre, a road with side walks 48 ft. wide for traffic will be constructed, and in front of sheds along the road two or three lines of railway are to be built, and between the sheds and the quay-wall a single railway line with special rails for semi-portal electric cranes.

Sheds and railways.—Sheds to be constructed are of two classes, one made of steel and the other of wood, total 21, of which 19 made of steel will be distributed along the quay-walls, and are intended for ocean going steamers, and two wooden sheds for lighters. The 19 steel sheds will cover an area of 602,640 sq. ft., and each shed will measure 288 to 540 ft. with uniform span of 90 ft. according to the size of ships to be moored alongside. The two wooden sheds will be distributed along the landing stage at the north-west shore of the reclaimed land and at the foot of the 4th mole on the western extreme, both with a span of 72 ft. will cover an area of 38,016 sq. ft. The sheds on the quay will be built parallel to the quay-wall at a distance of about 24 ft. from it. Rails between the quay-wall and the sheds will be used for the conveyance of cargo not to be kept in the sheds. The sheds at the landing stage will be built parallel to and about 30 ft. apart from the shore, and behind them rails will be laid for the conveyance of goods. Inside the sheds, incandescent electric lights will be installed to facilitate the handling of goods at night.

Roads and bridges.—Roads on the reclaimed land for traffic will be macadamized, the widths varying from 72 ft. to 48 ft. To connect the reclaimed land with the main road in the city, a bridge will be built allowing lighters to pass under.

Cranes.—The cranes on the quay wall will be of two classes, stationary and travelling, worked by the electric power generated in the compound. The travelling cranes 1 ½—5 tons may move along the quays freely where they are wanted for loading cargoes directly to and from the hatch-way, while stationary cranes of 30 to 50 tons are provided at the head of the moles Nos. 2 and 3.

Besides, over fifty capstans worked by the electric power are to be installed for mooring ships and moving railway wagons.

Electric lighting and water supply.—The reclaimed land will be provided with arc-lights, and furnished with water mains for supplying vessels and for use on the reclaimed compound, and to be ready in case of emergency.

The above is an outline description of the new harbour work for Kobe. The two years that have elapsed since the starting of the work have necessarily been occupied in various preparatory arrangements, and in consequence no great progress in engineering work has been effected. However, already one half of the reclamation, the rubble mound and concrete blocks for the outside protection of the eastern extreme mole have been completed as also a part of the super-structure and the landing stage at the foot of the 4th mole. The dredging work in the vicinity of the 1st and 4th moles is nearly completed. The temporary piers for the construction of ferro-concrete caissons which form an important preliminary work are under construction, and will be completed during the present year. It is expected that next year the sinking of these caissons will be effected, and that by 1912, ships may be allowed to come alongside the 1st and 4th moles, to be followed with the completion of the rest.

CHIEF OFFICIALS OF THE BUREAU

Director-General—Dr. Tsumaki, *Kōgakuhakushi* (Doctor of Engineering).
Chief of Civil Engineering Section—S. Niwa, *Kōgakushi.*
Chief of Architectural Section—K. Yabashi, *Kōgakushi.*
Chief of Business Section—F. Kimoto.

BRANCHES

Yokohama Branch :—
Director—S. Niwa, *Kōgakushi.*
Civil Engineer—R. Naoki, *Kōgakushi.*

Architect—C. Chichibu.
Business Manager—J. Yoshida.

Kobe Branch :—
Director—T. Saito, *Hōgakushi.*
Civil Engineer—K. Yoshimoto, *Kōgakushi.*
Civil Engineer—K. Morigaki, *Kōgakushi.*
Business Manager—K. Okumura.

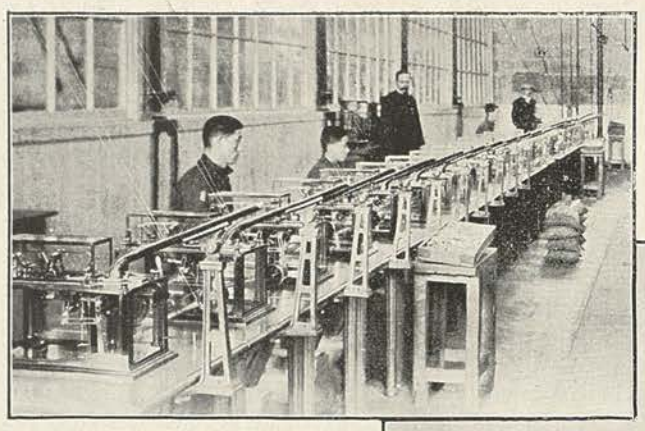
Besides the above, the Bureau and Branches have altogether 8 Civil Engineers, 6 Architects, 2 Mechanical Engineers, 1 Naval Architect, 2 Electrical Engineers, 2 Chemists, 5 Consulting Engineers in different technical branches, 152 technical assistants and a number of technical employees, and 35 business clerks.

The improvement works of the Yokohama and Kobe Custom Houses are carried on by the Bureau of Construction of the Department of Finance, controlled by Dr. Y. Tsumaki, Director-General, which has the charge of all the architectural and engineering works connected with the Department.

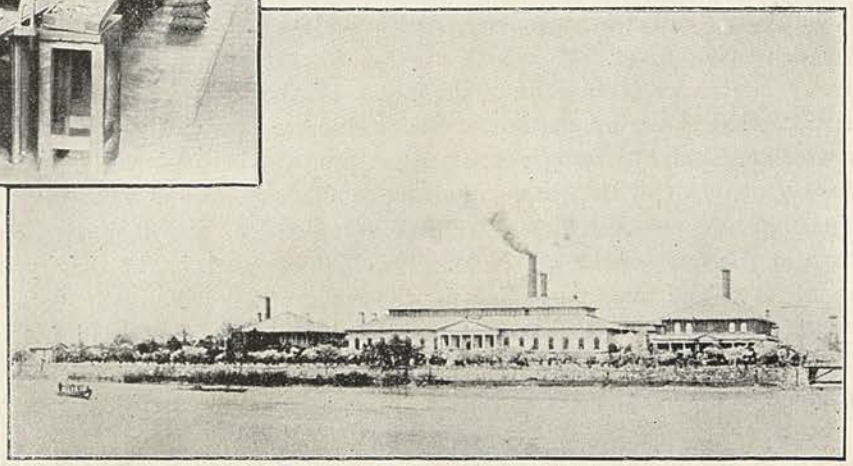
MINT AND COINAGE

The Ancient Mints

The Earliest Mint. About half way, in the pages of History, between the foundation of the Empire in 660 B.C. and the present day, we find the first authentic record of the earliest mint, for there is an Imperial edict dated 677 A.D. directing the establishment of an office for the casting of coins. However, as demonstrated by the large number of the Wadō cash existing in the country and still being occasionally found imbedded in the sands of the stream in the Yetagawa and the Yodogawa, the activity of the mint in those remote times appears to have been greatest in the years of Wadō, 708-714 A.D., in the reign of Gen-myo Tennō, which is contemporaneous with the first production of copper from domestic mines. An Imperial edict of 814 A.D. set down the staff of the mint to consist of 1 director, 1 vice-director, 2 controllers, 3 accountants, 2 foundry masters, 1 mould master, and 5 clerks. But the work of the mint gradually dwindled away in the course of time, chiefly from the scarcity of copper available for coinage purposes, until finally in the reign of Murakami Tennō (958 A.D.), after having produced, for the use of the nation, in the two and a half centuries of its checkered life, the so-called twelve ancient coins, the mint was definitely closed, not to be heard of again for more than six centuries afterwards. During the interval, the currency consisted of imported Chinese cash and precious metals in the notice form as obtained from river sands, also sometimes in the form of small ingots. When Oda Nobunaga came into power in the affairs of the Empire, he caused the first manufacture of *ōban*, large flat coins, unique in numismatics in having an oblong form. The shortness of Nobunaga's, as of his successor Taikō Hideyoshi's, ascendency to power prevented the development of gold and silver currency of the Empire, the firm establishment of which fell eventually to the lot of Iyeyasu, the first shogun of the Tokugawa line, who in 1601 A.D. put up mints in Fushimi, Suruga, Yedo &c.



WEIGHING ROOM



THE IMPERIAL MINT, OSASA

The Tokugawa Mints. Under the Tokugawa Shogunate, the coinage of gold and silver was finally carried out only in Yedo. Here a gold mint (Kinza) and a silver mint (Ginza) were established about 1614, and flourished until the downfall of the Government in 1867. It is to be remarked that there was no mint under the direct control of the Tennō himself. The gold mint at Yedo partook more or less of a contract system, under the mastership of the hereditary heir of the Gotō family. Mitsutsugu was the name of the first Gotō Mint master. His name and signature were stamped on all of the gold coins turned out by Gotō down to the closing of the mint in 1869. Twelve hereditary families were attached to Gotō as moneyers and served in the various departments of the mint, the director-ship always remaining in the family of Gotō. The management of the silver mint was similar, being also governed by the hereditary family of Jōze. This name appeared on all coins issued from the silver mint. The latter also stamped and issued silver in the form of small ingots and grains, which passed current as money by weight.

Under the Tokugawa Government, the casting of cash, which was the money of the masses was entrusted to private contractors. Cash-mints (Zenza) were established in various provinces and in several places in the city of Yedo and its suburbs. None of these mints was permanent but rose or vanished with the fortune of the contractor or the will of the official. The cash mint at Asakusa in Yedo was the largest, and here cash was turned out for the longest periods. It was under the supervision of the gold mint, hence its more permanent character.

The Origin. The last days of the Tokugawa government saw the national coins all debased and in confusion beyond description. The gold coins were but silver, flavoured, as it were, with a pinch of the yellow metal, containing, as some of them did, only 120 parts of gold in a 1000. Counterfeiting was universal in the country as well as beyond the seas. The uncertainty of money, was a great hinderance to legitimate trade. The Restoration (1867) offered no better prospect, and it was urged on the Imperial government especially by the representatives of foreign powers that the establishment of a definite and better system of money was preëminently essential for trade and prosperity of the nation. The construction of an Imperial mint was consequently settled upon. The commercial city of Osaka, in the center of the empire, was a place likely to be selected as the seat of the new Imperial government, for at that time Tokyo had not yet been declared the new capital. Accordingly a beautiful site on the right bank of the Yodogawa, where the river first flowed into the city of Osaka, was chosen for the new mint. It so happened at the time that the mint of Hong-Kong, which had had an existence of only a few years was out of use. The structural materials and part of the machineries were removed to Osaka, where they were destined to serve as the nuclei of the future Imperial mint. The building was begun in 1868 and completed in 1870.

The Completion of the Mint. The inauguration of the mint for public service was celebrated April 4th, 1871 by Sanjo Sanetomi, Prime Minister, in the presence of the representatives of foreign powers. The technical operations were entrusted to a foreign staff under the directorship of Major T.W. Kinder of the late mint at Hongkong, engaged by the Imperial government under contract with the Oriental Bank Corporation. Major Kinder and his associates served in the mint for various terms, and the last of these foreigners, all Englishmen with one or two exceptions, who were employed in the mint, were Major T. W. Kinder, Director; Mr. C. Tookey, F C S, Assayer; Mr. G. W. Hunter, Second Assayer; Mr. E Atkin, Superintendent of Melting Department; Mr. Herbert Wheeler, Director's Secretary; Mr. Henry Sheard, Die Engraver; Mr. John Pritchett, Foreman of Coining Department; Mr. E. Wyon, Assistant Foreman of Coining Department; Mr. J Reside, Foreman of Artificers' Department; Mr. T. Hackett, Assistant Foreman of Artificers' Department; Foreman of Copper Rolling Mill; Mr. W Smith, C. E., Superitendent of Weighing Room; Mr. Mancini, Foreman of Rolling Room; Mr. Rolland Inch, F. C. S. Foreman of Sulphuric Acid Works; Mr. Ed. Dillon, B. A., F, C, S, Assayer; Mr. Wm. Gowland, F. C. S., F. I. C, Assoc. R. S. M.,

Order III Class of the Empire of Japan, Chemist, and Metallurgist, Technical Adviser to the Director, (Afterwards F. R. S., Professor of Metallurgy, Royal College of Science, London.)

Mr. Robert. MacLagan, Order IV Class of the Empire of Japan; Engineer, Foreman of Artificers' Department; Mr. T Howlett, Assistant Foreman of Coining Department; Mr. Robert Smith Engineer, Foreman of Copper Rolling Mill; Mr. V. E. Braga, Accountant and Book Keeper of Bullion Office; Mr. Louis Swaby, Assistant Accountant and Book Keeper; Mr. C. J. Braga Accountant and Book Keeper of Copper Department.

The business part, or bullion and accounting department of the institution, was under the management of Japanese officials headed by the Commissioner. The Imperial mint as thus organized was the first institution, either government or private, where scientific methods on a large scale and book-keeping were first adopted upon European system. It was in fact a pioneer model work, never seen before in the empire. The people of Osaka beheld for the first time gigantic buildings of stone and bricks, whose chimneys, the first of the kind ever built in the district towering above the horizon and belching forth thick smoke, could not fail to remind them of the sort of work being carried on below and of the benefit it conferred upon the community.

Here machineries were for the first time operated, capable of producing new coins of gold, silver and copper, in hundreds per minutes and of degree of accuracy, which it was hard for the old fashioned folks to grasp. Here assays,

not by touchstone is of old, but by actual measurement by the most delicate balances, were for the first time practised Here sulphic acid chambers* were for the first time erected, and the acid manufactured was utilized in the parting of gold and silver bullion on a large scale.

Here reservatory furnaces were for the first time built and operated for the refinery ot copper as in Swansea.

Here railways were used in carrying coals, timber and building materials. Here a gas-work was started and the buildings and the street were lighted with coal gas. Here a system of book-keeping in Drs. and Crs., remarkable for accurary and rapidity, with the methods of checks by means of vouchers and balance sheets, was for the first time introduced. The efforts of the officials in bringing the new mint into the most satisfactory working condition were crowned by the visit of H. I. M. the Tenno, July 1872 who appeared greatly interested in all the details of the coinage. It is difficult to estimate how far the introduction of the western methods in this new institution has been the means of bringing about the industrial developement of Osaka, which has since grown up to boast 6000 factories and 2000 chimneys, making it not only the chief trading city, but also the greatest manufacturing center in the land. Needless to say, the development of Osaka led to the industrial activity of other parts of the country.

The Organization. The following gives a resume of the organization of the Imperial mint.

General Department :—

Directors' Office ; Cashiers' Office ; Bullion Office ; Inspector's Office ; Medical Office.

Operative Department :—

Melting room ; Rolling room ; Coining room : Engraving room ; Machine shops.

Assay Department :—

Laboratory ; Refinery ; Amalgamation room.

A list of the commissioners and directors of the Imperial mint :—

1869 Kuro Kai, Commissioner ; 1869 Bunta Inouye (Now Marquis Inouye) Commissioner ; 1869 Yokichi Inouye (Now Vis-Count Inouye), Commissioner ; 1870 I Mawatori, Commissioner ; 1871 Hirobumi Ito (Late Prince Ito) Commissioner ; 1872 T. Matsuda, Commissioner ; 1873-1881-1887. K. S. Endo, Commissioner ; 1874-1881 I. Ishimal, Commissioner ; 1881 N. Ohno, Commissioner ; 1888-1893 K. S Endo, Director ; 1893 T. Hasegawa, Director.

Present heads of the Departments :—

O. Yamagata, Chief of the Operative Department ; Y. Koga F. CS., Chief of Assay Department.

Number of the employees at the Imperial mint. (December 1909) :—

Officials	100
Working men	235
Working women	25
Total	360.

The Coining. Under the provisions of the coinage regulation, any person might carry his gold to the Imperial mint and have it there turned into the national coins, provided the weight of the bullion deposited is over 100 *momme* (12. 056 Ozs. troy). When the gold is contained in parting bullion, the weight of the gold turned to coinage account may be less. As however, the presence of the depositor or his representative is invariably required at the weighing of the deposit, the tendency is for private parties to entrust the business to one of the banking houses in Osaka, who carry out the deposition for their clients and book the Out-turns to their accounts. In 1880 a branch office of the mint was established in Tokyo for the receipt of bullion and assays thereof, but in 1907, the office was closed down. Until the adoption of the gold standard in 1897, there was a coining charge of seven-tenths of one per cent levied upon gold deposits but since that time this charge has been entirely abolished, so that gold is now coined for the public without any charge, except the usually slight loss in premelting, which is necessary for the assay of the bullion. Nor is the discount any longer claimed that was formerly made on a coin certificate when presented before the due date and full payment is at once made. It should be noted that for all bullion or coin deposit the calculation is made according to the mint assay on the basis of one *yen* per 0.2 *momme* or 0.7 5 grain of fine gold. As a rule, on the third day counting from that day of deposit, the depositor receives from the mint a memorandum on the out-turn of the deposit. On approval, he signs the deposit receipt returns it to the mint, and receives in turn a coin certificate for the entire amount which is payable at once at the Osaka, branch of the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan), where the delivery of coins is always made. Silver is of couse coined into subsidiary coins only on Government account. Besides, the whole of the imperial coinages, the mint has executed all the coinage required for Corea since 1905.

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* This sulphuric acid works began in 1872 together with the soda works inaugurated in 1881, were transfered to other hands in 1885 and have since passed out of existence.

The following is the amount of all coinage executed during 1909:—

Gold coins	2,754,052 pieces	33,381,040 *yen.*
Silver coins	53,136,247 ,,	15,202,350 ,,
Nickel coins	4,000,640 ,,	200,032 ,,
Bronze coins	20,015,500 ,,	151,332 ,,
Total	79,906,439 ,,	48,934,454 ,,

The Mint in the Future. In 1886 the present director of the mint, then vice commissioner, was ordered to make tour of foreign mints.

As the results of his travels, important reforms have been brought about in the affairs of the mint. In 1907, Mr. O. Yamagata, chief of the operative department, made a similar tour round the world. His object was to make himself better acquainted with foreign methods and machineries in view of the proposal then pending for an enlargement of the mint.

That proposal was approved by the Diet and the extension is now being carried on to be completed in 1912. Already a new gold rolling room, with electricity driven rolling mills has been erected. Also a new assay laboratory is being converted into new engraving rooms. A new boiler and dynamo house is in course of construction. When the changes will have been completed, the machineries will all be driven by electric power, and the melting furnaces will be heated by gas fire. The extension will also include a new plant for the electrolytic parting of gold and silver bullion.

ARTICLES OF EXHIBIT OF MINT

Name		Volume		Size
Coins		1 box.		1.68 Length 1.81 Width 0.14 Height
Gold	20-*Yen* 10-*Yen* 5-*Yen*	Obverse and Reverse	6	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
Silver	50-*Sen* 20-*Sen* 10-*Sen*	,, ,, ,,	6	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
Nickel	5-*Sen*	,, ,, ,,	2	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
Bronze	1-*Sen* 5-*Rin*	,, ,, ,,	4	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
Korean Gold	10-Won 20-Won 5-Won	,, ,, ,,	6	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
Silver	½-Won 20-Chon 10-Chon	,, ,, ,,	6	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
Nickel	5-Chon	,, ,, ,,	2	
Bronze	1-Chon ½-Chon	,, ,, ,,	4	

DESCRIPTION OF COINS

Denomination		Diameter	Weight	Composition
		mm	grm	
Gold	20-*Yen*	28.8	16.6665	900 Au+100 Cu.
	10-*Yen*	21.2	8.3333	
	5-*Yen*	17.0	4.1666	
Silver	50-*Sen*	27.3	10.125	800 Ag+200 Cu.
	20-*Sen*	20.3	4.05	
	10-*Sen*	17.6	2.25	720 Ag+280 Cu.
Nickel	5-*Sen*	20.6	4.6654	250 Ni+750 Cu.
Bronze	1-*Sen*	27.9	7.128	950 Cu+40 Sn+10 Zn.
	5-*Rin*	21.8	3.564	
Korean Gold Silver and Nickel		The same as the Corresponding Japanese Coins.		
Korean Bronze	1-Chon	23.6	4.2	950 Cu+40 Su+10 Zn.
	½-Chon	19.1	2.1	

Design:—Gold Coins. Obverse:—Value at middle, imperal crest at top, branches of chrysanthemum and paulownia at sides.

Reverse:—The sun surrounded by eight curves at middle, the name of empire, the year and the value, intersected by paulownian crests, at circumference.

Silver coins. Obverse:—Similar to gold coins.

Reverse:—The sun surrounded by cherry blossoms at middle; the name of empire, the year and the value at circumference.

Nickel Coins. Obverse:—The value at middle, rice stalks at sides.

Reverse:—The sun at middle, the name of empire, the year and the value at circumference.

Bronze, 1 *Sen*. Obverse and Reverse:—similar to Nickel Coins.

5 *Rin*. Obverse:—The value surrounded by the name of empire, the year and the value in Roman letters.

Reverse:—The paulownian crest surrounded by chrysanthemum arabesque.

Korean Coins. Obverse for all kinds:—Value at middle, plum flower crest at top, b anches of orean plum and althea at sides.

Reverse:—Gold Coins: A dragon at middle; the name of empire, the year and the value in Korean and Chinese characters intersected by plum crests at circumference.

Silver Coins: A dragon at middle; the name of empire, the year, and the value in Corean and Roman characters at circumference.

Nickel and Bronze Coins: Phoenix at middle; the other parts similar to the silver coins.

DESCRIPTION OF COINS

Denomination	Diameter	Weight	Composition
	mm	grm	
Gold 20-*Yen*	28 8	16.6665	900 Au+100 Cu.
10-*Yen*	21.2	8.3333	
5-*Yen*	17.0	4.1666	
Silver 50-*Sen*	27.3	10.125	800 Ag+200 Cu.
20-*Sen*	20.3	4.05	
10-*Sen*	17.6	2.25	720 Ag+280 Cu.
Nickel... ... ... 5-*Sen*	20.6	4.6654	250 Ni+750 Cu
Bronze 1-*Sen*	27.9	7.128	950 Cu+40 Sn+10 Zn.
5-*Rin*	21.8	3 564	
Korean Gold, Silver and Nickel.	The same as the Corresponding Japanese Coins.		
Korean Bronze... ... ... 1-Chon	23 6	4.2	950 Cu+40 Sn+10 Zn.
½-Chon	19.1	2.1	

Design:—Gold Coins. Obverse:—Value at middle, imperial crest at top, branches of chrysanthemum and paulownia at sides.

Reverse:—The sun surrounded by eight curves at middles, the name of empire, the year and the value intersected by paulownian crests, at circumference.

Silver Coins. Obverse:—Similar to gold coins.

Reverse:—The sun surrounded by cherry blossoms at middle; the name of empire, the year and the value at circumference.

Nickel Coins. Obverse:—The value at middle, rice stalks at sides.

Reverse:—The sun at middle, the name of empire, the year and the value at circumference.

Bronze, 1 *Sen*. Obverse and Revers:—Similar to Nickel Coins.

5 *Rin*. Obverse: The value surrounded by the name of Empire, year and the value in Roman letters.

Reverse:—The paulownian crest surrounded by chrysanthemum arabesque.

Korean Coins. Obverse for all kinds:—Value at middle, plum flower crest at top, branches of Korean plum and althea at sides.

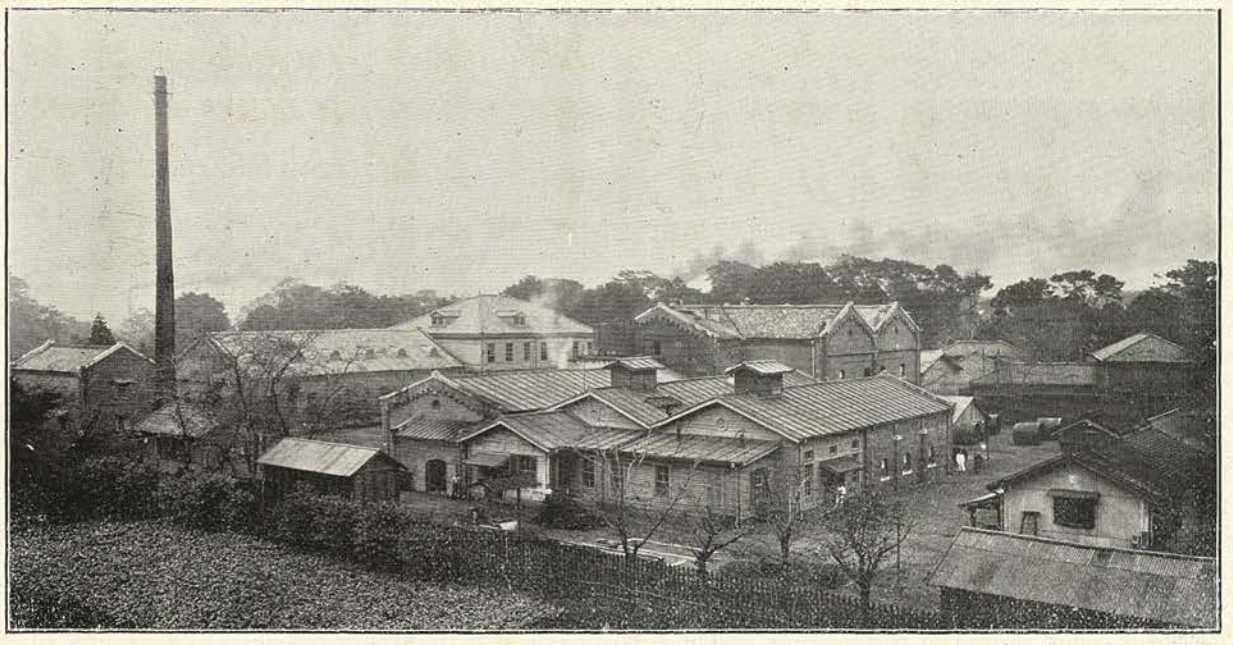
Reverse:—Gold Coins: A dragon at middle; the name of Empire, the year and the value in Korean and Chinese characters intersected by plum crests at circumference.

Silver Coins: A dragon at middle; the name of Empire, the year, and the value in Korean and Roman characters at circumference.

Nickel and Bronze Coins: Phoenix at middle; the other parts similar to the silver coins.

The Brewery Laboratory Office

Rice being the staple food of the Japanese is indispensable to them. Consequently a great deal of importance is attached to agriculture, but still greater stress is laid upon the cultivation of rice. *Sake*, the favorite drink of the Japanese is brewed of rice, so that it is called the sacred water. In national fêtes and on other ceremonial occasions, it is always used. Cups are known under such names as Miki (lit. god-*sake*), Ten-pai (lit. heavenly cup), Wakareno-sakazuki (lit. parting cup), and Iwaino-sakazuki (lit. festival cup). Warriors in marching to the battle fields used to drink parting cups while in marriages, *sake* cups added to the festivities of the occasion. In social intercourse and in religious worship, *sake* is surely to be used. *Sake* is to the Japanese what wine is to French and beer to Germans. It is considered to be disgraceful to get drunk so as to forget oneself, but *sake*, as said before, is used on ceremonious occasions. *Sake* is rich and palatable not only to the Japanese but to foreigners as well. The origin of *sake* brewery belongs to a remote period. Tradition has it that rice was chewed for the purpose of making *sake*. It was some time during the reigns of Emperors Sujin and Suinin



THE BREWERY LABORATORY

(34 B.C.—34 A.D.) that the method of *sake* brewing was introduced from China. Rice was fermented in the appropriate degree of atmosphere and brewed into pure and amber like coloured drink. Sometimes, the farmers brewed a particular kind of drink called "Nigori-zake" or muddy drink for their own use, but in the Meiji period, since *sake* taxes came to form the sources of the national revenue, at times taxes were imposed upon *sake* brewed by farmers for private purposes. But now *sake* brewing is permitted only for business purposes. The method of brewing *sake* has important relations to the sanitary and economic conditions of the people so that in 1902 the brewery laboratory was established with such sections for bacteria, assaying, and practical experiment. By these arrangements, measures were adopted for the purpose of improving the method of brewery. The method used for brewery of *sake* was limited to the cold season, but recent improvements made it possible to brew it in summer. Such a method is rapidly followed by brewers in the country. Principal places for the brewing of *sake* are Ikeda, Itami and Nada, distinguished for the fine quality of their *sake*. The following table shows the latest output of *sake*:—

LATEST OUTPUT OF *SAKÉ*

Year	Pure *Sake* *koku*	Muddy *Sake* *koku*	White *Sake* *koku*	*Mirin* *koku*	*Shōchu* *koku*	Total *koku*
1902	3,309,312	44,302	3,193	29,149	117,471	3,503,427
1903	3,615,046	45,307	3,090	34,234	139,015	3,827,692
1904	3,153,402	41,568	2,955	31,828	116,541	3,346,294
1905	3,792,561	37,032	3,640	38,916	128,377	4,000,526
1906	4,167,721	34,476	4,814	47,751	151,098	4,405,860
1907	4,368,977	28,289	5,873	53,857	174,782	4,631,778

LIST OF ARTICLES

Jozoshikensho (Imperial Experimental Station for Saké Brewing)

Sake (rice liquor)...	2 doz. bottles	3 feet long. 2 „ wide. 4 „ high.	9 feet long. 2 „ wide. 9 „ high.
Hulled rice	2 bottles	1.8 „ long. 1.4 „ wide. 2 „ high.	
Polished rice...	do.		
Tanekoji (Aspergillus Oryzae)	do.	do.	
Brewing water	do.		
Brief explanation about Sake	1 tablet	3 „ long. 2 „ high.	
Photographs of Jozoshikensho		1.7 „ long. 2 „ high.	

Brief Explanation about Saké

Sake (rice liquor) is the national beverage of Japanese people. It has been brewed in Japan since time immemorial. It is brewed from rice with water. Polished rice is first steamed and a part of it is made to Kōji in aid of Tanekoji (Aspergillus Oryzae). Then fermentation is carried on by mixing the steamed rice, koji and water and the product is pressed.

At present its annual output is about 7.2 million hectoliters, its total value being 16 million pounds sterling and the annual revenue on Sake amounts abouts 8 million pounds sterling. Of late years, the export of saké has the tendency of increasing. From technological as well as from financial points of view, Saké brewing being one of the most important industries in Japan, Jozoshikensho (Imperial Experimental Station for Sake Brewing) has six years ago been established in order to secure the general progress of the industry.

BUREAU OF PRINTING

A careful observation of the convertible notes of the Empire of Japan will as once strike us with their elaborate, minute, fine and artistic print and make. This paper money has been made by the Bureau of Printing in Japan, and carries with it results of many years of experience. Compared with the crude form of paper money such as made in early days, the present one shows striking developments. The art of making convertible notes or paper money has been known, but facts in remote days are unknown to us. During the Tokugawa government, under the control of various Lords, the paper notes known "*Hansatsu*" (clan notes), but the art of manufacturing was still in a crude form. Subsequent to the Restoration paper money known a "Tajo-kan notes" was circulated most extensively, while the "*Kin-satsu*" of the Mimbusho (Mimbusho notes) were also published, the same forming an initiative of paper money during the Meiji period in Japan, but since its method of making was crude as mentioned before there were dangers connected with their being forged. While the government was greatly concerned about the prevention of forgery, the feudal government was abolished in 1871, and consequently the central government had to undertake the exchange of these different clan notes. Whereupon the new government made paper notes on paper of fine texture and quality leaborately printed, to take the place of coarse paper money, but at home there was not a factory well adapted to the

manufacture of such pretty paper notes. With all the laudable intention of the government, the manufacture of these notes was an impossibility, so that the government had to entrust the whole work to a company in Germany.

Such steps, however, entailed a certain amount of danger while it was an impolitic regarded from the financial standpoint. The government, thereupon, established the paper notes office under the control of the Department of Finance for the purpose of having charge of affairs connected with paper notes, public bonds and banking business. Just at this juncture, our paper notes, the making of which was left in charge of a German company, were brought over here, and were exchanged with such paper notes as the "Kinsatsu" and "Hansatsu," thus adjusting the financial system of the country. Going a step further, the government made efforts in the coinage of new coins and the making of convertible notes for species, the entire work being left under the control of the Paper Notes Bureau above referred to. While the work was in its inceptive stage the Bureau had to discharge the heavy responsibility of making coins and at the same time attend to the affairs of public bonds and banks. Considering the impracticability of such arrangements, the government created a separate bureau for making coins and for the affairs of public debentures and banking, thus leaving the Paper Notes office to attend exclusively to the manufacture of paper notes, securities and stamps, in fact it formed a forerunner to the Bureau of Printing. By building factories and engaging skilled foreigners, paper notes commenced to be made most extensively. The Bureau undertook the making of paper to be used for paper money. In the course of time, no efforts were spared towards improvement of the art, and the number of Japanese experts increased so that in 1877, the government was enabled to print most elaborate and beautiful paper notes, public bonds and certificates of all kinds without having recourse either to foreigners or foreign companies. Later on, the name "Paper Notes Bureau" was changed into that of the Bureau of Printing while under it the work made a rapid progress. At present, the Bureau makes not only paper notes, securities, and postage stamps, but makes the same for China and Korea, the work being highly appreciated for its fine quality and elaborateness. Such favorable results must be attributed to the appropriate policy of the government, and to the zeal and learning of the successive heads of the Bureau and the officials, and also to that power of assimilation possessed by the Japanese of which we have already made frequent mention.

The Bureau of Printing at present comes under the direct control of the Cabinet, and is engaged in the making of paper notes, public bonds, certificates, various other securities, stamps both postal and otherwise, besides the additional work of making paper and the publication of the Official Gazette and other Government printed matters. The Bureau has a head-office and factories and the former is divided into the office room of the Head of the Bureau, the section of accounts and that of the official gazette, while the factory is divided into sections of printing, of type-setting and of making paper. There were as many as 3,563 factory hands for 1908. The following table compares the results of the work of the Bureau for 1908 and 1909 :—

Descriptions	1909	1908	Compared with 1909	
	yen	*yen*		*yen*
Convertible Notes of the Bank of Japan	240,135.000	244,710.000	*	4,575.000
Securities of the Department of Finance	4,677.100	2,419.120	†	2,257.980
Certificates of Public Bonds	137,570.540	80,973.240	†	56,597.300
Exchequer Bonds	100.000	2,067.000	*	1,967.000
Revenue Stamps...	84,841.160	89,477.700	*	4,636.540
Playing Cards Stamps	128.250	247.950	*	29.700
Postal Cards	489,338.430	445,851.890	†	43,486.540
Postage Stamps...	97,704.230	95,036.620	†	2,667.610
The Official Gazette Regulation and the List of Official Results of the Work of the Bureau ...	236,351.160	221,566.990	†	14,784.170
Sundries	869,041.600	964,699.330	*	95,657.730
Proceeds from the Work	2,159,887.470	2,147,049.840	†	12,837.630
Advertising Fees for the Official Gazettes	53,535.700	56,177.650	*	2,641.950
Total	2,213,423.170	2,203,227.490	†	10,195.680

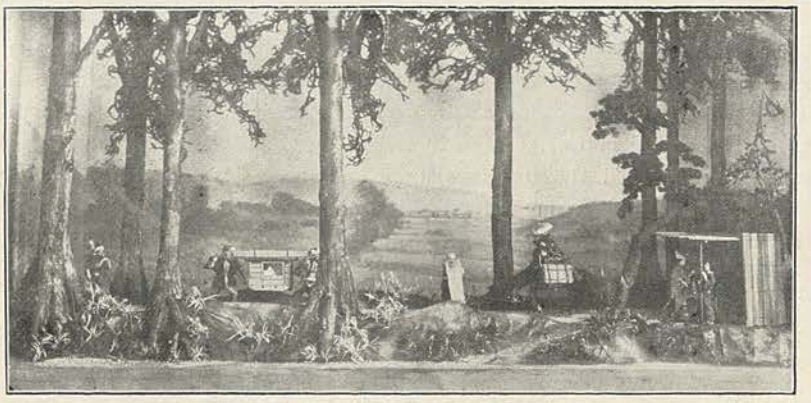
*=shows a decrease. †=shows an increase.

OUTLINES OF COMMUNICATION AND CORRESPONDENCE ORGANS IN JAPAN

The attempt on the part of the Department of Communications in Japan to open correspondence with Hawaii by means of wireless telegraphy across several thousand miles is an event worthy of our special mention in the history of communications in this country. Previous to introducing the reader to the degree of development and present condition of organs of communications in Japan, we think it necessary to give the historical outlines of these organs as they existed in Japan while she stood outside the current of the world's progress.

LETTER CARRIERS ON HORSE-BACK IN ANCIENT JAPAN

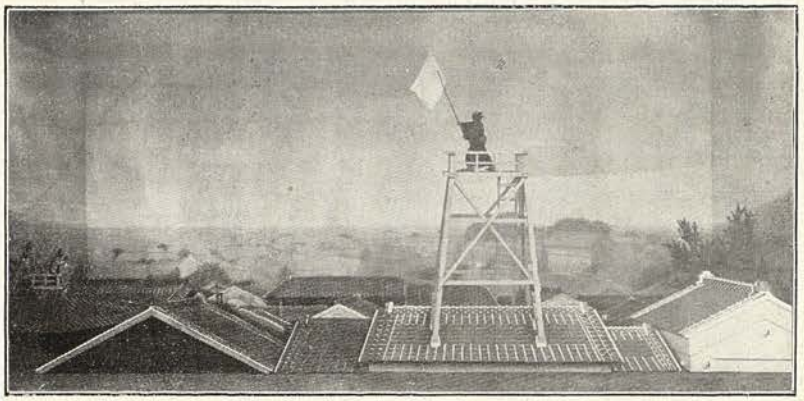
The very fact that the Emperor Jimmu, founder of the Empire, arrived at Yamato from Kyushu by sea and laid the foundation of His Imperial Regime, makes us state at the outset that the history of communications in this country was started early, by sea, and ever since the sea has been of great importance for communication between the Japanese and the Continent of Asia, South Sea Islands and even with India. In the course of time when the foundation of the state was laid firm and the power of the central government became strong, all matters connected with navigation and maritime transportation were brought under the control of the government. During the period 660 A.D.—1100 A.D. the art of ship-building was greatly developed and the sphere of navigation was much extended. At the beginning of the 12th century, when the government of the country was handed over to the military families, the communication at home became more frequent than ever, which brought about great progress in the art of navigation. The maritime law was established together with the policy relating to marine transportation affairs. About the 13th century communication with foreign countries was started, and in addition to those with Korea and China, there were opened new distance routes, one for India and the South Seas, the other for America crossing over the Pacific. During the four hundred years from this century to the 16th century, under government protection and through experience in naval battles, the art of navigation was greatly developed ; and during the latter part of the 16th century Hideyoshi instructed various lords to build numerous warships, of which the Nippon-Maru had a tower and mast in the centre. This formed a new epoch in the history of ship building in Japan. When Tokugawa Iyeyasu came into power, he encouraged foreign trade by the sea, which caused the arrival of ships from Spain, England, Portugal and Holland, all affording splendid opportunities for the improvement of shipbuilding in this country. It was in the beginning of the seventeenth century that the Tokugawa Government prohibited navigation to foreign countries, so that during this period there was nothing particularly worthy of mention in the art of navigation, but the Japanese ever



LETTER CARRIERS ON FOOT IN ANCIENT JAPAN

progressive in spirit could not remain in the state of inglorious ease. It is but a natural outcome of this state of long inactivity that they should utilize every opportunity to extend their influence as sea-faring people since the Restoration.

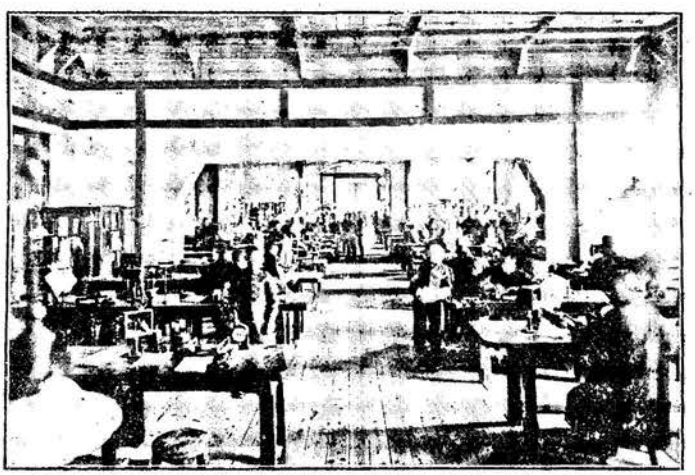
Next in the order of our observation let us turn to the condition of communication and transportation on land. The system of couriers using horses and bells at fixed stations were adopted in order to convey government messages, but the people at large were not allowed tolmake use of these facilities. However, at the end of the 8th century, not only in the vicinity of the capital, but in the central districts such as Tōkaido, and Tōsando, the system of stage horses was adopted while in 1186 A.D. it was greatly improved, but the chief object was to furnish facilities for military, litigation, and other public purposes, the public at large not being allowed to enjoy advantages either in trade or in social relations.



COMMUNICATIONS BY FLAGS AND PIGEONS FOR CORRESPONDENCE

In the beginning of the 17th century when the Tokugawa government was established in Yedo (now Tokyo) and the Daimyos were obliged to come to Yedo periodically in order to stay for a number of years at a time, there was opened high-ways leading to Yedo, while at the end of the same century with the development of industry, trade, and social intercourse, post-mens' guilds under special sanction were allowed to attend to the conveyance of goods and the delivery of mail matters which in fact formed the initiative in the communication undertakings. There were postmen by whom the three great capitals of Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyoto were connected. After following the example of the Tokugawa government, the influential Daimyos started the system of the so-called "three times" postmen, that is, they were to leave three or four times a month for Yedo in order to convey letters and to offer facilities to the public at large.

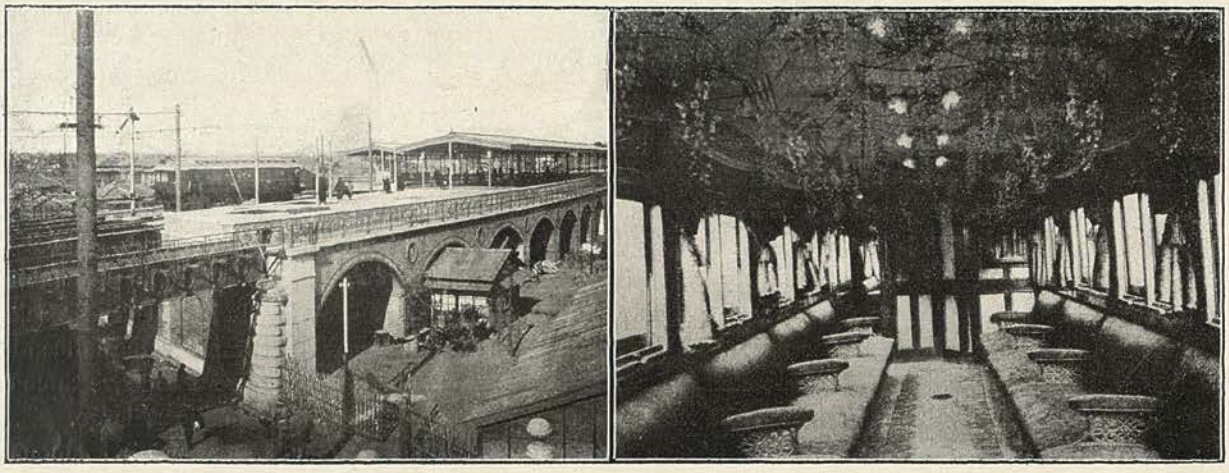
At present the annual revenue of the Government obtained from communication amounts to about 60,000,000 *yen*. What a great contrast from the state of affairs in existence fifty years ago when communication were carried on by postmen who effected their journey either by foot or on horse-back. Subsequent to the year 1868 A.D. both the government and the men of influence among the people began to adopt the advanced method of European civilization, and above all the up-to-date facilities for communication were regarded as a matter of urgent necessity; so that in the year 1870 A.D. the system of post-men or letter carriers was abolished, instead of which letter boxes and stamp sales offices were built in the principal places of the Tōkaido where means of communication were most prosperous. In the following year the transportation of letters between Tokyo and Osaka was started for the benefit of the public, and during the same year arrangements were made for the conveyance of news papers, printed matters, books, and commercial samples in addition to private letters. These postal lines were gradually extended so as to cover the principal cities. In 1873 the postal business was monopolised by the government which introduced new features so that the work made considerable progress, being strengthened by the increase of the transportation capacity by means of railways. It



THE TELEGRAPHIC OPERATORS' ROOM, THE TOKYO CENTRAL POST OFFICE

was in the year 1895 that the Department of Communication was established for the purpose of controlling all the affairs connected with post and telegraphs, followed by the publication of laws relating to posts, railroads and shipping. Everywhere throughout the country post offices were established, even in the mountainous and interior districts. According to the returns at the end of the year 1909, there were in Japan 6,868 post offices, 127 post offices in Formosa, 16 in Saghalien, and 423 in Korea, while Japanese post offices existed in 12 places such as Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Newchwang, Chefoo, Nanking, Hankow, Shashi, Fuchow, Amoy and Koshu, and also in various cities in South Manchuria. During the year 1908 the ordinary articles of mail matters that were attended to in the country numbered 1,400,310,969 and those received into the country 1,386,234,882, while the number of parcels transmitted through the post in Japan amounted to18,783,622, and those received were 17,987,716.

Owing to the frequency of communication with foreign countries there arose a keen necessity for starting a foreign postal service which gave birth to the mail system in connection with foreign countries in 1872. The following year the postal treaty was formed with America and in 1876 our Government joined the International Postal Union. Beginning with the convention between Japan and Hongkong for the foreign parcel post in 1879, arrangements were made with Canada, Germany, England,

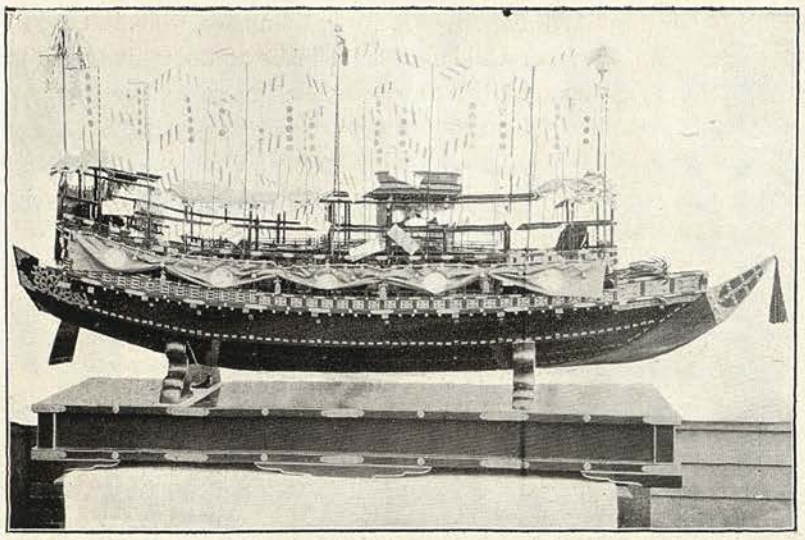


ELEVATED RAILWAYS IN TOKYO

and America, so that Japan joined the International Parcel Post Alliance in 1903. During 1908 the amount of foreign mail matter sent out reached 29,922,254, and that received 26,549,462. The system of postal money orders has also made a striking progress. The system of exchange in this country was originated several centuries ago, when there were *Tonya* or whole sale brokers in the principal cities of the country who undertook the business of forwarding money. It was in 1874 when under government control the system of the postal order was introduced and was extended throughout the country. In 1900 the law relating to the postal money order was issued, which perfected the system. The business of postal money orders was further extended from year to year and in 1904, owing to the Japan-Russian war the military postal order system was adopted for the benefit of soldiers, military attaches and their families. The recent great development of industry, the expansion of the means of communication and of economic circumstances, necessitated the provision of this useful organ throughout all parts of the country even in mountainous villages. In 1908, the number of postal orders remitted amounted to 189,967,932 *yen*. The system of foreign postal orders was adopted in 1879 when Japan entered into a treaty regarding this subject with Hongkong, which was followed by similar arrangements with England, France, America and other countries, while in 1885 Japan joined the International Postal Order Union which put her in a position to utilize this organ in carrying on communications with various other countries of the world. Since such a treaty was formed with Hongkong in 1879, the development of international communications and commercial relations swelled the amount of the postal orders exchanged. In 1908 the number of foreign postal remittances in Japan was 20,634 valued at 662,878 *yen*, while the amount remitted from abroad numbered 159,685, valued at the vast amount of 11,485,800 *yen*.

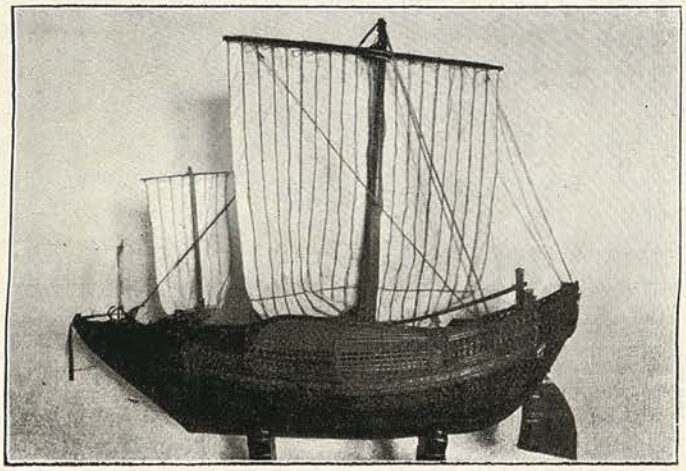
Thus it will be seen that in the opening of the foreign money order system, Japan has been indebted a great deal to Great Britain. In fact England headed other countries to enter into a postal treaty with Japan in 1881. It was through the initiative of England that Japan entered into a treaty with Germany the following year.

The system of money savings adopted as a government undertaking, took place in the year 1885 when the postal organs were utilized for the purpose of keeping deposits for the benefit of the public at large. The savings in the hands of post offices have rapidly increased from year to year, particularly since the two wars with China and Russia, so that in 1908 the number of depositors was 9,717,236 and the amount of savings ran up to 122,098,101 *yen*. Compared with the figures of foreign countries these figures may appear smaller, but compared with the state of affairs previous to the Japan-Russian war when depositors numbered only 2,707,118 and the amount of savings 28,804,533 *yen*, the progress is apparent, which augurs well for further developments.



THE TENCHIMARU USED IN THE 17TH CENTURY DURING THE TOKUGAWA PERIOD

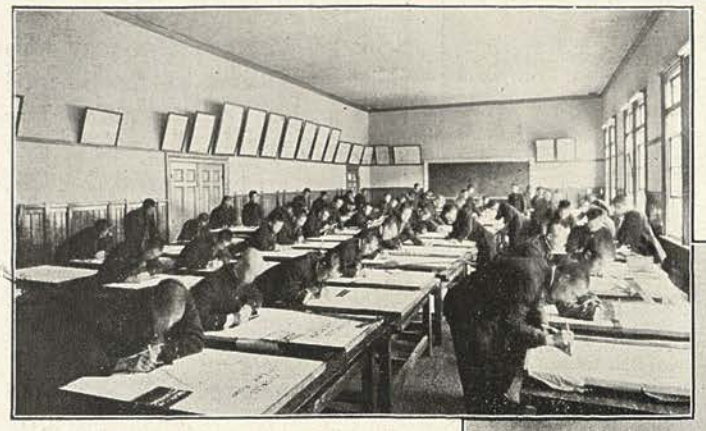
The construction of telegraph and telephone systems in Japan has really opened a new feature in the history of communications here. It was in the year 1869 when correspondence by means of electricity was first started, and in 1872 telegraphic regulations were issued. Since then efforts have been made both by the government and the people for extending the system, so that by 1885 the main lines were opened throughout the country. In 1907 telegraph laws were issued whereby various legal items concerning telephones and telegraphs have been settled. It is scarcely needful to dwell upon the use made of these organs of communication on the occasion of the Japan-Russian war, when submarine lines were also laid for strategic purposes. The number of telephone offices at home at present is 3,627, in Formosa 110, in Karafuto 16, and in Korea 208, while there are 55 in Southern Manchuria. It will perhaps be necessary to make mention of the development of wireless telegraphy in this connection. The reader of the history of the Japan-Russian war will at once perceive the fact that the victory won by the Japanese navy, that is, by Admiral Togo, was greatly due to the clever use of wireless telegraphy. The reports of Admiral Togo confirm the great contribution made by wireless telegraphy which was planned by the experts both of the Department of Communications and Navy. We cannot dive into the naval secrets, so that we do not know what system of wireless telegraphy is in use in this country; but it must be supposed that the Marconi system with various modifications must have been adopted. Commercial vessels have come to participate in the benefit derived from the use of wireless telegraphy so that the number of cases where it is used is



TRANSPORTATION SHIP IN USE DURING THE TOKUGAWA PERIOD

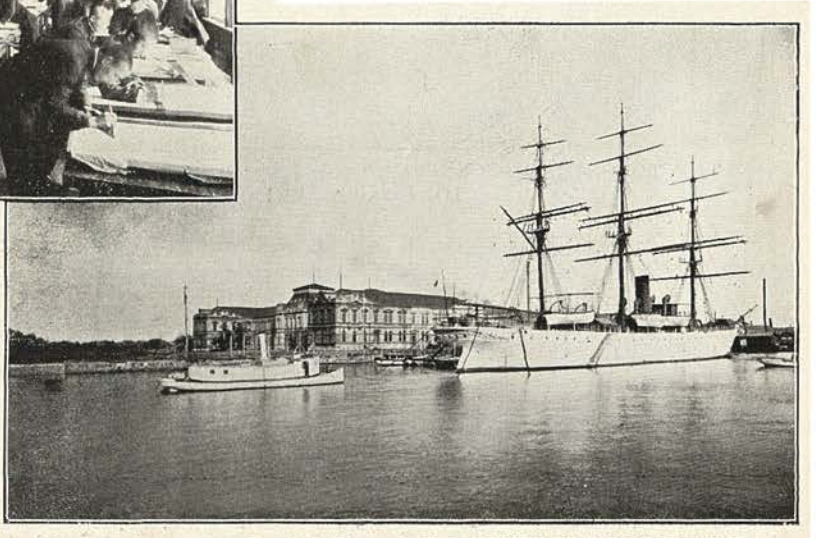
growing. There are fifteen telegraphic offices along the sea coast where wireless telegraphy is used to keep up connections with the sea.

Foreign telegrams were handled in Japan for the first time in 1878 when she joned the International Telegraphic Union. During the same year, when the International Telegraphic Congress was held in London, the Japanese commissioners were despatched to participate in it. In 1883, Japan joined the International Cable Union, and in 1891 a part of the cable between Japan and Korea, e.g. between the main Island and Tsushima was bought from the Great Northern Railway Company, while in 1898 the cable line between Formosa and Fuchow was purchased from China. The number of domestic telegrams during 1908 was 57,133,264 and that of foreign telegrams was 2,670,660. When these figures are compared with those previous to the Japan-Russian war it will seen that the number has increased by over five times, as the total number of telegrams in 1902 both domestic and foreign was 17,600,000.



TRAINING STUDENTS

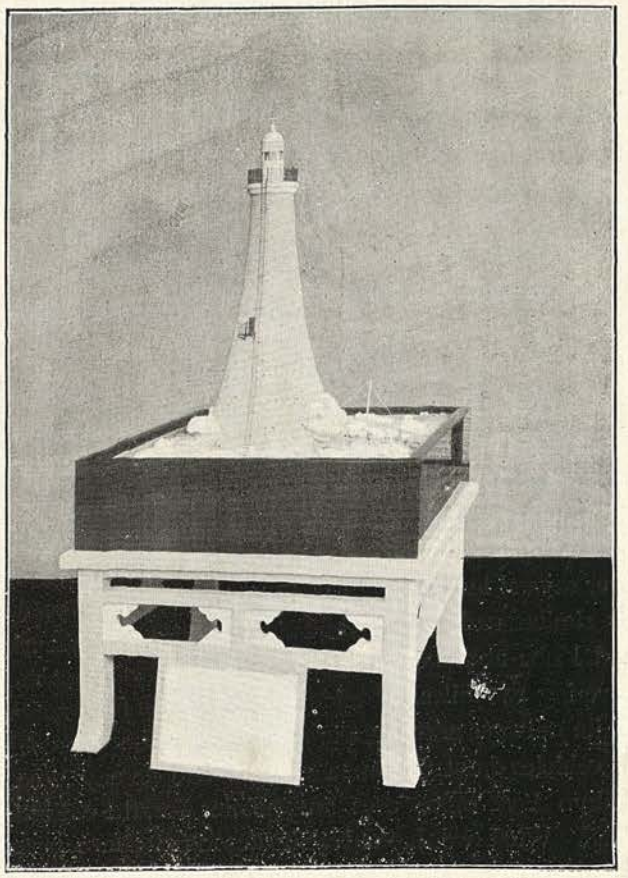
Telephones were installed for the public use for the first time in 1877. The Government issued telephone exchange regulations in 1890 opening offices for the purpose of telephone communications between Tokyo and Yokohama in the same year. Arrangements have been gradually extended so that there are now established telephone exchange offices in the principal cities throughout the country and in 1909 the number of telephone offices in the entire country was figured at 1657.



THE BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE MERCANTILE MARINE SCHOOL

We have so far given outlines of communication undertakings. Let us now proceed to give descriptions of transportation organs on land. Soon after the Restoration the authorities realized the necessity of building railways for the purpose of affording communication facilities on land. In 1869, the late Prince Ito, together with Count Okuma, made energetic efforts for the building of railways, the necessity of which was strongly urged by Sir Harry Parks, the British Minister to Japan. It was projected that a loan of 3,000,000 pounds should be raised in England, with the custom duties of Japan as a security, and this loan was to be invested in the construction of railways. When work between Tokyo and Yokohama was finished His Majesty in person opened the railway with grand ceremony. It is a curious coincidence that both the foreign postal order and railways were brought into existence in Japan, through the assistance of the English people. In 1876 the railway extending 27 miles was opened between Kyoto and Osaka. For the purpose of industrial developments the government made efforts to build lines connecting Eastern and Western parts of Japan, and under the guidance of the late Prince Iwakura, the railway extending from Tokyo to the North-eastern parts of the country was built, while in 1883 the government raised a railway loan amounting to 60,000,000 *yen* in order to complete the lines connecting the eastern and western coasts; and in 1890 when the first session of the Imperial Diet was opened, the members from all parts of the country were conveyed by these railways. Since then there have been a number of private undertakings, and the Imperial Diet gave consent to the

railway law so that the attention of the people was directed towards the building of the railways. These efforts having proved quite successful, railways were built in the principal parts of the country which rendered great services on the occasion of the Japan-Russian war. The government and private lines intermingled with each other in all parts of the country. Under such circumstances it was naturally impossible to keep unity among them, and the authorities soon perceived the necessity of the nationalization of railways for the purpose of unifying the different systems. After investigating examples in foreign countries, the government was more than ever strengthened in the conviction, so that in 1906, the long standing problem of government ownership of railways was finally solved. The government proposed to make a purchase of private railways by investing the huge capital of 500,000,000 *yen* to which the consent of the Imperial Diet was given and the railways with the total mileage of 3,000 miles owned by 32 companies were bought by the government, and in 1908 the Board of Imperial Railways was created as an independent organization.



THE MINIATURE OF A LIGHT HOUSE

The Seoul-Fusan and Seoul-Chemulpo railways in Korea were managed by the Japanese and when the railways were nationalized, the government bought these two lines, and transferred to the Department of Communications the Seoul-Wiji and Basan lines, hitherto under military control. With the creation of the Residency-General in Korea these railways were placed under its control. In 1907, as a result of the Ports mouth peace treaty, the trunk line in Southern Manchuria, which was a part of the Eastern Chinese Railway owned by Russia was ceded to Japan. In order to exploit the national resources of South Manchuria the South Manchuria Railway Company with a capital of 200,000,000 *yen* was established, which has as its subsidiary work undertakings connected with mining, marine transportations, electric works, consignments, warehousing, and other enterprises connected with land and houses. The company has a million shares of which the government owns one half and the rest were subscribed by the public at large. This railway now forms a part of the great trunk line connecting Europe and Asia since its junction has been established with the Eastern Chinese Railway of Russia and with the railway in Korea.

The traffic mileage in 1908 was 5,726 of which the government railway at home has a mileage of 4,543, private railways that of 477, and South Manchurian railway 706, while passenger receipts amounted to 47,663,074 *yen*, and freight receipts 46,127,202 *yen*, making a total of 93,790,276 *yen*.

Next in the order of our observation comes the maritime transportation which has been greatly expanded since 1871. In order to encourage the work of the marine transportation the government gave subsidies to the Mitsubishi Company, which was established by Iwasaki Yataro, a great organizer of industry, on the condition of its opening a foreign service. In 1882, the Kyōdo Unyu Kaisha and the Mitsubishi Company were amalgamated, forming the Nippon Yusen Kaisha which practically enjoyed the monopoly of marine transportation in this country for the time being. The success attained by this company gave rise to the Osaka Mercantile Marine, the Oriental Steamship Company and the China-Japan Steamship Company, all of which gave a stimulus to the development of Japan's marine transportation. The laws relating to ship building and the encouragement of navigation issued in 1896, together with the stimulus of the Japan-Russian War, rendered great service in the development of the mercantile marine.

With the creation of connection lines of service between the newly acquired and leased territories and Japan proper, there is room for the further expansion of marine transportation, as also there is in view the possible development of trade with the South Sea islands and the opening of the Panama Canal. The total tonnage of the vessels in Japan is about 1,400,000. We can see ships flying Japanese flags in Europe, America, and the South Sea Islands. By way of reference, we publish here those lines which are subsidized by the government at present:—

Ships on which Encouragement Funds were Granted and the Amount of the Encouragement Funds. (at the End of Sept. 1909)

Ship Owners	No. of Ships	Total Tonnage ton	Encouragement Funds Granted *yen*
N. Y. K. S. S....	6	31,489	853,689
Osaka Mercantile S. S.	7	10,429	46,601
Oriental S. S.	4	36,744	210,012
Mitsui-Bussan	4	12,765	145,726
Mitsu-Bishi	2	5,576	80,304
Total	23	97,003	1,336,332

Ships Licensed in accordance with the Navigation Encouragement Law. (at the End of Sept. 1909)

Ship Owners	No. of Ships	Total Tonnage ton
N. Y. K. S. S....	10	67,725
Oriental S. S.	2	9,864
Osaka Mercantile S. S.	6	17,835
Mitsui-Bussan	4	12,765
Mitsu-Bishi	2	5,576
Total	24	113,765

In concluding this part of our observation, something must be said in relation to electric railways in Japan. At present electric railways are being built in many places and there are great hopes of development within a short time. There is every possibility that electric railway lines extending over several hundred miles will be built. The Kyoto electric railway was built in 1895, which was followed by similar undertakings in Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, between Tokyo and Yokohama and between Osaka and Kobe at the end of 1907. There are 17 such companies with a total capital of 81,000,000 *yen* covering 192 miles. Besides these organs for communication, we have *jinrikishas* and horse carriages, while railways and electric cars answer the purpose for long distances. All over Japan *jinrikishas* or vehicles drawn by men may be had at any time. Of late automobiles are coming into use. The Tokyo Post office uses automobiles for the collection of mail.

What we have briefly described above pertains to the communication organs as they exist in Japan to-day. Posts, telegraphs, telephones, postal orders and savings are solely under the control of the Government, while railways are mainly under the control of the Government, the business controlling private railways yet unpurchased by the Government and of building and conducting government railways being placed in charge of the Imperial Railway Bureau, directly under the control of the Cabinet.

EXPLANATION OF EXHIBITS REPRESENTING MEANS OF COMMUNICATION IN JAPAN

How means of communication are provided in Japan at present may be learned from the "Communication Map of Japan" exhibited elsewhere, which indicates the area of her territory and summarises the distribution of means of communication in the empire. The mainland of Japan is divided into eighteen postal administrative divisions, one first-class post office being established in each division for the control of second and third-class post offices (which additionally transact telegraph service), radio-telegraph stations, telephone exchange offices and postage stamps sale agencies.

In other parts of Japan and the sphere of her influence there are separate Communications Bureaux attached to the Saghalien Government, the Formosan Government, the Residency-General in Korea and Kwantong Government in Manchuria, supervising postal, telegraphic and telephonic affairs.

In addition to the aforesaid arrangements there are cables laid between Japan, China and Korea, also steamship lines subsidized by the Government and lighthouses located as marked in the map referred to, which thus already shows the liberal scale of communications connecting Japan and the neighbouring countries.

In order to express the actual condition of communication business, a miniature second-class post office building, one-tenth of the original size, is exhibited.

In this model are dolls representing officials and employees engaged in letter post, parcel post, postal money order, post office savings bank, telegraph and telephone exchange business. These figures are arranged in such a way as to represent the actual operations of the post office staff. There is also exhibited a model of a cable-laying steamer, which has been constructed on a special plan drawn by the Department of Communications; the principal apparatus in use at post offices; the instruments used by the field post corps during the Russo-Japanese war; and postage stamps. The history of Japan's means of Communication is illustrated with the figures of a Carrier of Court messages (*Hayuma-zukai*) in the seventh century when a law authorizing the post-town system was promulgated for the first time in Japan; of a special messenger sent from the encampment of a warrior to his castle about the thirteenth century, this military service (*Jinchu-tsūshin*) corresponding to the field post at the present day; of an urgent messenger on horse-back (*Hayauchi*) of about the fourteenth century or the Kamakura era, with a mail-pouch suspended from his neck; of various means of Communication as well as in actual use on the Tōkaido highway in the middle of the nineteenth century, or the Tokugawa period, such as relays of coolies and horses at a post-town, *Hayauchi* (an urgent messenger in a palanquin borne by four coolies instead of on horse-back as in the fourteenth century), *Shukutsugi Hikyaku* (men in the official post service) and *Sando Hikyaku* (men in the private post service which was carried out between Kyoto, Osaka and Yedo [now Tokyo] three times a month); and of men engaged in conveying signal messages, or the transmission of rice quotations by means of signal-flags from Osaka to the principal commercial centres in the eastern and western provinces, and carrier-pigeons, both of which services were operative in the nineteenth century before the introduction of telegraphy into Japan.

The above exhibits are intended to present an outline of the development of Japan's means of communication.

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibits	No. of Exhibits	Size of Exhibits	Remarks
I. Model of a post office building, one-tenth of the original size.	1	Length 18 *shaku*, width 18 *shaku* height 4½ *shaku*.	The building is a three-storied one.
II. Model of the steamer "Ogasawara-Maru."	1	Length 5 ft. 7 in, Beam 10 in., height 1 ft. 11.	The vessel has been specially constructed for the purpose of laying submarine cables.
III. One-leaf Screen having postage stamps and postal cards on both sides.	1	Length 8 *shaku*, width 2 *shaku*, height 4 *shaku*.	All kinds of postage stamps and postal cards from the oldest ones to the newest, are pasted on the face of the screen, and also old letters as exchanged in the old feudal times, on the back side.
IV. Postal apparatus.	2 sets.	Length 8 *shaku*, width 4 *shaku*, height 4 *shaku*.	One set includes date stamps, mail-bags, etc, and the other contains field post apparatus.
V. "Communications Map of Japan."	1	Width 15 *shaku*, height 7 *shaku*.	The map shows the principal postal telegraphic and steamship routes, as well as the location of lighthouses, at the same time indicating relations between Japan, China and Korea with respect to communication.
VI. "Hayuma-zukai," illustrating the history of Japan's means of communication.	1	Length 6 *shaku*, width 3 *shaku*, height 4 *shaku*.	The figure of a carrier of Court messages (*Hayuma-zukai*), in the seventh century, a relay being furnished at post-towns.
VII. "Miyako-no-Hikyaku."	1	" 2 "	The figure of a Government messenger to the Provincial authorities in the tenth century.
" "		" "	
" "			
" "			
VIII. "Jinchu-no-tsushin."	1	" "	The figure of messenger proceeding from the encampment of a warrior to his castle about the thirteenth century (corresponding to the field post of to-day).
" "		" "	
" "			
" "			
IX. "Hayauchi."	1	" "	The figure of an urgent messenger on horse-back, of about the fourteenth century, running without a companion.
" "		" "	
" "			
" "			

Exhibits	No. of Exhibits	Size of Exhibits	Remarks
X. "Toiyaba" and "Honjin."	1	Length 6 *shaku*, width 3 *shaku*, height 4 *shaku*.	This exhibit shows the condition of a post-town on the Tōkaido highway in the middle of the nineteenth century. The building on the right side is a *Toiyaba*, where relays of coolies and horses were furnished to travellers. The building on the left is a principal inn, called *Honjin*, chiefly for the accommodation of daimyos and other notable personages.
XI. "Hikyaku" and "Hayauchi."	1	„ „	This exhibit represents the conditions of *Shukutsugi Hikyaku* (official post service), *Sando Hikyaku* (public post service) and *Hayauchi* (urgent special messenger service), which were operative on the Tōkaido highway in the middle of the nineteenth century.
XII. "Communications by means of signal-flags."	1	„ „	The figures of men transmitting rice quotations by means of signal-flags and of carrier-pigeons, in the middle of the nineteenth century.

* 1 *shaku*=11.9305 inches.

MERCANTILE MARINE BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

Model of "Tenchi Maru." Scale 1 : 10

Tenchi Maru is the Shogun's yacht built in June, 1630, by Iyemitsu Tokugawa one of the Shoguns in order to encourage his navy.

After several repairs, she was finally rebuilt in April, 1831, to be a vessel of 90 feet long, 18 feet 7 inches wide, 6 feet 3 inches deep, and fitted with 76 sculls, by order of Iyesada Tokugawa, the Shogun at that time, who, accompanied by feudal lords, made several trips on Yedo Bay on board the yacht to encourage his navy.

This is the duplicate after the model in the Imperial Museum.

Model of a Japanese Junk. Scale 1 : 20

This is the model of the merchant ship of old Japanese style, 62 feet long, 26 feet wide, 8 feet 8 inches deep, and about 1400 *koku* capacity.

In 1885, the Japanese Government prohibited the building of old style junks over 500 *koku*, for the purpose of encouraging shipbuilding of the European form of construction.

Since then, such large junks decreased year after year and at present only a few vessels are in actual service.

Model of "Umegaka Maru." Scale $\frac{1}{48}$

The Umegaka Maru is the second boat of the volunteer fleet steamers organized by "The Imperial Marine Association," built at the Mitsubishi Dockyard and Engine works, Nagasaki, launched on March 27, 1909; length between perpendiculars 335 feet, breadth moulded 43 feet, depth moulded to shelter deck 30 feet 6 inches, gross tonnage 3,272, registered net tonnage 1767, shaft horse power 8864, maximum speed 21.3 knots, triple screw, shelter decked vessel of through double bottom and a deep oil tank, having six water-tight bulkheads and a longitudinal water-tight coal bunker bulkhead on each side.

The vessel is propelled by Parsons' three shaft marine steam turbines, steam being supplied from Miyabara double-ended water-tube boilers with oil fuel burning system, 4 in number, working under forced draught of the closed stokehold system. In the time of war she can easily be fitted up with two 6 inch guns and four 12 pounder guns, besides she has numerous apparatus for war purposes. She has comfortable accommodation for 37 first class, 76 second class and 348 third class passengers.

A collection of a series of Japanese shipping

This is the collection of photographs of Japanese shipping ancient and modern, showing the orgin and development of ship-building and navigation in Japan.

LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION

Model of Hino-misaki Lighthouse. Scale 1 : 50

This lightstation on Hino-misaki, the province of Izumo, which was established in 1903 consists of a stone light-tower with a store-room, a wooden dwelling, and a few sheds.

The tower is the highest one of all the stone light-towers in Japan, the center of the lantern being 128 feet from the base.

The illuminating apparatus is a first order group flashing light showing double white flashes and a single red flash alternately every 20 seconds.

Model of Tsutsu-zaki Lighted Beacon. Scale 1 : 25

This lighted beacon was established in September, 1909, on the sunken rock Ose off Tsutsu-zaki on the northern side of Higashi-suido (East Channel) in the Tsushima Strait.

The center of the lantern is 67 feet above the water, and the illuminating apparatus is fifth order flashing white light showing a flash every 15 seconds, which is kept a fort-night without attendance.

735 days were required for the construction, but the water surrounding the rock was so rough that the work could be performed for 82 days only. Such being the case, this operation would be considered as the most difficult of light-house works in Japan.

Fortnight Revolving Machine. Scale, full size

This is the revolving apparatus for a lens of the fifth order set up on an unwatched beacon. Falling weight of 350 pounds and 22 feet fall with a single pulley shall be sufficient to maintain the revolution of the apparatus a fortnight without attendance, making two revolutions per minute. The governor, an escapment, and a spring like those of a watch are used.

The driving force is to be transmitted through the machanism to the shaft whose construction is the speciality of this apparatus.

In Japan where there are many lights, we have adopted this machinery in place of electric revolving apparatus of the latest improvement. We have consequently not only made watching much easier, but the cost of maintenance cheaper by dispensing with chemicals to produce electricity.

THE NAUTICAL COLLEGE

Marine Anemometer

Accurate method of ascertaining the velocity of wind has long been abandoned to the absurdity of individual observer so that the results of observation have often been apt to show some difference under simultaneous circumstance. Not only in Japan but even in Occidental countries there was no exception to the above mentioned fact. Mr. N. Baba, professor of this college having for many years, tried to make some improvement in this matter, designed this Anemometer for the first time in 1904 and endeavored to obtain unerring result of wind velocity on board ship. The instrument has, since then, been used in the Training-ship Taisei Maru and has been giving very satisfactory results. The instrument is held by double gimbal so as to counteract the rolling and pitching motions of the ship and keep the wind-cups always vertical. The important parts of the instrument are covered with a spherical shell so as to eliminate the pressure of wind as much as possible. Velocity as recorded in kilometres by the electrical arrangement.

The Artificial Horizon

The ordinary artificial horizon having been provided with the rectangular merculy trough needs sluing after the bearing of the heavenly body and as the glass-roof can not be put on till the trough is filled with mercury, the dust is apt to float upon its surface, and it is very troublesome especially to restore mercury into the bottle. Though the fountain system is much better than the ordinary one in its design, the mercury bag and the forcing-screw are easily broken and more-over air gets in from the space under the roof, and when windy an observation is made impossible.

This instrument is the combination of the two. The best parts of the b oth instruments are adopted and their defects reformed.

A screen with six folds

This screen contains the 18 views consisting of the training-ship Meiji Maru moored in the college dock, the training-ship Taisei Maru, and other material equipments of the college.

A SKETCH MAP SHOWING JAPANESE RAILWAYS AND STEAMSHIP SERVICE CONNECTED THEREWITH

The present map shows Japanese railways in Japan, Korea and South Manchuria, their classification into State and private lines, and those that are under traffic or in course of construction; also steamship services and foreign railways connected with those railways. Only the general system is indicated, stations mentioned being those of importance. However stations situated at deflection points are indicated as much as circumstances permit.

Mountains, lakes and other places of note and anchorages are also located.

Imperial Government Railways of Japan

ACCOUNTANT DEPARTMENT

Statistical Diagrams of Railways in Japan

1 Diagram showing tonnage and ton mileage of goods 1893—1908
2 „ showing number of passengers and passenger mileage 1893—1908.
3 „ showing traffic receipts (passengers, goods and miscellaneous) 1893—1908.
4 „ showing working expenses (maintenance, locomotive, traffic and general) 1893—1908.
5 „ showing average earnings and expenses per train mile 1893—1908.
6 „ showing average receipt per passenger per mile and per ton of goods per mile 1893—1908.
7 „ showing gross earning working expenses and net earnings 1893—1908.
8 „ showing average mileage per passenger and per ton of goods 1893—1908.
9 „ showing yearly totals of cost of construction-gross earnings, working expenses, net earnings and length in miles open 1872—1908.
10 „ showing density of traffic on different section of Government Railways for 1908.

Explanation on the Department of the Japanese Imperial Railways.

Introduction

The object of the present publication is to describe briefly the development of Japan's railway service, State and private, from its inauguration, to give a historical programme, and to explain the administrative system and laws and regulations thereof. Further it is intended in this pamphlet to show a history of tariff rates and traffic receipts and expenses with their ratio to the construction expenses.

The situation of the service is also briefly noted, and at the same time a short account of the history and existing condition of the railways in Taiwan (Formosa), Karafuto (Saghalien), Korea and South Manchuria. A sketch map of the railway system is appended.

Increase of Vehicle Miles

The diagram shows the increase of the vehicle miles of Japanese Railways (Formosan, Korean, and Manchurian Railways excluded) The first and last columns represent years; the second, carriage miles; the third wagon miles.

The drawings in each column are proportional to the figures they represent.

Increase of Rolling Stock

The diagrams show the increase of rolling stock of Japanese Railways (Formosan, Korean, and Manchurian Railways excluded). The second, third, and fourth columns are diagrammatic representations of the quantity of rolling stock.

The drawing in each column are proportional to the figures they represent.

Results of Insurance of the Imperial Japanese Government Employees

With the object of insuring against accidents and death and of providing against old age of the employees of the Imperial Railways, a relief society based on the principle of mutual help was organized in May, 1907. This symbolic picture is intended to show the results of this provision.

It represents the Goddess of Mercy standing in a garden of Chrysanthemums, the national flower of Japan, and holding in one hand resources from which the fund of the Society is derived, and bestowing with the other hand relief grants to the employees, who are entitled to participate in the benefit conferred by this relief arrangement. General explanations about the Society are also shown.

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Showing best views and typical manners and customs, also trains and cars of Imperial Government Railways.

HISTORY OF THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM OF JAPAN

1. Judiciary System of the Primitive Period (660 B.C.-1190 A.D.):—The judiciary system of Japan which is the glory of the country is not a product of the last fifty years, but has a history extending over 2500 years, and we will herewith give a brief history of the system. In the early days of Japan, the people were simple in their customs and manners and were sincere in their dealings with each other, so that cases of theft or legal proceedings of any sorts were quite rare. In those days, there were not in existence any written laws, so that criminal offences were judged according to the custom then in vogue. History testifies to the fact that in regard to civil proceedings, such terms as movable and immovable property did not exist, but the idea of possession of movable property was found among the people even in these early days so that such practices as loan, exchange, contract showed their germ. In respect to family relations, it may be mentioned that there was the head of the family, or the chief of tribes, to whose order other members of the family were subjected. Apparently the system of polygamy was in practice but there was only one legitimate wife. Much importance was attached to blood relations, while official ranks were made hereditary.

There were recognized these kinds of offences as relating to sacrilege and the destruction of husbandry, murder, and adultery. There were degrees in penal punishments. The people at large had a deep sense of piety, and listened to the Divine will frequently offering supplication. In the 12th year of Empress Suiko (604 A.D.) Prince Umayado drew up the seventeen articles of the constitution, but strictly speaking, these are nothing more than moral precepts, not by any means to be regarded as a code of law. The law in the strictest sense of the term was for the first time made in the 1st year of the Emperor Tenchi (662 A.D.) which went under the name, *Ritsu* and *Ryo*. By *Ritsu*, was meant the rules of punishment meted out to penal offences, while by *Ryo*, was meant the precedents for practical cases of punishment. The growth of communication with China and other countries gave rise to the necessity of making such laws.

In early days, the tribal system was in existence, and the head of the tribe had the control of all affairs connected with the family. Legal acts were generally simple, and there was no litigation. In case of murder or theft, the head of the tribe attended to the judgment but heavy offences or any offence involving two or more families were judged by the court. As a means of proving, a system called *Ukeki* was adopted and also a system of ordeal prevailed in doubtful cases. When offenders were convicted, the method of torture was resorted to. During the 3rd year of Empress Jitō (689 A.D.), these laws were published and distributed among the people being known as the *O-mi-rei*. Later on in the 4th year of the Emperor Monbu, under the Imperial decree, *Ryo* and *Ritsu* were ordained and in the first year of the Taihō-period (701 A.D.), 11 volumes of *Ryo* and 6 volumes of *Ritsu* were published which were distributed among the people at large. These books are known as the Taiho-Ritsu-rei. Later on, these were revised so that both *Ritsu* and *Ryo* were composed of 10 volumes each. The compilation of periodical official notification was called "*kaku*," and documents giving instructions to the authorities were called "*shiki*". During the reign of Emperor Saga (810 A.D.), there were compiled 40 volumes of *shiki* and 10 volumes of *kaku* known as the Kōnin-kaku-shiki.

Let us go a step farther and give the outlines of legislation in Japan.

During this period, the legal conception became deepened among the people so that in the civil law, there arose a distinction between superior and inferior people. The later being servants were identified with chattels. Grandsons were not allowed to be separately enrolled from their grandfathers

nor could they keep different property. Both priests and nuns were prohibited from keeping property, or engaging in money making businesses. In those days, the language expressing the right of property was in use, while the right of occupancy of hills, rivers and other natural objects and also that of forfeiture were also recognized. There were also regulations regarding buried, drifted, and lost articles. Land was owned by the state so that the people were not allowed to carry on transactions in connection with land, but lots could be bought or sold if the permission of the Government was obtained to that effect. In making transference of the right regarding servants and horses, there existed fixed rules. The relations between loans, securities, and gifts were clearly conceived as also a distinction between voluntary and involuntary actions. In reference to compensation against damages, there was a distinction made between voluntary and involuntary, thereby differentiating the nature of punishment. On the whole these ideas were practically the same as at present.

In reference to family relations subsequent to the publication of the ***Taihoryo***, the tribal system was abolished which led to the breaking up of the caste system and blood relations, but the ancient family system was not altogether done away with. The head of the family possessed the sole right of that family, while the right of primogeniture was recognized. In case where there was not a son to succeed or if he were in any way disqualified to become the heir of the family, the system of entail was adopted, or a son from another family adopted as heir. A young man was allowed to get married at the age of 15 and a girl at 13. Marriage between the superior and inferior classes was not permitted, a man with a wife might not marry another woman, nor could a woman with a husband, might enter into matrimonial relationship with another man. If there were good legal reasons, divorce could be effected. With regard to the property owned by husband or wife it may be stated that the law forbade it to be kept separate. In other words the property brought by the wife was made that of the husband. In inheritance there were two methods one by will and the other without. In case there was a will it was the duty on the part of the bereaved to follow the will, but in case there was no will the property brought by wife was given to her while the rest was disposed of according to law.

THE COURT OF APPEAL, TOKYO

The penal law was for the first time established when the ***Ritsu*** was first composed which contains the following 12 parts.

1. General rules.
2. Those relating to the discipline and guard of the Imperial Court.
3. Those relating to the function of officials.
4. Those relating to the census and marriage.
5. Those relating to cattle and other livestocks.
6. Those relating to military weapons and soldiers.
7. Those relating to rebellion and robbers.
8. Those relating to wounds inflicted upon others by violence.
9. Those relating to forgery of Government documents and other false pretentions.
10. Those relating to mistakes committed by doctors in prescribing medicine, debts, adultery, and breaking of vessels belonging to others.
11. Those relating to the arrest of criminals.
12. Those relating to traitors and the judgment of criminals.

Each of these parts consisted of some tens of articles and was quite complex.

Of all these, there were eight capital offences, namely offences committed against the state, the Imperial Household and relatives and in fact crimes against the fundamentals of the social organization. Those who were guilty of these heinous offences were not allowed any grace whatsoever and in the gravest cases the relatives of the criminal were involved in punishment. Among the methods of punishment there were two, one called regular and other additional. The former consisted of whipping, flogging, confinement, exile and death, while the latter, the dismissal, the transference and also the change of the office and in reference to titled personages it was arranged that they were to be subjected to deprivation of their ranks. In those times, the executive officer of the judicial punishment was the *Kyobu-sho* whose work consisted of the following four points:—

1. To examine the case and give sentence, provided that in a case of offence greater than one meriting exile it was to be sent for appeal to the Dajō-kan or the grand counsel which was the supreme Government.
2. To decide a doubtful case. When there was a doubtful case that could not be settled in local districts, an appeal was made to the *Kyobu-sho* for decision.
3. To keep the census of both superior and inferior people.
4. All the affairs connected with the execution of confinement in prison.
5. Civil proceedings relating to the question of loans.

In reference to the forensic proceedings, a distinction between civil and penal affairs was not clearly made, but according to the nature of the case the affairs were divided into two divisions. The legal process coming under the 1st category was something like the present civil proceeding. If the guilty one was an official, the case was carried before the Government to which he belonged and in case of a private individual, to the mayor's office where his enrollment was made. The office on receipt of the charge summoned the accused for the purpose of trial. In case the accused did not make his appearance three days after the receipt of such summons a grace of twenty days was given. Should he fail to make his apearance even then, the judge examined the fact of the case without waiting for the reply of the accused and passed judgment. Should the defendant find it unsatisfactory he appealed for a second trial. The legal proceedings of the second class was something akin to the penal proceedings. The judge first of all paid special attention to the words, countenance, respiration, the power of hearing and the movement of the eye-ball of criminals in listening to the explanation made by the accuser and after the examination of proofs the accused was tried. Should the accused refuse to make a confession of truth means of torture were resorted to. The trial took place three times, with 20 days between each trial, when the final judgment would be given. In such heinous offences as robbery, murder and arson, the decision was given without going through the threefold examination. The sentences were passed in accordance with the text of *Ritsu-Ryo*. In the case of a death penalty the Imperial sanction was required, while it was executed under the instruction of the Dajō-kan. There were various offices which took charge of offences according to their degrees. There were also means of refusing the offices of certain of judges, should the judges have any close connection or interest with the criminals other judges were substituted.

2. The Judiciary System of the Modern Period (1190-1866):—As stated before, the judicial system of ancient Japan was quite systematized but early in the 12th century a great political change took place, and the military family took hold of the reins of the Government and established the feudal government which naturally brought changes over the judicial system of old. The simple and honest customs and manners of the Samurai affected the general administrative operations of the country so that the system was greatly simplified. It was in the year 1232 when Hōjō Tokifusa and Hōjō Yasutoki, the executive administrators of the time, compiled precedents of legal procedures under the name of the *Jōei-Shikimoku*, which consisted of fifty-one articles among which we may mention:—

1. Regulations concerning the repairing of temples and shrines and other rules concerning estates.
2. Functions of military families.
3. Regulations concerning the possession of lands.
4. The relations between the *Kuge* (Imperial retainers) and *Samurai*.
5. Civil procedures.

Of these the right of ownership of land made striking progress under the feudal system which was also the case with the general legal proceedings. During this period, the proceedings may be divided into civil and criminal cases, the former was called *Ronso* and the latter *Kendan.* The legal proceedings were conducted under the control of the Shogun or Shikken and in civil affairs *Mandokoro* (General Administration Office), and in penal affairs *Samuraidokoro* (Penal Office). The branch office of the *Mandokoro* was known as the *Monchujo,* and had charge of all legal proceedings concerning estate, robbery, and loans and also attended to the delay or the case of false accusation in court proceedings. It was at this office that complaints against officials of higher classes were lodged.

In civil affairs, the plaintiff presented the case in a written form to which the defendant made a reply to the judge also in a written form. If any such written forms were presented three times the plaintiff had more to say he was at liberty to present another document. The judge in charge inspected these documents before giving judgment, but in case such written documents could not be presented both the plaintiff and the defendant were summoned to the presence of the judge before sentence was given.

All legal proceedings had to go through the hands of the judges of those districts where such cases took place. It was forbidden that charges against any one should be brought to superior judges without being first brought before judges in charge of those districts. In bringing the case before judges false accusations and perjury were strictly forbidden and when the accused and the accuser were brought face to face, if any of them uttered abusive words, his testimony was discredited.

The penal affairs were bound to pass through the hands of judges and neither Shogun nor Shikken nor any other dignitaries could judge according to their discretion. When the Hōjō family grew unpopular, the right of the government was restored to the Imperial Court for a short time but this was only a temporary affair since with the uprising of the Ashikaga family, the so-called Muromachi Government which was none other than the military administration was introduced.

The Muromachi Government when it took the place of the Hōjō administration followed at first the *Joei-Shikimoku* and the additions of the Hōjō period, whereby almost all the cases were judged. There were however 211 articles added during this period which together with those laws above mentioned, made up the code known as the *Kenbu-Shikimoku,* but these articles were published separately as necessity arose, so that there was a frequent repetition, in short the laws of the Ashikaga period did not vary much neither in substance nor in form from those of the Hōjō family.

In the latter days of the Ashikaga family, many warriors set up their strongholds in various parts of the country constituting what is known as the period of wars. There was no order in society, hence no legal unity. In 1573, Oda Nobunaga, by the order of the Emperor took hold of the reins of government, but before several years had elapsed he was killed through treachery by one of his lieutenants. Toyotomi Hideyoshi succeeded him in the government of the country, but he died before his hands touched the reforms of the legal system.

After the death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Tokugawa Iyeyasu, the founder of the Yedo Bakufu, took the government of the country and his family kept it in an unbroken peace for 250 years. During this time all the civil institutions were perfected, producing a such form of that feudal government is but seldom seen in the history of the world. The laws of the country at this time were regulated by the principle of simplicity and utility.

In July, 1606, Iyeyasu issued the three forms of law first of which related to the military class and which were distributed among the military men by successive Shoguns. The second of these were those regulations relating to the Imperial family and court retainers. These laws were mainly drawn up by Prince Nijo Teruzane, who occupied the office called *Kampaku,* which corresponds to that of the Premier at present, since he assisted the Emperor in the discharge of all political affairs. These laws received the Imperial sanction and were binding on the Imperial family and the court retainers The third of these laws was called the regulations regarding the priests, under which all the Buddhist priests throughout the country were controlled. *Samurai, kuge* and priests formed the three great classes of the times. In August the same year Iyeyasu issued 18 articles relating both to the *Kuge* and *Samurai* under the Imperial sanction. These explained the origin of the Imperial right and the relation between the Imperial Court and Bakufu ; in fact this forms the fundamental *raison d'etre* of the Tokugawa Government.

Peace of 250 years stimulated the striking development of society at large, while Yedo became the centre of the country, to which samurai, farmers, artisans and merchants flocked together. It was during this period that all forms of contract relationship, of personal real rights and obligations were distinctly defined. The fact that there were social distinctions such as samurai, farmers, merchants, and artisans produced a complexity of social order and difference of rights among them, but in spite of these ramified relations the laws were simple and in many cases not reduced to writing and yet all the provisions pertaining to legal matters were wonderfully complete. The Shogun Government made efforts towards the diffusion of legal ideas among various classes of men. For the purpose of the propagation of the legal knowledge, various methods which had been in existence in early days were taken into consideration when various provisions were made and organizations were perfected. The best use was made of these organs in order to attain their aim. It was customary in those days that laws relating to the samurai should be read in the presence of the Shogun before the assembly of the Daimyos held in the palace. Laws of serious importance were communicated to various lords by *Rōjus* (Executive officers of the Shogun). The laws intended for the common people were communicated to the heads of villages who were instructed to read and explain these laws before a gathering of the people in a simple language, intelligible even to women and children. Sometimes these laws were inserted into reading books or penmanship exercises so that the people might become thoroughly acquainted with their import. Should the communication of these laws be a matter of immediate necessity, heads of villages or village officers were sent round from house to house to communicate them to the people, while sometimes placards were used for the purpose of general notification.

Penal laws of the Tokugawa Government were contained in two volumes known as *Kujigata On-Sadamegaki*, the first of which contained the regulations concerning the functions of the *Hyojō-jo* (the Supreme Court of Appeal of the Bakufu Government) and other regulations concerning the police and judiciary published by the Bakufu Government. These consisted of 81 articles. The second volume contained 103 articles relating chiefly to the penal laws and litigation procedure. In 1720 Shogun Yoshimune instructed the judicial authorities of the time to engage in the compilation of these laws which work was completed in 1742. The first volume was nothing more than a collection of those laws already published while the second was used for reference by the authorities in making judgment of cases but it was not shown to the public at large. The general principle in the application of the law during the Tokugawa Government was that common sense was to be the standard of judgment, so that the judges were required to take into consideration various circumstances before passing sentence and they were not bound by the letter of the law. If we could always obtain the services of capable judges this method is really an ideal one, but as we often fail to find such judges the method is attended with considerable disadvantages. This fact caused Shogun Yoshimune to compile the legal usages so as to make them *vade mecum* of judges.

Not only is Shogun Yoshimune celebrated for the codification of penal laws, but for other things memorable in the history of legislation during the Tokugawa period. Not only the system of law was perfected but he was fortunate in making the appointment of eminent judges such as Ooka Tadasuke and also Matsudaira Norimura a most sagacious adviser to the Shogun. These men assisted the Shogun in his administration and became known as belonging to the ablest of the statesmen of Tokugawa Shogunate.

After the codification of penal laws by Shogun Yoshimune, various additions were made to these laws which were known as the *Osadamegaki-Tenko-Reisho* which means the collection of precedents of judgments. There were also two volumes which contained penal laws relating to the Shinto and Buddhist priests. Besides these, there was a collection of precedent published by the *Hyojō-kwan* and another published by the *Bugyo-sho* (Commissioners' Office) both of which were used to make up defects in penal laws. These were however kept secret from the public. The policy of the Tokugawa government was to acquaint the people regarding various institutions and laws, but at the same time a great deal was left to the judgment of authorities in settling criminal cases.

3. Present Judiciary System (1868 A.D.):—Even such a strong and well established influence as the Bakufu Government could not resist the powerful influence of the change of times and on October 15th 1867 Tokugawa Keiki, the 15th Shogun, surrendered his authority to the Emperor

and resigned his office of Shogunate. This event brought to an end the military government which had existed for the space of 700 years since the Kamakura government was first established and inaugurated the present Imperial Regime.

The progress and development of the country since then have been comprehensive touching upon all subjects, legislative, executive, and judiciary. Distinction between judiciary and executive became clearly drawn. In reference to the judicial organ, the Department of Justice was established under whose charge was placed different courts with their respective rights. In reference to the organization of officials the Department of Justice and the composition of courts, various changes have been introduced. At present the head of the judiciary department or the Minister of Justice has a seat in the Cabinet and assists the Emperor and countersigns all the laws of the country. He is at the same time the head of the Department and has control over his subordinate officials and of the judiciary and executive affairs in general. He supervises courts and public procurators, but in judging various cases connected with the law, he has not the right of interference with the opinions of judges, because the latter exercise independent power under the protection of the Constitution and laws of the country. The court is divided into the Local Court, the District Court, the Court of Appeal and the Court of Cassation. In the local court each case is heard by a single judge while in the other three courts from three to seven judges attend to each case. In reference to the appointment and rights and obligations of judges minute regulations are provided.

With regard to the system of laws, we may mention such as the penal law, penal procedure, civil law, civil procedure, commercial law, insurance law, and law relating to the registration of the real estate. In 1882 the penal law was promulgated, but in view of many years' experience and the change of times revision was considered necessary and was accordingly revised and carried into effect beginning with October 1908, while the revision of the commercial code and penal procedure is being contemplated at present.

The fact that Japan, a small hermit like nation forty years ago, was able to raise her position among the first class powers of the world must be attributed to her eclectic choice of the best institutions in Europe and America, but in fundamental points Japan had her own characteristic civilization which lasted for the space of 2,000 years. Such a past has given birth to the present and we may feel quite sanguine as to the future development of the country.

EXHIBITS OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

	Volume	Size	
Wooden model of the Prison of Nara	1	Width 8 sq. feet	With Explanatory Notes on Plans and Model.
Plans of the three Prisons of Nara, Hiroshima, and Miyagi, showing the existing arrangement of buildings in each prison ...	5	Length 3 ,, / Width 4 ,,	

Note

THE NARA PRISON

Site :—Hannyaji, City of Nara, Prefecture of Nara.

History :—The construction of this Prison was commenced in April, 1901 and completed in July, 1908. For the buildings the Japanese style was discarded and an entirely new style of prison architecture adopted; and the work was done exclusively by convict labor, no outsider whatever having been employed. The buildings represent the latest style of prison architecture in Japan.

Area :—

1. The extent of grounds...	1,169,064	sq. feet
The ground inside	986,760	,,
The ground outside	182,304	,,
2. The extent of buildings	105,336	,,

Classification of institutions and number of cells :—

1. The institution for confining convicts...	63 associate cells	7,884	,,
	452 solitary cells	29,412	,,

2.	The institution for confining the accused and criminals condemned to death and sometimes temporarily confining other criminals	19 solitary cells	1,044	„
		8 associate cells	864	„
3.	The Infirmary	6 cells	648	„
4.	Dark cell	1 cell	36	„

This prison was abolished by the prison law published in 1908 and the cell is now employed as an ordinary solitary cell.

The number of prisoners to be received 650.

Note

THE HIROSHIMA PRISON

Site :—Yoshijimamura, City of Hiroshima, Prefecture of Hiroshima.

History :—This prison consists of wooden buildings, the erection of which was commenced in November, 1885 and completed in August, 1888. The wards are separated from each other to prevent fires, which might break out in any one of them, from spreading to the others. The style is that of the old Japanese prison architecture.

Area :—

1	The extent of grounds...		1,075,212	sq. feet
	The ground inside		1,036,944	„
	The ground outside		38,268	„
2.	The extent of buildings		188,100	„

Classification of institutions and number of cells :—

1.	The institution for confining convicts...	5 solitary cells	180	„
		197 associate cells	20,520	„
2.	The institution for confining the accused and criminals condemned to death and sometimes temporarily confining other criminals	40 solitary cells	930	„
		24 associate cells	3,024	„
3.	House of correction	2 associate cells	216	„
4.	Detached house of custody	2 associate cells	216	„

A house for keeping in custody any offenders under police supervision, who have no money to return to their native place, or who have no home or trustworthy guardians.

This provision was abolished by the penal codes published in 1907 and the cells are now employed for confining convicts.

5.	Infirmary	44 cells	10,080	„
6.	Dark cells	10 cells	432	„

This provision was abolished by the prison law published in 1908, and the cells are now employed for ordinary solitary cells.

7.	Disciplinary punishment cells	12 cells	468	„

The number of prisoners to be received 1,500.

Note

THE MIYAGI PRISON

Site :—Kojo, City of Sendai, Prefecture of Miyagi.

History :—This prison was built in 1879 for the confinement of prisoners guilty of grave offence. Although built of wood, it is comparatively solid. It affords a good example of the old Japanese style of prison architecture.

Area :—

1.	The extent of grounds...		3,006,828	sq. feet
	The ground inside		1,998,000	„
	The ground outside		1,008,828	„
2.	The extent of buildings		174,276	„

Classification of institutions and number of cells :—

1.	The institution for confining convicts...	68 solitary cells	3,060	„
		278 associate cells	15,732	„

2.	Infirmary 30	cells	4,212	„
3	Dark cells 3	cells	108	„

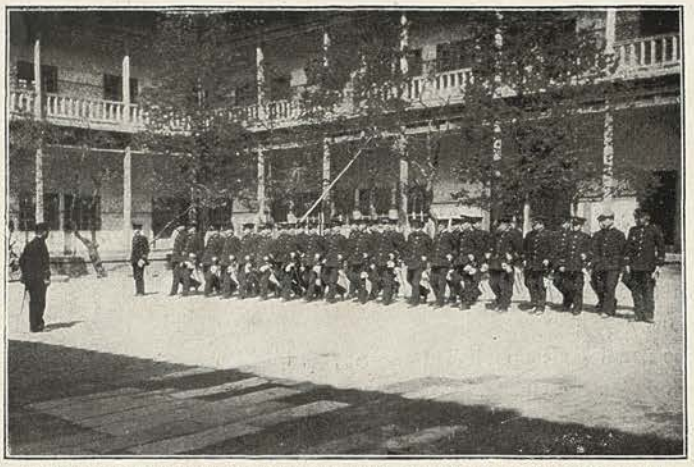
This provision was abolished by the prison law published in 1908 and the cells are now employed for ordinary solitary cells.

4.	Disciplinary punishment cells 6	cells	108	„

The number of prisoners to be received 800.

THE POLICE SYSTEM IN JAPAN

Foreigners coming to Japan are probably surprised at the efficiency of the police system in this country. Such perfection of the system, however, can not be made all at once, the causes thereof running far back. Let us go back to the remote period in order to seek the origin of the police system of Japan. During 1,200 years from the Emperor Jimmu down to Empress Suiko, there was no written code of any description, nor could there have been any necessity when we consider the peaceful way in which the people lived. In the constitution drawn up by Prince Shōtoku, there occur certain passages indicative of the germ of the police system. In 649, the year of the Taikwa Reformation there were issued numbers of regulations concerning police affairs, one among which we may refer to our readers' attention is the arrangement connected with the Imperial guard etc. An office called the *Danjō-dai* attended to criminal offences of the Princes and nobles above the 5th rank while for the control of ordinary people there was the *Kyobusho*. The chief of the *Danjo-dai* was called "In" and generally a Prince was appointed. The *Chinbushi* which was established in 725 was charged with such duties as to seek the guilty and arrest robbers. There were also appointed such officers as the *Ansatsu-shi* and the *Junsatsu-shi*. Provinces and counties had their respective chiefs. The people from 21 years to 60 years were divided into three sections, among whom some were appointed guards to the palace.



THE OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BUREAU

Since the reign of the Empress Suiko, the police control was greatly relaxed, which necessitated the establishment of the *Kebiishi* in 1470 charged with such duties as listening to criminal cases, police affairs of the court, and to the impeachment of guilty officials of the court. The head of the *Kebiishi* was a military chief. That famous military chief, *Minamoto-no Yoshitsune* (the 12th century) was appointed to the office. In local districts, there were such offices as the *Chinjufu*, *Ansatsu-shi*, *Oryoshi*, and *Tsuihoshi*, which discharged various police duties. The line between the judiciary and police was not clearly drawn. When Yoritomo destroyed the Taira family, in occupying the position of the *Sō-tsui-hoshi*, he appointed sub-officials in all parts of Japan. These functionaries discharged affairs relating to the judiciary and police. It was at this period that an office called "Tandai" was created in Kyoto, charged with police duties, while in Kamakura, there was an office known as the *Samurai-dokoro* whose function was to look after the police affairs of the cities such as cases of robbery, the arrest, judgement and punishment of robbers, and criminal cases. The *Monchūjo* was intended to listen to the court proceedings of the people, while in Kyushu and Chugoku, there was a system of *Tandai*, that of *Bugyo* in the north-east, and west and Daikan in Ezo, while in various districts, there were such names as the *Shugo* and *Jitō*, all of which attended to the judiciary and police affairs. The space of 500 years from the reign of the Emperor Butoku down to the period of the Kamakura government the habit of imitation gave to originality. The police affairs were completely placed under military rule. The story of Aoto-Fujitsuna, the executive

officer of the Monchūjo, amply testifies to the minute attention paid by the authorities of the times. One day, Aoto-Fujitsuna caused his men to seek coins in rivers. When charged with stinginess, he replied to the effect that even a farthing might not be lost since it is the valuable property of the government. In some such ways, the police system of the time made a steady progress.

During the Ashikaga period from the middle of the 13th century down to half of the 16th century, the system of the Kamakura government was left unchanged. During the last years of this period the central government was weakened through intestine wars so that *Daimyos* exerted their influence in their districts. At this time, there arose such offices as the *Mitsuke*, police as well as military general. The Oda family (1574 A.D.) was greatly concerned with military affairs, so that there was nothing to be seen in the development of the police system, but when Toyotomi Hideyoshi came to power (1586–1604) the system was greatly improved, five *Bugyōs*, or commissioners, being appointed to take charge of police affairs. The *Daimyos* were prohibited from entering into marriage relations without permission. Without the permission of the authorities, with the exception of the *Kuge* and seniors, palanquin riding was forbidden while ordinary persons were prohibited from carrying weapons. In a quarrel, both parties were judged equally guilty; it was also forbidden to wear such crests as chrysanthemum or paulownia without government permission. The *samurai* were prohibited from wearing lined socks. In one of the prohibitory edicts issued by Kato Kiyomasa in his province, there runs such a phrase:—

"For the sake of amusement, a *samurai* shall go hunting with hawks, or shoot deer, or go to wrestling matches. The clothes he wears shall be cotton." During the Tokugawa periods (17th—19th century) the police system made a striking progress. The system then adopted was a sort of mixture of Japanese and Chinese. Among various officials we may mention such names as the *Yoriki-doshin, Hasshu, Koro, Yoniu, Ometsuke*, whose duties varied not in kind, but in degree. Among officials of minor grades such names as "Machi-doshiyori, Machi-yakunin, Ban-nin, Nanushi, Toshiyori, and Gonin-gumi," are mentioned. The system of the Gonin-gumi in particular seemed to be effective for keeping the peace of the civic body. Five households bound themselves to render among themselves various warnings and encouragements. In matters relating to clothes, buildings, quarrels, damages, fires and robberies, they helped one another. In every street there was a *Jishin-ban* which corresponds to the present police box. These *Gonin-gumi* took in turn the duty of guarding towns against untoward circumstances. This system was not confined to Edo alone, but extended to all local towns and villages wherever there were a number of families. Notwithstanding the despotic nature of the government, the police system adopted must be said to have been a very good one.

When the Meiji Government was formed, the city of Tokyo was divided into the north and the south police districts for the purpose of its better administration. In 1868, the Tokyo-fu was created, to whose control the police system of the city was transferred. Officials corresponding to the modern police, were known by various names, such as *Fu-hei, Torishimari-gakari, Rasotsu* etc. In the 5th year of Meiji, the Metropolitan Police Bureau was established to attend to all matters relating to police affairs. In 1677, the *Keishi-cho* or the Metropolitan Police Bureau was abolished while its business matters were transferred to an office under the control of the Department of Home Affairs. In various districts, local police offices have been created, and the system attained its present shape after numerous changes. For training the police and jailers, schools have been established where instructions are given to these men.

In short, our police system has undergone numerous changes. The following table gives the general outlines of the police systems and organizations in Japan. The staff of the Bureau of the Metropolitan Police consists, besides the superintendent of police, of police inspectors, the chief of police physicians, sergeants, attaches, fire men, and interpreters, numbering in all about 200. The superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Office attends to all police affairs, fire brigades, and certain matters of sanitation under the control of the Minister of Home Affairs. The Bureau has under its control such divisions as the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, fire mens' brigades. The secretariat takes charge of dismissal and appointment of officials, correspondences, "higher police" matters and accountants. The 1st section comprises all matters relating to the police and penal affairs: the 2nd section comprises all matters relating to the police supervision concerning buildings, customs and manners and also to items regarding the handling of dangerous articles, and also police affairs relating to communication and business transactions. The 3rd section attends to items relating to sanitary affairs while the headquarter of the fire brigades takes charge of all affairs

relating to guarding against fire and water damages. There are as many as 34 police stations under the Central Police Office, 15 of which is located in the city while the rest is outside the city of Tokyo. In local prefectures, there is the section of Police Affairs the staff of which consists of police inspectors, police sergeant and policemen. This section comprises all items relating (1) to police affairs and (2) to sanitary affairs. The chief of the section of Police Affairs has the control of police sergeant, police inspectors and policemen under the control of the local governors.

The following table gives the police stations throughout entire Japan :—

POLICE STATIONS

(At the End of April 1908)

Prefectures	Police Station	Marine Police Station	Branch Police Station	Police Sergeant Station	Police Stand	Marine Police Station	Police Stand in the County	Police Stand	Police Stand in Private Employment
Hokkaido	16	2	52	35	37	5	295	10	49
Tokyo	23	1	36 *1	34	368	5	235	—	94
Kyoto	24	—	2	13	82	1	297	4	16
Osaka	20	1	26 *2	—	222	8	304	7	56
Kanagawa	17	1	7	—	49	2	246	32	—
Hyogo	29	1	28	16	76	3	519	—	44
Nagasaki	10	1	20	6	26	1	212	—	14
Niigata	19	—	22	16	26	2	429	—	7
Saitama	9	—	17	27	12	—	394	—	6
Gumma	13	—	8	12	11	—	282	—	26
Chiba	13	—	21	11	10	—	342	—	9
Ibaraki	14	—	12	17	5	—	256	—	7
Tochigi	11	—	7	7	10	—	262	—	14
Nara	11	—	9	4	7	—	182	1	5
Miye	16	—	12	—	30	1	298	—	2
Aichi	21	1	14	9	62	6	402	—	13
Shizuoka	13	—	18	3	13	—	342	—	10
Yamanashi	10	—	5	3	9	—	142	—	4
Shiga	12	—	13	3	11	—	232	3	5
Gifu...	18	—	12	25	10	—	265	9	11
Nagano	16	—	26	—	30	—	383	3	17
Miyagi	17	1	6	8	11	—	270	1	1
Fukushima	17	—	12	3	7	—	336	—	10
Iwate	13	—	6	14	11	1	187	—	9
Aomori	8	—	10	6	11	1	163	—	3
Yamagata	12	—	18	18	19	1	237	—	2
Akita	9	—	19	14	8	3	209	7	13
Fukui	12	—	6	5 †1	14	—	192	—	4
Ishikawa...	11	—	14	10	25	1	196	—	4
Toyama	10	—	13	6	22	2	241	—	2
Tottori	9	—	6	2	7	2	167	2	—
Shimane	13	1	7	8	6	11	266	—	3
Okayama	20	1	6 *2	14	17	15	388	—	23
Hiroshima	23	—	16	13	40	6	386	2	4
Yamaguchi	13	1	15	7	8	6	250	—	6
Wakayama	7	—	12	10	11	6	204	3	5
Tokushima	10	—	10	9	14	5	221	—	7
Kagawa	9	—	7	—	8	4	200	—	7

Ehime	14	—	8	24	6	1	273	3	16
Kochi	7	1	7	7	7	2	173	—	—
Fukuoka...	23	1	4	16	36	5	409	—	96
Oita...	13	1	6	13	5	7	265	3	1
Saga	8	—	10	—	4	2	202	6	11
Kumamoto	13	—	20	—	16	1	326	—	4
Miyazaki	9	—	5	12	3	1	126	—	4
Kagoshima	19	—	14	—	10	3	397	—	6
Okinawa	7	—	3	—	5	1	85	—	1
Total	661	15	627 *5	450 †1	1,437	121	12,788	96	651
	676		632	451	1,558				

NOTE :—The number 34 for Tokyo in the column of 'Police Sergeant Stations' indicates the number of branch police stations, while the number marked with an asterisk show the branch marine police stations, and that with a † shows the marine police sergeant stations.

DIPLOMATIC ORGANS AND POLICY OF JAPAN

The address made by Count Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the 26th session of the Imperial Diet on January the 27th 1910, shows what a great stress has been and is laid by the Japanese nation on peace in consonance with which Japan's foreign policy is directed :—

OUTLINE OF THE SPEECH OF THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS RELATING TO THE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF JAPAN

In the previous session of the Diet, I had the honour to lay before you a general outline of the foreign policy of this Empire. Ever since, the Government has shaped its course in various affairs following the policy then indicated. It will be a source of profound gratification to you as it has been to me to note that the relations between this Empire and other Powers are ever growing in cordiality and friendship. Our Alliance with Great Britain, in particular, is in the most satisfactory condition that could be desired, and continues to contribute towards the maintenance of peace in the Orient, while the friendly ties between the allied peoples are constantly gaining additional strength and solidity. The Japan-British Exhibition to be held during the present year, is a manifestation of the sentiments of good understanding that unite the two Empires and the preparations for the event are now making steady progress under the enthusiastic support of the officials and peoples of both countries. There is no room for doubting that the Exhibition will be largely instrumental in developing the trade and consolidating the friendship between the two nations.

With regard to our relations with Russia, it seems that they have been, in some directions, looked upon with a feeling of suspicion and have occasionally given rise to groundless rumours. I assure you with perfect frankness and sincerity that the bonds of amity and good neighbourhood between the two countries are being constantly strengthened and that there is, in the relations of the two Powers absolutely no cause for apprehension or concern. Moreover, both Governments are actually dealing, in a spirit of mutual accommodation with the questions which arise from time to time for adjustment between themselves. That policy will, I am sure, be firmly maintained in future, and I confidently look forward to the further consolidation of those cordial relations which are already eminently satisfactory.

The relations between this Empire and France are entirely favourable. The Imperial Government fully appreciates that both countries hold fast to the letter and spirit of the existing arrangements between them, and are actuated by a sense of mutual trust and confidence.

Germany continues to observe a just and friendly attitude towards this country, and the Imperial Government is highly satisfied to find that the policy of Germany in the East in no wise conflicts with that of Japan.

The friendship between Japan and the United States, is of a traditional character and stands on a firm and enduring foundation. Its consolidation is essential in the best interests of the commercial relations of the two countries and accordingly both Governments are directing their best efforts to attain the object in view.

It will be remembered that last year afforded many opportunities for manifesting the feelings of mutual regard and

attachment between the peoples of Japan and America; our training squadron made a cruise along the Pacific coast of the United States; a member of the Imperial family by special Imperial order, attended the Hudson-Fulton Celebration held at the City of New York; the warship "Izumo" assisted at the Portola Festival of San Francisco; and, finally a body of our businessmen, at the invitation of the American Chambers of Commerce, made a visit to the United States, calling at more than fifty cities in that country. The enthusiastic reception accorded to the member of the Imperial family both by the officials and people of America and the magnificient welcome everywhere extended to our warships and businessmen, bear striking testimony to the sentiments of traditional friendship entertained by the American people towards this country, and are consequently to us a source of profound satisfaction. Exchange of courtesies, such as those above recorded, can not fail to exercise a powerful influence in the promotion of the cordial relations between the two nations.

Turning to our relations with China they involve important and far-reaching consequences, both politically and economically, and I need hardly emphasize to you the necessity for both countries to cultivate and strengthen their sentiments of good understanding.

The Imperial Government, having in view the general situation, and attaching the highest importance to the maintenance of the relations of good neighbourhood, have recognized the urgent need of adjusting all the long pending questions between the two countries. They have consequently made sincere efforts in a spirit of conciliation to bring about a settlement of those problems. The Chinese Government, in appreciation also of the situation manifested the same desire, and the intentions of the two Governments having been brought to an accord, the most important of the outstanding issues were, in their entirety, successfully adjusted in the course of September last.

There are still pending some questions of minor importance, but as long as both countries yield to a conciliatory spirit, there will not be much difficulty in finding satisfactory solutions. It is my sincere hope that the Chinese authorities, in view of these considerations, will also exert their endeavours to promote the friendly relations between the two countries, and to secure the general repose and stability of the Orient.

The policy of this Empire in Manchuria, as in other parts of China, is directed towards the maintenance of the principle of the open door and equal opportunity. The Imperial Government has always held, and will invariably adhere in the future, firmly and loyally to that policy. Consistent with that fixed policy, the Imperial Government has decided to open Port Arthur in order to contribute to the development of Manchuria and to facilitate the commerce of all nations.

It is confidently hoped that this immutable policy of the Imperial Government, carries with it the recognition of the other Powers.

The United States Government lately proposed a scheme regarding the neutralization of railways in Manchuria. The Imperial Government, in view of the important Japanese interests involved in the project, and considering that the proposal has come from a friendly Power with which the Empire has been in the relation of close intimacy, submitted the question to a most careful examination. While the Imperial Government is determined to adhere to their avowed policy scrupulously to uphold the principle of the open door and equal opportunity in Manchuria, it should be observed that the realization of the proposed plan would bring about radical changes in the condition of things in Manchuria, which was established by the treaties of Portsmouth and Peking, and would thus be attended with serious consequences. Besides, in the region affected by the South Manchurian Railway, there have grown up numerous undertakings which have been promoted in the belief that the railway would remain in our possession, and the Imperial Government could not, with a due sense of its responsibility, agree to abandon the railway in question. Consequently, the Imperial Government, to its regret, felt bound to make a reply to the United States Government on the 21st instant announcing their inability to consent to the proposal. We trust that the United States Government will appreciate our position and that the other Powers will equally recognize the justice of our attitude in the matter.

Our relations with Italy Austria-Hungary and the other Treaty Powers, I am happy to say, are in an eminently satisfactory condition. Nothing calling for remark has occurred to disturb the harmonious course of good correspondence.

Finally, as regards the question of treaty revision, I had occasion in the previous session of the Diet to state the general outline of the policy of the Government. Since then, the Government has lost no time in making preparations for the opening of negotiations. It is the intention of the Government to conclude treaties based entirely upon the principle of reciprocity, eliminating from the future Compacts, all unequal engagements which appear in the present treaties, such as, the unilateral conventional tariff; the clause relating to the permission of coasting trade to foreign ships; the provision requiring that amendments to the statutory tariff shall be promulgated six months before they become operative.

In reference to import duties, it is intended that in principle the statutory tariff shall be applied, and that only in special cases, shall a conventional tariff be arranged and then on the basis of reciprocity, taking into consideration the

conditions of our industry. In consonance with the policy thus indicated, the Government will endeavour to complete various preparations with every possible speed, and upon the completion of such preparations, they will approach the various Powers, at the proper moment with a view to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of new treaties.

I. Diplomatic Organs prior to the Meiji Period—The foreign diplomacy of Japan is guided by the principle of peace, and this not only at present, but it has been so from ancient times. It has sometimes been apprehended since the last two wars that the Japanese were a warlike people, but even the wars with foreign countries were not made simply for the sake of seeking pleasure in blood shed and bleaching bones in the battle field. The history of the diplomatic organs will prove the correctness of our statement. Our diplomatic relations belong to remote ages. Since the foundation of the country by Emperor Jimmu (660 B.C.) to the 65th year of the reign of the Emperor Sujin (33 B.C.), that is, during the period of more than 500 years, communications were already opened with Korea. During the reign of Emperor Kaikwa (about 145 B.C.), Koreans invaded Kyushu, public communications were opened with Korea in the 65th year of Emperor Sujin when a messenger from *Mimana* a province in Korea paid a visit to Japan making a request for the opening of communications. During the reign of the Emperor Sujin there prevailed peace throughout the country, and Japan's influence grew extensive, many Koreans visited our shores to bask in the sunshine shed by the virtuous reigns. It was during the first year of the reign of Emperor Sujin (27 B.C.) that Amano-hiboko, the prince of Shiragi, a province in Korea, became naturalized in Japan, and in the year 59 B.C., the messenger from Mimana came to Japan asking for the Japanese help against Shiragi, the neighbouring province which gave trouble to Mimana. Accepting the request, the Emperor Sujin sent Shiotari-hiko, Commander of the Japanese force, who after subjugating Shiragi established the *Nippon-fu* or Japanese administration in Mimana, with a diplomatic commissioner stationed there. This, in fact, is the beginning of Japan's diplomatic agency; a moment of reflection will show that Japan resorted to these measures for the sake of peace between Japan and Korea. Japan's diplomacy from the beginning to the end has always been guided by the principles of peace.

The Empress Jingū (200 B.C.) started on an expedition as elsewhere stated, against Korea, because she found it necessary to resort to such a measure in order to subjugate the rebellion of *Kumaso* in Kyushu, which was kept up of the aid of the Koreans who constantly disturbed our borders. It was for the sake of the maintenance of peace between Japan and Korea that the Empress undertook such an expedition. In the reign of the Emperor Senka (538 B.C.), Korea opposed Japan, and the Japanese rule there lost its influence. It was under these circumstances that the office of *Oomikoto-mochi-no-Tsukasa* was established in the Mikasa county in the Chikuzen province. With the great Reformation of Taikwa (645 A.D.), the foreign diplomacy was transferred to the central government, and was brought under the control of the *Jibusho*. The office of the *Oomikoto-mochi-no-tsukasa* was later known as the *Dazai-fu* under whose charge was left, not only the administrative affairs of the western part of Japan, but also all the matters relating to foreigners, their naturalization and reception. Korea was remonstrated with, and commanded to pay tribute to Japan, but Korea in those days was a powerful nation and did not care to become a vassal of Japan. China in the 7th century extended her influence over Korea, such provinces as Koma and Kudara became her tributaries while Shiragi only depended upon Japan for the support of its integrity. Japan sent her soldiers against this predominating power in Korea, but was unable to gain her object. Thus it came to pass that Japan lost her foothold in Korea and such offices as the *Dazai-fu* and the *Jibusho*, which were diplomatic organs came to have nothing to do but to attend to ordinary affairs such as were connected with foreigners. The Chinese civilization had already been imported to Japan, through Korea, but in the reign of the Empress Suiko (607 A.D.) Ono-no-imoko was sent to China as an envoy for the purpose of establishing international relation. When there was a change of dynasty in China at this time, the Japanese appointed commissioners for the investigation of China and her civilization. These commissioners in a sense corresponded with the present ministers plenipotentiary, and were the only diplomatic officials then in existence. This system which lasted through the reigns of the Emperors Kōnin (776 A.D.), Kammu (781 A.D.) and Ninmei (834 A.D.) was given up in the reign of the Emperor Uda (855 A.D.) It was at this juncture that the Tang dynasty in China (935 A.D.) was supplanted by the Sun (954). The trade was now opened with Chinese merchants in Kyushu. In 999 A.D. during the reign of the Emperor Ichijo, under the control

of the *Dazai-fu*, the commissioners were appointed to look after the trade with Chinese vessels. From these remote periods down to the Nara and Heian period (from the 8th to the 10th century) Japan's diplomacy underwent numerous changes, while at home, the Taira and Minamoto families were engaged in a life and death struggle (the 12th century) so that there was no serious development made in diplomatic affairs; afterwards these were well-nigh forgotten owing to the internal dissensions. With the formation of the Kamakura government, when the Hōjō family took the reigns of the government, in spite of its military simplicity an office known as the *Kyushu Tandai* was formed for the purpose of coast defence and of settling diplomatic affairs. The repulse and the complete annihilation of the Mongols who invaded our country in 1281 A.D. must be attributed to that indomitable spirit of Hōjō Tokimune, and to these diplomatic organs backed by military equipments. Since the Kōan period, Japan's military fame spread far and wide so that no disturbers visited our shores; but during the 40 years subsequent to that period (1330 A.D.), the Hōjō family lost its influence, which was followed by the war of the northern and southern courts, after which was established in 1337 the government of the Ashikaga family. As mentioned before, owing to the internal feuds, diplomatic affairs were forgotten, but when under the efficient reign of the Ashikaga family, order was restored and the country became pacified in 1368, the Shogun Yoshimitsu, appreciating the advantages of trade opened the ports of Sakai in Senshu, and Hyogo in Settsu. It was during this period that such diplomatic organs as the Tōsen-Bugyo and the Ryukyu-Bugyo were created. Shogun Yoshimitsu carried on an intercourse with the Ming dynasty in China, and exchanged diplomatic agents. There was no office created for the purpose, but the Bakufu government itself attended to these affairs. The period of Ashikaga was succeeded by that of the Oda family (1574 A.D.) and that of Toyotomi (1585 A.D.) and under the reign of the former, Japan was visited by foreign missionaries, and under that of the latter, there was an invasion against Korea. During this period (1592 A.D.) there was much necessity for the exercise of diplomatic skill but the diplomatic staff consisted of a military man at the head of the expedition, such as Konishi Yukinaga, and one of five commissioners who attended to the administration of the country under the Toyotomi family such as Ishida Mitsunari. These diplomatic relations were far from bearing satisfactory fruits; but one fact remains that Japan has always bent herself upon the preservation of peace in the Orient, which is the case at the present time.

With the downfall of the Toyotomi family (1603 A.D.), the Tokugawa government came into power and adopted a policy of the exclusion of foreigners which cut off the diplomatic relations with foreign powers. (Vide the heading "Diplomatic relations between Japan and England"). But communications with foreign countries were continued in Nagasaki, where the Dutch and the Chinese were engaged in trading. In fact, there existed a diplomatic organ known as the Nagasaki Bugyo, while with the arrival of Commodore Perry the office of Gwaikoku Bugyo (1859 A.D.) was created, and envoys were sent abroad in 1860. Japan entered into commercial relations with America, England, Holland, Russia and France, whereby such ports as Yokohama, Kanagawa and Hakodate were opened. Thus Japan stepped into the social intercourse of the world. Ever since those days, the Japanese have made steady progress, so that the present condition was finally reached.

II. Diplomatic Organs of the Meiji Period—With the downfall of the Tokugawa government the Meiji government shaped its course, and its Imperial policy of the opening up of the country. It was on January the 3rd, 1867 that the new government was organized with Prince Arisugawa at its head. The following year, the officials of the new government declared that they would adhere strictly to all the terms of the treaty relations entered into by the Tokugawa government. In February 1868 His Majesty the Emperor received all the ministers of the treaty powers in audience, and declared that the aim of foreign diplomacy was the maintenance of peace. It was in the same year, when the office relating to the investigation of foreign affairs was established with Prince Yoshiaki as the superintendent. Later on the office was changed into the Foreign Affairs Bureau and was left under the charge of the Dajō-kwan (grand councillors). In July 1869, the Department of Foreign Affairs was established which continues until the present with a few modifications in its internal organization. In this connection, we proceed to give the principal diplomatic affairs which took place during the early part of the Meiji period.

The diplomatic question that taxed the brains of the people in the beginning of the Meiji government was that relating to the Karafuto. At the beginning of the 18th century, Karafuto occupied the position of one of the stepping stones of the Russians in their southward march. In this respect, the Japanese were con-

fronted with the Russians involving them in all kinds of troubles. There had been some Japanese who engaged in the investigation of the island previous to any other foreigners. The name Mamiya Rinzo stands conspicuous in this connection, since in 1806 he made the survey of the island. His diary was translated into German by Von Siebold, and forms a valuable *vade mecum* to those who make researches in the northern sea of Japan. Karafuto has ever consituted the bone of contention between Japan and Russia. During the latter part of the Tokugawa government (about 1811 A.D.), this was a serious pending question, and when the Meiji government was formed, the attempt was made at the solution of the problem; Japan proposed at one time (1872) to make purchase of the island about 2,000,000 *yen*, to which the consent of Russia was obtained, but in 1875 the negotiation for the purchase somehow miscarried and the island was exchanged for Chishima, in that way removing the cause of the complications. Subsequent to the Japan-Russian war (1905), the southern half of the island came into our possession. Next to this question, there arose another important question relating to the disposal of the Loochu islands. These islands were regarded by Japan as her possession, but since they paid tribute also to China, there arose a question as to which country these islands should belong. Moreover France and Holland were inclined to regard them as an independent country, but Japan did not permit such ambiguous position on the part of the Loochu islands. In 1872, Japan put these islands on exactly the same level as that of other prefectures, and in 1879, the name Okinawa prefecture was adopted.

The next question that attracted the attention of the public was one relating to the Formosan problem (1872). It was in 1871 that as many as 66 fishermen of Okinawa drifted along the island of Formosa of whom 54 were killed by the natives. For the sake of humanity and peace, the Japanese government could not leave the matter alone, so that an explanation was demanded of China as to whether Formosa belonged to China or not; but on receipt of the reply that savage districts were outside the Chinese administration, an expedition was sent against Formosa, but the Chinese government went back on her former declaration, and insisted that the entire island of Formosa formed a territory of China, and demanded that Japan should withdraw her forces. This fact gave rise to important diplomatic negotiations between Japan and China. Okubo Toshimitsu, the councillor of the government, went to Peking as the envoy plenipotentiary in order to negotiate with the Peking Government, but no satisfactory arrangement having been arrived at, Okubo finally left Peking breaking off negotiations. The British minister in Peking now used his good offices and the Chinese Government at last consented to pay 500,000 taels, and the treaty was signed. Thus the burning question of the day was settled.

The treaties made with foreign powers by the Tokugawa Government were naturally imperfect, owing to the troubled condition of the times. There existed the right of extra-territoriality, while the customs rates were exceedingly low. These arrangements proved not only disadvantageous to Japan, but were against the principle of international intercourse on an equal footing. These terms could not be kept permanently. Now there were clauses in these articles providing for revision subsequent to the year 1872.

In order to revise the treaty, the Japanese Government in 1871 dispatched Prince Iwakura with Kido, Okubo and Ito, men of distinguished merit in the Restoration, to Europe and America, but the situation was not favorable, and Japan's plans were frustrated. Ever since, the problem relating to the revision of the treaty has been the question of supreme importance. Both the authorities and the people were anxious to rectify these one-sided treaty regulations. In 1882, Count Inouye, the Minister of Foreign Affairs began negotiations with England, and then discussed the terms of the revision with representatives of various countries. Both England and Germany from the first took a favourable attitude. Among the items, however there was one relating to the mixed court. The revised treaty was then not based upon the principle of an equal footing so that there was a strong opposition on the part of the nation at large to the revised treaty, and it had to be postponed till 1886, when Count Okuma was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Count Okuma devoted himself to the revision of the treaty and to the withdrawal of the right of extra-territoriality. He commenced negotiations separately with different powers. The system of the mixed court was still adhered to; the opposition on the part of the people grew most intense, so that the Count lost his leg, it being blown off with a bomb. The attempt towards the revision of the treaty ended in a fiasco. Later on in 1893, the Imperial Diet decided to make an address to the Emperor concerning the revision of the treaties the chief items of the address being the withdrawal of the consular court, the restoration of the taxation and the prohibition of the coast trade. Thus the Japanese Government was compelled to again under-

take the work of the treaty revision to meet the demand of the public opinion and save the honour of the state. Count Mutsu, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, began negotiation with the British Government on July 16th 1894, Lord Roseberry and Viscount Aoki, our minister plenipotentiary signed in London a new treaty. It was about this time that Japan was engaged in the war with China, in which she enjoyed series of glorious victories; and with the fame of Japan spreading, America, Italy, Russia, Germany, France and Austria all came round one by one to enter into the new treaty relations with Japan. For all these achievements, it must be admitted, that Japan owes a great deal to the guidance of England.

There were various problems connected with the Japan-China war (1894-5) and the Japan-Russian war (1904-5) which were important diplomatic complications, but since they are fresh in the minds of the readers, we refrain from giving them detailed explanation. Korea has been the chief source of trouble. The relation of Korea with Japan, as stated elsewhere, always formed the cause of our trouble. When the Meiji Government was formed, there was a strong opinion which advocated the invasion of Korea, and the question brought about the disruption of the cabinet in 1872; in fact, it was the cause of the civil war of Saigo (1877). In 1880, the Japanese legation in Seoul, Korea, was attacked by the mobs. The trouble was however at one time removed by Korea's payment of indemnity. The ambiguous position of Korea brought about further troubles between Japan and China. In 1881, Russia interfered with the internal administration of Korea so that there arose complications between Japan, Russia, and China. In 1894, the trouble between Japan and China reached the highest pitch. The Imperial decree issued on the occasion of the Japan-China war explains the reasons on the part of Japan.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT

We, by the Grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects as follows:—

We hereby declare war against China, and we command each and all of our competent authorities, in obedience to our wish and with a view to the attainment of the national aim, to carry on hostilities by sea and by land against China, with all the means at their disposal, consistent with the Law of Nations.

During the past three decades of our reign, our constant aim has been to further the peaceful progress of the country in civilization; and being conscious of evils inseparable from complications with foreign States, it has always been our pleasure to instruct our Ministers of State to labour for the promotion of friendly relations with our Treaty Powers. We are gratified to know that the relations of our Empire with those Powers have yearly increased in good-will and in friendship. Under the circumstances, we were unprepared for such a conspicuous want of amity and of good faith as has been manifested by China in her conduct toward this country in connection with the Korean affair.

Korea is an independent State. She was first introduced into the family of nations by the advice and under the guidance of Japan. It has, however, been China's habit to designate Korea as her dependency, and both openly and secretly to interfere with her domestic affairs. At the time of the recent civil insurrection in Korea, China despatched troops thither, alleging that her purpose was to afford succour to her dependent State. We, in virtue of the Treaty concluded with Korea in 1882, and looking to possible emergencies, caused, military forces to be sent to that country.

Wishing to procure for Korea freedom from the calamity of perpetual disturbance, and thereby to maintain the peace of the East in general, Japan invited China's co-operation for the accomplishment of that object. But China, advancing various pretexts, declined Japan's proposal. Thereupon Japan advised Korea to reform her administration so that order and tranquility might be preserved at home, and so that the country might be able to discharge the responsibilities and duties of an independent state abroad. Korea has secretly and insidiously endeavoured to circumvent and to thwart Japan's purpose. She has, further, procrastinated and endeavoured to make warlike preparations both on land and sea. When those preparations were completed, she not only sent large reinforcements to Korea, with a view to the forcible attainment of her ambitious designs, but even carried her arbitrariness and insolence to the extent of opening fire upon our ships in Korean waters. China's plain object is to make it uncertain where the responsibility resides of preserving peace and order in Korea, and not only to weaken the position of that State in the family of nations,—a position obtained for Korea through Japan's efforts,—but also to obscure the significance of the treaties recognizing and confirming that position. Such conduct on the part of China is not only a

direct injury to the rights and interests of this Empire, but also a menace to the permanent peace and tranquility of the Orient. Judging from her actions, it must be concluded that China, from the beginning has been bent upon sacrificing peace to the attainment of her sinister object. In this situation, ardent as our wish is to promote the prestige of the country abroad by strictly peaceful methods, we find it impossible to avoid a formal declaration of war against China. It is our earnest wish that, by the loyalty and valour of our faithful subjects, peace may soon be permanently restored and the glory of the Empire be augmented and completed.

Given this 1st day of the eight month of the 27th year of Meiji.

His Imperial Majesty's Sign-manual.

Countersignatures of all the Ministers of State.

The war between Japan and China ended in our victory and peace was restored, and Japan acquiesed in the "friendly" advice of Russia, Germany and France in. During the space of ten years after the completion of the war, China withdrew her hands from Korea, and stood as a spectator while Japan has been making efforts for the preservation of the peace of the Far East and enlightenment of Korea. Just at this juncture, there appeared however a strange phenomenon. When the Boxers in China attacked the legations in Peking different powers sent soldiers to protect the legations, but when the trouble was ended, Russia kept her soldiers in Manchuria, and displayed influence towards China, at the same time interfering with the internal administration of Korea. Japan negotiated with Russia trying to come to terms with her concerning Korea, but years passed before they could arrive at any final arrangement. All the time Russia had been working for the extension of her influence towards China, the Siberian railway was being extended to Manchuria, while obtaining the right of lease along the Liaotung peninsula and territories along the coast. Taking advantage of the Boxers troubles, Russia occupied Manchuria by sending there large forces. Thereupon, in 1902, the Japanese government warned China on the one hand and Russia on the other, lodging protests, and demanded the evacuation of Manchuria. Russia promised to comply with Japan's requests, but all the time she was increasing her military force, and even after the expiration of the promised period, Russia did not act upon her promises. When Japan commenced negotiations with Russia for defining each other's spheres of interest the attitude of Russia was so ambiguous that actually she demanded of Japan not to make any military provisions in Korea. The negotiation was broken up. On the 10th Feburary 1904, the Imperial Decree was issued :—

JAPANESE DECLATION OF WAR

(10TH FEBRUARY 1904)

We, by the Grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make Proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects as follows :—

We hereby declare war against Russia and we command our Army and Navy to carry on hostilities against that Empire with all their strength, and we also command all our competent authorities to make every effort, in pursuance of their duties and in accordance with their powers, to attain the national aim with all the means within the limits of the law of nations.

We have always deemed it essential to international relations and made it our constant aim to promote the pacific progress of our Empire in civilization, to strengthen our friendly ties with other States, and to establish a state of things which would maintain enduring peace in the Extreme East and assure the future security of our Dominion without injury to the rights and interests of other Powers. Our competent authorities have also performed their duties in obedience to our will, so that our relations with the powers have been steadily growing in cordiality. It was thus entirely against our expectation that we have unhappily come to open hostilities against Russia.

The integrity of Korea is a matter of constant concern to this Empire, not only because of our traditional relations with that country, but because the separate existence of Korea is essential to the safety of our Realm. Nevertheless Russia, in disregard of her solemn treaty pledges to China and her repeated assurances to other Powers, is still in occupation of Manchuria, and has consolidated and strengthened her hold upon those provinces and is bent upon their final annexation. And since the absorption of Manchuria

by Russia would render it impossible to maintain the integrity of Korea and would in addition compel the abandonment of all hope for peace in the Extreme East, we determined in those circumstances to settle the questions by negotiation and to secure thereby permanent peace. With that object in view, our competent authorities, by our order, made proposals to Russia, and frequent conferences were held during the course of six months. Russia, however, never met such proposals in a spirit of conciliation, but by her wanton delays put off the settlement of the question, and by ostensibly advocating peace on the one hand, she was on the other extending her naval and military preparations, seeking to accomplish her own selfish designs.

We can not in the least admit that Russia had from the first any serious or genuine desire for peace. She has rejected the proposals of our Government; the safety of Korea is in danger; the vital interests of our Empire are menaced. The guarantees for the future which we have failed to secure by peaceful negotiations, we can now only seek by an appeal to arms.

It is our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valour of our faithful subjects, peace may soon be permanently restored and the glory of our Empire preserved.

Thus the Japan-Russian war was opened. The Empire of Japan entered into this war for the sake of peace, and won an unbroken series of victories both on land and sea; so that at last the Portsmouth peace treaty between Japan and Russia was signed. The Imperial decree regarding the restoration of peace was issued as follows :—

" We have not relaxed our attention day nor night to maintain peace in the Orient and to secure the safety of the Empire, thus bearing always in mind the cause of developing the Imperial policy. Unfortunately, war was fought against Russia last year owing to the sheer necessity of self-protection. Since the outbreak of the war our generals and soldiers both on land and sea devoted themselves making strategic provisions at home, and actually engaged in fighting, and after passing through difficulties of all description attained singular success. The authorities acting in unison with the Imperial Diet discharged their duty towards the acceleration of our affairs. The administration of the Empire engaged in war and provisions both at home and abroad have been adequately made. Subjects of the Empire have been economic and diligent, bearing the burdens of national expenses and have made an abundant supply towards meeting expenditures. The whole country with one accord assisted the Imperial work which contributed to the manifestation of the valour and glory of the Empire. While a great deal must be attributed to the influence of our Forefathers, but the faithfulness of civil and military officers in the performance of their duty, and to the strong senses of loyalty on the part of our subjects. Nearly two years have elapsed since we entered into the warlike stage and the position of the Empire has been secure and interests of the Empire have been established. Anxious as we are, it is not our pleasure to make a vain use of military force leaving the people permanently in the condition of suffering and trial caused by the war.

Being actuated by respect towards humanity and peace, the President of the United States of America urged the Japanese and Russian governments to enter into peace. Fully appreciating the good will of the President, we followed his advice, and appointed our commissioners fully authorized to discharge their duties. After negotiations between the commissioners of both countries, Russia made her wishes for peace plain by complying to our demand in those matters relating to the object of the war and the necessity of the preservation of peace. We, after careful examination of the terms arranged, by the fully accredited commissioners of both countries, found them agreeable to us, which therefore were sanctioned by us. Having obtained peace and glory, it is our pleasure that we should answer to the souls of our Forefathers and to hand down our achievements to posterity. It is desired that we with you, the subjects of the Empire, participate in the glory, and with other powers, enjoy permanently the peace thus secured. Russia has resumed the old relations with us, and is a friendly neighbour of Japan. It is therefore hoped that we not only resume old relations of friendship and cordiality, but hope that these amicable relations will grow more than ever. The progress of the world has not ceased for a moment making it necessary that not a day should pass without making proper provisions for the state, both at home and abroad. Perfect our military equipments, extend civil culture, and thus can we maintain permanently the glory of the state, and assure its progress. We should be on our guard by virtue of self-control not to be made a victim of pride and neglect owing to our victory. Ye, subjects of the Empire, bear in mind our pleasure, and make efforts in your respective occupations, thus showing your attention to lay the foundation of nurturing the national strength and resources."

Previous to the time under our consideration in February the 12th 1902, the Anglo-Japanese alliance was formed, the treaty being signed by Lord Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of England and Viscount Hayashi, our minister in London. The object of this alliance was to guard against any attempt that would endanger the independence of China and Korea, and also of both the allied powers. Prior to the publication of the peace treaty between Japan and Russia, on August 12th 1905, the Offensive and Defensive alliance between Japan and England was entered into touching upon the following points.

A. To ensure peace in East Asia and India.

B. To secure the independence of China, preservation of the estate and of the giving of equal opportunities to different powers of the world concerning commerce and industry, and also to allow interests common to all countries interested in Korean affairs.

C. To secure the preservation of allied powers in East Asia and India, and also to protect special interests of allied powers.

On June 10th 1907, an agreement was entered into between Japan and France with a view to the preservation of the independence of China and her estates, and also for the purpose of allowing equal opportunities to all people engaged in commerce and similar undertakings in Korea. On July 30th, an agreement was entered into between Japan and Russia comprising similar objects as those mentioned above, and later on an exchange of a memorandum between Japan and America was made on May 5th 1908. The import of the understanding is to refer to disputed questions which could not be diplomatically settled to the permanent arbitration court at the Hague which was established at the first peace conference held there, and a keen interest exhibited by other powers in the preservation of peace. In 1899, the Czar of Russia notified the Japanese government requesting the latter's consent to the curtailment of armaments by holding the International Peace Conference, to which the Japanese government made reply; the gist of which runs as follows:—

"The Government of His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan expresses its hearty consent to the proposition made by the government of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, which purports to the preservation of permanent peace and the blessing and well-being of men, and expresses the sense of high admiration of the gracious and humane will of the Emperor based upon the great cause of humanity."

Thus the International Peace Conference was held at the Hague to which delegates from different countries assembled and discussed the *modus operandi* for the world's peace, and a treaty was signed with a view to the peaceful settlement of international troubles. The second peace conference was held in the Hague in 1908 to which Baron Keiroku Tsutsuki was sent, who was appointed the Honorary Chairman of the 4th section.

Many of Japan's proposition were accepted in the conference and the predominating idea relating to peace was endorsed by all the other powers.

By way of recapitulating the foregoing statements, let us dwell upon the fact that Japan's policy from the beginning to the end has been guided by the aim of securing peace for which both the Government and people are making earnest efforts day and night. As indicated in the speech of Count Komura mentioned at the outset, in order to secure commercial and trade developments and to form friendly relations with foreign powers, Japan adhered to the open door policy and the principle of equal opportunities as far as Manchuria was concerned. Besides the financial commissioner, the government decided to dispatch commercial agents abroad, for which, arrangements are being made at present. Guided by this principle of peace, the Japanese are keenly interested in the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition. In conclusion, we give the names of the countries with which we are in treaty relations, and where we have embassies, legations and consulates.

The Names of Countries under Treaty Relations

United States of America.
Great Britain.
The Empire of Russia.
The Kingdom of the Netherlands.
The Republic of France.
The Kingdom of Portugal.
The Empire of Germany.
The Republic of Switzerland.

The Kingdom of Belgium.
„ of Italy.
„ of Demmark.
„ of Sweden and Norway.
„ of Austro-Hungary.
The Empire of China.
The Republic of Peru.
The Kingdom of Korea.
The Kingdom of Siam.
The Republic of Mexico.
„ of Brazil.
The Argentine Republic.
The Kingdom of Greece.
The Congo Free State.
The Republic of Chili.

EMBASSIES, LEGATIONS, AND CONSULATES

EMBASSIES

London.
Washington.
Paris.
Berlin.
Rome.
Vienna.
St. Petersburg.

LEGATIONS

Peking.
Hague.
Mexico.
Bangkok.
Rio de Janeiro.
Valparaiso.
Madrid.
Stockholm.

GENERAL-CONSULATES

London.
Ottawa.
New York.
San Francisco.
Honolulu.
Sydney.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Mukden.
Calcutta.
Harbin.

CONSULATES

Vancouver.
Hongkong.
Singapore.
Bombay.
Chicago.
Seattle.
Portland.
Manila.
Lyon.
Batavia.
Odessa.
Vladivostock.
Antung.
Liaoyang.
Tiehliang.
Kilin.
Tsitsihar.
Chang-Chun.
New Chang.
Chefoo.
Suchow.
Hangshow.
Nanking.
Hankow.
Changchien.
Shasei.
Chongching.
Foochow.
Amoy.
Swatow.
Canton.

JAPANESE ARMY AND ITS HISTORY

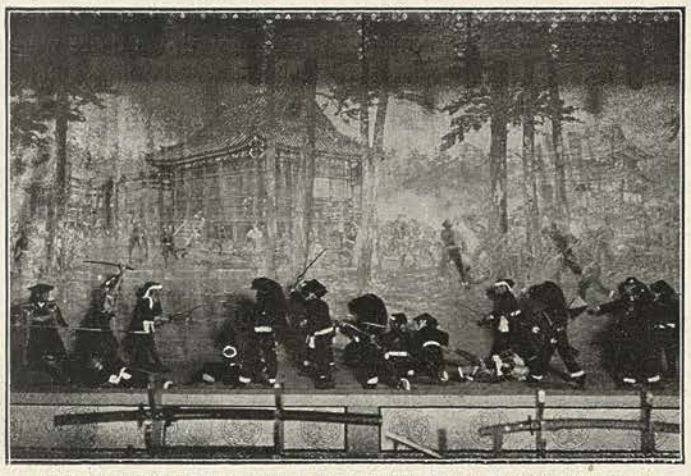
The Japanese are the lovers of peace, as may be judged from the beautiful relations existing between the sovereign and subjects, from peaceful households and from their fidelity towards neighbours, ever aiming at the independence and welfare of their country. Under these beautiful relations based upon unity and solidarity of the people, the glorious classic Empire of Japan has enjoyed its existence lasting for over 2,500 years. This worthy principle of the Japanese has been extended to neighbours and strangers so as to assist their independence and ensure peace as attested by the number of instances in our history. So great is their love of peace and respect towards independence that their antipathy against any disturber of peace is equally great and this people of the Island Empire will not stop until they have sufficiently and thoroughly punished any such guilty parties. The expedition of the Empress *Jingū* against Korea was really made for the purpose of rooting out the causes of disturbance along the country's borders. The extermination of Kublei-Khan's army by Hōjō Tokimune was simply an attempt of putting down the marauders who were likely to endanger our independence. If we, perforce, give an instance where the Japanese started on an expedition which has a certain amount of aggressiveness about it, we may mention the expedition of Taikō Hideyoshi against Korea, and even in this case the motive of Hideyoshi was probably to divert the attention of the soldiery elements at home to a different channel instead of its being from a pure love of aggression against a neighbouring country. Indeed, when we remember the dominating power of China, then under the Ming dynasty, which was about to absorb Korea and then perhaps repeat the attempt of Kublei-Khan on the south-western shores of Japan, we may well forgive Hideyoshi for making this bit of demonstration of Japanese military strength. The history covering the period of nearly three thousand years indicates that the Japanese seldom waged war for aggressive purposes. Later on under the present regime, it will also be observed that the Japan-China and Japan-Russian wars were waged by the Japanese from the sheer necessity, as the world will remember, for the integrity of our neigh-

bouring country, and the protection of peace of Eastern Asia. It is, indeed, in this wise that the military spirit of the Japanese being ever strengthened by its encounters with adversity and acting for the sake of the country, for peace and humanity at large resulted in giving birth to the characteristics which combine both bravery and gentleness. Towards rebels and traitors their swords are indeed readily unsheathed, while towards the apostle of peace and the protector of humanity, not even a single arrow is directed. This constitutes the very essence of ***Bushido*** so fully exhibited by the old *Samurai* of Japan. Not only were the Japanese brave in military engagement, but also their military morality was greatly developed. Those who are desirous of knowing the course of the development of the military system of Japan should observe the causes of noble military conception of the Japanese, together with the fact that the present military organization is a result of various improvements on the old Japanese military system. To regard Japan as a war-like nation which takes delight in wanton blood-shed is a serious mistake committed by those who only take one-sided view of the Japanese military valour. Let us now observe how the military administration in Japan was shaped by the national spirit of holding militarism in high respect and how military men put forth their energy for the maintenance of peace and humanity. As it was mentioned elsewhere, the organization of the country was based upon the patriarchal system. So was the case with the military system. The head of a tribe paid allegiance to the Emperor, while the control of military affairs was in the hands of the Emperor. In those days, there was no standing army, and whenever troubles arose civilians took up arms, and led the people to battle field, while the Emperor had the sole and absolute command of the army. Such functionaries as the *Oo-omi* and *Omuraji* discharged duties akin to those of the commander and staff of the present army. While at ordinary times there were no soldiers, in the case of emergency, the whole nation was at once converted into soldiers. The Emperor had the sole command of the army, but at times the Crown Prince, or an Empress, took the place of the Emperor, but the command has never departed from the Imperial Household. In 97 B.C. during the reign of the Emperor Sujin, *Shoguns* were appointed in four principal provinces, but they were thus placed not only for military but also for civil purposes. These ***shoguns*** or military generals bore close resemblance to the governor-general in Formosa or in Manchuria. The reason for the appointment of these officials was that at that early period in the history of the country armed robbers arose in all quarters, so there was every need of giving protection to peaceful subjects but these generals also discharged at the time of peace the duties of local administrators. Military weapons in use during the period consisted of swords, lances, bows, arrows and shields. There were no provisions made for fortification. As a protection against bows and arrows, rice plants were piled up as shown by an account of the war of Sahohiko which took place during the reign of the Emperor Suinin (29 B. C.—70 A. D.) In attacking the enemy in these days, fire was a most effective weapon. For instance, the Emperor Suinin was attacked by Sahohiko his opponent by means of fire, and when Prince Yamatodake was engaged in the expedition against the eastern regions, the enemy invited the Prince to go hunting and planned to kill him by setting fire to the surrounding fields. It was in the year 201, the Empress *Jingū* crossed over the sea on an expedition against Korea, which forms the first experience of the Japanese in a foreign invasion. The sphere of war-like measures was thus greatly extended in these days, but the method of warfare, the organization of the army and the system of conscription did not materially differ from those of earlier times. Take-no-uchi-no-Sukune was the prime minister as well as adviser to the Empress. With the growth of

THE MILITARY ACCOUTREMENT IN THE TENSHO PERIOD

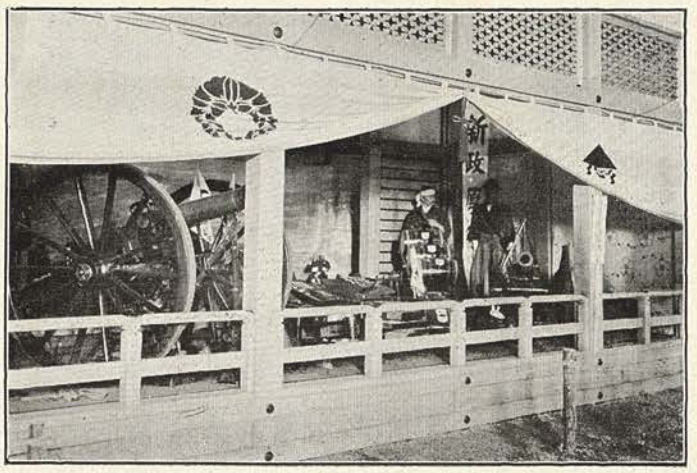
the influence of tribes, there arose fights among different tribes, when as the result of the Reformation of Taikwa (646 A.D.) the military affairs were brought under the control of the Imperial court. Along the borders of the country, the port and watch stations were established, also fortifications at principal points. The Emperor in person held a military review from time to time. During the reign of Emperor Monbu (702 A.D.) when the *Taiho-ryo* was promulgated, the system of military corps was adopted whereby young men of the country were divided into three classes, and one of these classes were turned into soldiers, the armies were constituted as follows:—

5 soldiers were called "*go*," 2 "*go*" were "*kwa*," 5 "*kwa*" "*tai*," 2 "*tai*" "*ryo*" and 10 "*ryo*" were called "*dan*." There were provided by the government 6 houses per "*kwa*." Those who were used to riding were employed for the cavalry. Those soldiers who were sent to guard the capital, taking their services in turns, were called "Eji" or guards, while those who every 3rd year were engaged in the defence of the coast were called the "Bojin." Should there take place any trouble along the borders of the country, *Shoguns* (generals) were appointed for the occasion to whom the Emperor delivered one of his swords authorizing him to take the command of the army, and soldiers were enlisted in different provinces by the general thus empowered. The general was assisted by the vice-general, while the *Gun-kan* or the military inspector supervised the actual warfare. There was appointed a secretary who kept records of battles. There were ordained 12 ranks of decorations whereby officers and soldiers were decorated according to their services. In fact, the system resembled that adopted at present. It was while the military system of Japan had reached a high state of efficiency, that the long continued peace of the periods of Engi and Tenreki (the 10th century) introduced the relaxation of the system, which led to the uprising of influential families in the provinces, who had military equipments and trained soldiers styling themselves *samurai*. When the line of demarkation was gradually drawn between soldiers and farmers, there arose the civil wars of Taira-no-Masakado and Fujiwara-no-Sumitomo (940 A.D.) which were pacified by the Imperial government by depending upon other military families to effect its object. All these circumstances led to the growth of military families of whom the Minamoto and Taira families were most conspicuous. The feudal system was thus completed with the *samurai* forming a rank by itself under the names *Ieno-ko* and *Rōto*. The establishment of the Kamakura government in 1185 led to the radical destruction of the military systems of the Taikwa and Taiho, and ever since during the space of 800 years until the formation of the Meiji government, military men formed an honorable class among the people During this long period hundreds of wars were fought among which we may mention the war of Taira-no-Masakado (900 A.D.) the war of Zen-kunen-go-sannen (1070 to 1080), the war of Minamoto and Taira families, and the war of Shō-kyu (1221 A.D.), and in 1281 Japan repelled that famous hosts of Kublei-khan. The mode of fighting then adopted was principally by cavalry, and in skirmishes swords and lances were employed so that brave generals and soldiers were either men skilled in horsemanship and archery or those of Titanic strength. Such are names, Fujiwara Hidesato, Minamoto-no-Yoshiiye, Minamoto-no-Tametomo and Minamoto-no-Yoshimasa. It was not till the year 1700 that the battles were fought between army corps, and it was at this time that the science of tactics and strategem was studied by specialists. Thus for instance, Minamoto-no-Yoshiiye learned military tactics from Ōe Masafusa. It was this general who discovered an ambuscade by observing the irregular ways in which wild geese flew at the time of the Mutsu war. In the war of the Zen-kunen, this same general adopted a mode of tactics commonly called the



THE BATTLE AT UYENO AFTER THE RESTORATION

Chōda-jin (lit. long serpentine camp) in order to attack the army of Abe-no-Sadato. All these facts go to prove the great progress made in the military history of Japan. It was at this period that a famous strategist rich both in wisdom and craft and who thoroughly imbibed the very essence of military strategem made his appearance. This was none other than Minamoto-no-Yoshitsune, who flourished about 1180 A.D. In his military campaign, he carried everything before him. In the battle of Uji-gawa, he laughed at the ignorance of the enemy for not acting upon the principle of Haisui-no-jin while he, crossing over the path of Hiyodori-goe, rushed upon the back of the enemy. He encouraged his own men by depriving the war vessels of their oars so as to cut off his men's retreat. The strategic means adopted by this eminent soldier and strategist have set a worthy example for the latter generations. The wars between the Minamoto and Taira (1150-1180) families left behind them many thrilling tales which make our blood curdle. There are also accounts of many beautiful deeds of humanity, loyalty and filial obedience as well as virtues of military men towards their enemies. (With reference to the Bushido, the readers are referred to other chapters). The fact that military men formed a hereditary rank in society was contrary to the principle that every man is a soldier. The Bushido was perfected at this period. Cowardice and effeminacy were considered a great disgrace in a samurai. It can not be however disputed that the national characteristics laying such stress upon sympathy and the humane feelings were greatly strengthened by the independence of the *samurai* family. At the invasion of Kublei-khan, the whole nation rose as one man in order to offer themselves for the defence of the country. The huge army of the Mongols provided with fire arms and large bows which were set up along the sides of the vessels, together with all the implements of civilization swarmed along the coast of Japan. Against this gigantic force, the Japanese army provided with old swords and spears stood confronted, and yet annihilated it. This signal victory was won by the spirit of the military men of Japan. In the 14th century when there arose wars between the north and south courts there appeared Kusunoki Masashige, a typical Japanese samurai, and the incarnation of the spirit of loyalty —both the father and the son exhibiting in the service of the sovereign, the chief characteristics of the Bushido. In regards to the strategic methods and examples of military men there is a great deal to be learned. The period covering over 100 years from the 15th to the middle of the 16th century forms the latter part of the Muromachi government, otherwise known as the period of wars, during which time feudal chiefs everywhere were engaged in battles among themselves and there was not a single day of peace. The country was distracted like an entangled skein, and the people were plunged into the depths of suffering and trouble. The methods of military tactics were most extensively and deeply studied during this period, which resulted in giving a great stimulus to the study of that science. The military tactics adopted by such warriors as Ueda and Uesugi for the space of 70 years beginning with 1560 A.D. reached a high stage of perfection.



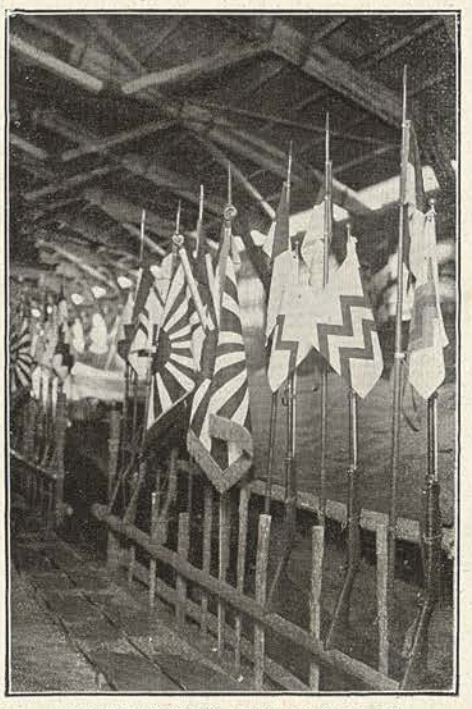
THE REBELS IN THE CIVIL WAR OF SAIGO

Taking advantage of fogs, soldiers were marched in front of the enemy's camp, where they were formed into a circular column and then after delivering their attack withdrawn from the presence of the enemy in a round about way. Such method had never been conceived of before. While the lords of the country were thus vying with each other for supremacy, the use of fire arms and the construction of castles were being introduced to Japan (*vide* the history of Japanese civilization). The progress of military affairs made leaps and bounds. The application of fire arms was a strategic revolution, as a result of which great improvements soon took place in military weapons. Boards were formerly used as shields against arrows, but at this time bamboo shields were introduced as guards against rifle balls.

It was also during this period that as military signals fire rockets were extensively used. Subsequent to these periods, there appeared such warriors as Nobunaga and Hideyoshi, who pacified the troubled country. When Hideyoshi established his power, there took place the expedition against Korea of which mention has already been made (1591—1597). The death of Hideyoshi was followed by the battle of Sekigahara, (1600 A.D.), which was a record breaking battle in those days. Huge armies both east and west numbering some hundred thousand well trained men, with highly developed military tactics met together at Sekigahara by which the fate of the country was decided. In 1614—1615 there took place winter and summer camps at Osaka, and in 1637 A.D. the battle of Shimabara. Since the battle of Sekigahara, the use of fire arms became most common. It may be said that the battles of Osaka and Shimabara were those of fire arms. Since those days the peace of the country continued for the long period of over 250 years, so that there was no real necessity of making military provisions; but under the feudal system, various lords did not relax their military preparations and each clan had its own riflemen, archers, fencing and jujitsu masters, and military strategists. The military education of clansmen was most assiduously enforced. At this juncture, the time was ripe for the revolution of military strategy. This was the time when the war vessels from Europe and America made their advent in our country. Japan was rudely awakened from her slumber of 250 years. The alarm bell rang far and wide throughout the country. It was about the year 1831 that Ino Chukei surveyed the whole country, and drawing the map of Japan, showed his countrymen the necessity of coast defence. In 1840, Takashima Shirotayu presented a memorial to the Bakufu government and showed them the inferiority of our military equipments as compared with those of Europe and America, and the impossibility of coping with foreign countries unless armaments were improved, and up-to-date military drills were adopted; but the Bakufu authorities being short-sighted had no courage to take these steps. Thereupon Takashima bought arms from Holland at his own expense, and he instructed his men in the new military drills. Such was the first step in the improvement of military affairs, and we must not wonder at the claim made by him as the introducer of foreign learning, and the master of the use of fire arms. The Bakufu Government being greatly alarmed by the experience gone through in connection with the Shimabara rebellion, prohibited the foreign learning, but the tendency of the time made its study important, and many far-sighted men secretly encouraged the study of foreign learning. It was in 1846 that with the advent of the American squadron, the men of the time felt more than ever the keen necessity of improving the military equipment. Egawa Tarozaemon, one of the henchmen of Takashima secured the permission of the government for the purchase of new weapons, and adopted a system of military drill after the European method. The arsenal was set up for the purpose of making new weapons while fortifications were built at Shimoda and by the Tokyo Gulf. Among such fortifications, we may mention the Go-ryo-kaku at Hakodate as the defence in the north, and the stone fortification at Wada promontory, Hyogo, as the defence of the Osaka Gulf. The Bakufu government also became impressed with the necessity of making ammunition, and men were dispatched to Europe to study the art of manufacturing gun powder. Machinery was bought from Belgium, and arrangements were made, but with Egawa's death which took place in 1855, the whole undertaking was suspended. However, his efforts were not altogether in vain, since they opened the way for the improvement of military weapons, and the machinery bought from Belgium was set up in Ōjimura, Tokyo, in 1867, which became the forerunner of the Takinogawa gun powder manufactory. Since then various clans made efforts towards the adoption of the up-to-date military weapons.

MILITARY MEN DURING THE JAPAN-CHINA WAR

Naturally, as the weapons lacked uniformity since they were brought from England, France, Prussia, and Holland, but all the same they go to prove the fact that great attention was paid to the improvement of military drills and weapons, and also for the adoption of foreign military uniforms, doing away with the old fashioned armaments. This may be styled a dark period subsequent to the Restoration, since there was no unity in the military system, which necessitated a speedy improvement. From 1865 to 1868 there occurred wars against the Chōshū clan, the battles of Toba and Fushimi were fought, followed by those warlike measures adopted everywhere at the time of Restoration. Since diverse military weapons and various modes of drilling were adopted, in those wars there were seen military weapons and uniforms of various countries of the world. In 1868, when with the Restoration, the Tokugawa government was overthrown, the right of military command as well as of administration was restored to the Emperor. The new government organized the military corps consisting of the soldiers of Satsuma, Chōshū and Tosa clans, but in those days the influence of feudal governments was not altogether done away with, so that each clan had soldiers and military equipments of its own. The Imperial court ostensibly held the command of the army, but the real power was vested with various clans. Omura Masujiro, of the Chōshū clan, laid the foundation of the unity of the military administration, and adopted the policy which ensured the permanent stability of the state. This eminent soldier-statesman being appointed minister of the army department decided upon the adoption of the universal conscription as adopted in European countries, and as the first step, established the military school in Kyoto for the purpose of instructing the young men who were to form the future staff of the army. This school was the forerunner of the military college.



MILITARY FLAGS IN USE AT PRESENT

In consideration of the geographical conditions of the country it was proposed to establish six garrisons in the entire country to guard against any emergencies and to effect several other necessary undertakings, but unfortunately he became a victim to an assassin and his work had to be given up. Yamagata Aritomo, (now Prince and the President of the Privy Council) and the late Saigo Jūdo, went to Europe by order of the Government, and on their return in 1870 began the work of the reorganization of the military system. They adopted the French military system, and soldiers of Satsuma, Chōshū and Toshu were summoned to Tokyo where they were formed into the Imperial body guard, and at the same time the soldiers of different clans were disbanded. Four garrisons were established in Tokyo, Osaka, Sendai and Kumamoto, and numerous branch garrisons were established in important places to which soldiers of various clans were appointed. When the military authority was thus unified, the clan system was supplanted by prefectural governments. Once established, the improvements of the military system henceforth made a rapid progress, old usages connected with the feudal system being broken up; and the principle of universal conscription was adopted, thus placing the military system of Japan on a sound basis. In 1872, the Hyobusho was abolished, and the departments of army and navy were established. The conscription law was issued whereby soldiers were drawn from all ranks of men. The period of ordinary military service lasted 3 years, and that of the first reserves 2 years and that of the second reserves 2 years, making in all 7 years of military service. In 1873, the whole country was divided into 6 military sections, and 1 garrison was established for each section. In 1874, the system of the military flags was regulated. It was at this juncture that the civil war of Saigo (1877) took place. Saigo Takamori, the military general of the time, finding his opinions concerning the expedition against Korea did not agree with his colleagues, returned to Satsuma, his native province, where young men of the Satsuma clan led him to take up arms against his opponents. The clansmen of Satsuma were noted for courage, and it was apprehended that the government soldiers, enlisted from the common

people would not be able to win victories over them, but here again the spirit of valour and militarism innate with the Japanese came into full play, and the army of the common people proved victorious over the samurai soldiers of a proud clan.

Not long before, the Department of Army, the Military Headquarters, and the Superintendent's Department were created. The Department of Army had control of military administration, the Military Headquarters the strategic secrets of the coast defence, and the Superintendent's Department attended to the affairs connected with military education and accounts. The conscription law has since been revised a number of times, while military educational organs were adjusted, and students were sent abroad in order to investigate the military systems of European countries. In 1882, the Imperial Decree consisting of 5 articles was given to military men, in which their duties were pointed out. After passing through improvements of all kinds the present system was adopted. From 1894 to 1895, the Japan-China war took place, followed ten years after by the Japan-Russian war (from 1904 to 1905). Forty years have hardly elapsed since the European military system was adopted, and yet Japan was successful in her engagements with a European power, and has at present attained a position of importance among the world powers. The last two years resulted in further improvements of the military system of Japan, and as a consequence, the present organization was brought into existence. In short, the Japanese military organization was systematized by Prince Yamagata, at present the President of the Privy Council, who by his perseverance kept introducing improvement after improvement for the last forty years. The characteristic military institution of Japan was harmoniously arranged with that of the system prevalent in Europe and America, so that it is no wonder that the people in Japan call Prince Yamagata the father of the army.

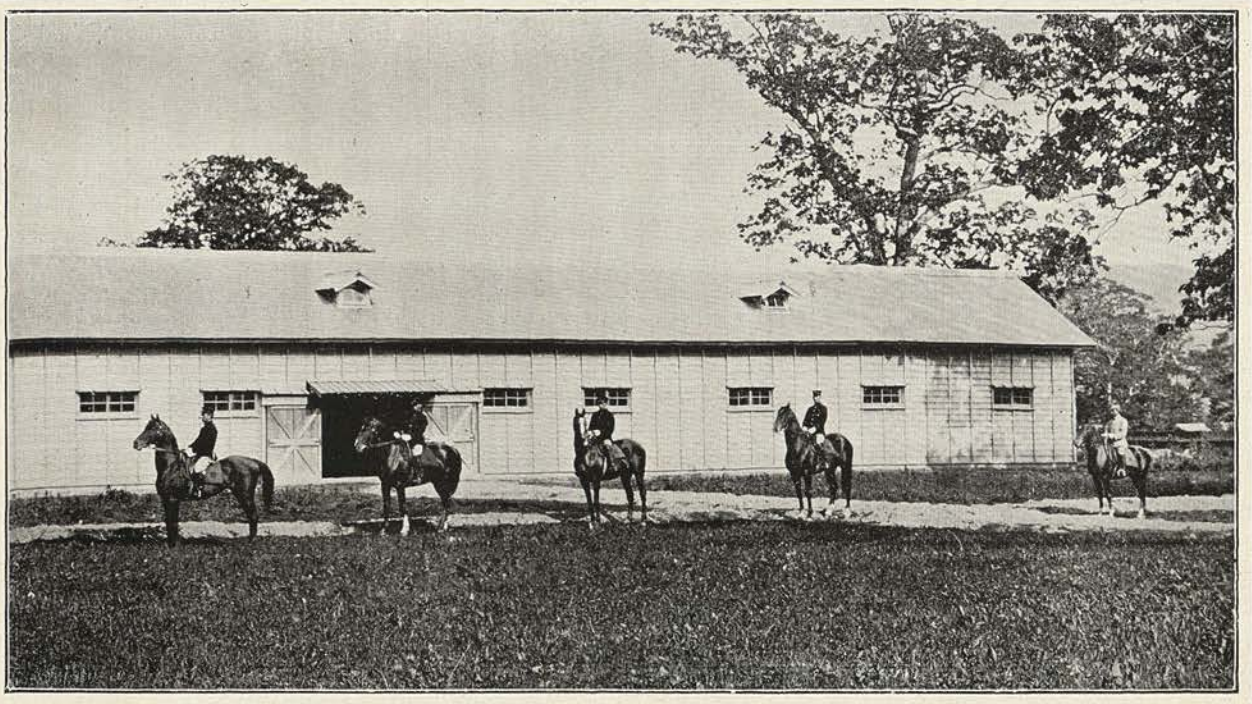
The Department of the Army has charge of all affairs connected with the military administration and controls soldiers and military attaches. The Military Staff discharges all the business regarding the defence of the country, and the Military Educational Department attends to the educational affairs. These are the highest organs for the military system in Japan, and are brought under the direct control of the Emperor, while under them there are established 18 army divisions. All the subjects of the Empire from 17 to 40 years of age are obliged to submit themselves to the military conscription. There are four kinds of soldiers, standing, reserves, supplementary, and national, while the services of the standing army are divided into the actual services and the first reserves. The term of the former is generally 3 years, but in case of some soldiers, the 2 years' system is adopted. Those completing the actual services are put into the list of the first reserves, and when the term covered by the first reserves is completed they are included in the 2nd reserves. All those who are not called to actual military services are called the militia (or national soldiers), while by supplementary soldiers are meant those who passed the conscription examination successfully, but who are not actually called into service. The period of military services is 17 years and 4 months.

By way of recapitulating the foregoing statement, it may be mentioned that our army attained the present degree of perfection in the past 37 years and after passing through the two great foreign wars, and particularly in the war with Russia, we observe that Japan's sacrifice was quite heavy involving a vast amount of military expenses and much blood shed, but its result has been striking since by this war Japan came to be among the great powers of the world. We have also made wonderful progress in military tactics. The great victory won over Russia, and the conquest of Port Arthur, the supposed impregnable fortification, all go to show the perfection of the military equipments, not to speak of the discipline and characteristics of the Japanese. The brilliant success of the Japanese, however, put foreign powers on their guard, so that the post-bellum development of the situation necessitated a further military expansion. Lastly it may be stated that in the late Japan-Russian war a great many new lessons were learned by the Japanese which will influence all her future military plans.

Horse Affairs in Japan

Horse breeding in Japan has been practiced from ancient times both for military and industrial purposes, so that the method of breeding and riding has made a considerable progress, as has also the veterinary sanitation. In military affairs, a great deal of importance was attached to horses, so that the people vied with one another to obtain horses of superior quality. Much attention was paid to the choice

of saddlery and horses. In 1183 when Minamoto-no-Yoritomo attacked Kiso Yoshinaka, his two famous generals—Sasaki Takatsuna snd Kajiwara Kagesuye—asked Yoritomo for the grant of horses and crossed over the Ujigawa, which was then overflowing. It was really a sight when these warriors crossed the stream on horse-back. We way well imagine how deeply the warriors of those days loved horses. At the beginning of the 13th century, there prevailed a form of archery called " Yabusame," which is the practice of archery carried on horse-back. It is said that Hōjō Yasutoki, who destroyed the force of Kublei-khan, was an expert in this practice. The breeding of horses was thus extensively carried on among the military class. In the 16th century, the practice of grazing horses somewhat declined, but the people still had intense love for horses. The wife of Yamano-uchi Kazutoyo bought a splendid horse for her busband out of her savings in order to enable him to raise his fame as a *samurai*. Among the farmers, the horse was regarded as a property, while lords used to make boast of the possession of fine horses. In the middle of the 8th century, written laws were published and in the 10th century cattle depôts were founded, but the system pertaining to horse affairs did not make any striking progress until the Restoration. The horse bred in Japan is small in size although well built, so that foreign stallions were imported and

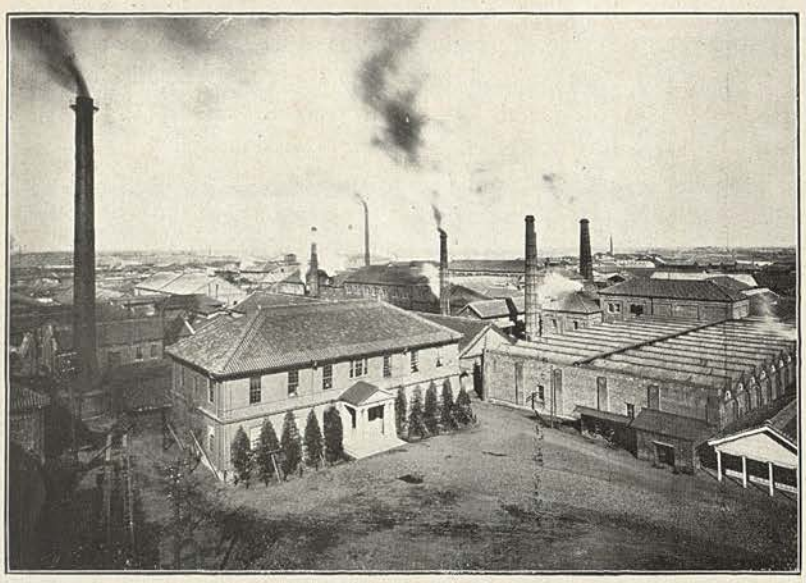


THE HIDAKA HORSE STUD

studs were established. Methods of improvements were adopted which were left under the control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Our experience in the Japan-China war made the Japanese feel the necessity of horse breeding, so that the Government appointed the committee on the investigating of the same, which was attended by the establishment of the stud, pasturage and the horse breeding depôt. Inspection regarding horse breeding and stallions was systematically carried into effect. When the Japan-Russian war broke out, the necessity for the improvement of horse breeding was felt keener than ever. In 1906, the Government established the Bureau of Horse Affairs under the control of the Prime Minister. The Bureau aims at the unification of the system and effective improvements of horse breeding, while it also attends to the distribution of stallions, the inspection of studs, encouragement of horse breeding and has general control of all affairs relating to the horse. In reference to the distribution of stallions, the stud was created. Stallions are subjected to the most rigorous inspection, and unless approved they will not be put to the purpose of pairing. Horse races and competition exhibitions of horses are held for the purpose of encouraging the production of fine horses. Both by conferring subsidies and by the encouragement of castration, various provisions were made. In local districts, there are formed associations for making investigation concerning the improvement of horse breeding. These efforts of the Government proved fruitful so that horses in Japan are being systematically improved.

The Senju Cloth Manufactory

The Japanese from ancient times had a habit of weaving silk and cotton cloth so that weaving has made considerable progress, but owing to the limited demand, the manufacturing of woolen cloth did not make any development. After the Restoration, communications with foreign countries became prosperous, and with the introduction of foreign civilization the demand for cloth specially for naval and military men has rapidly increased; but for the supply, the Japanese depended entirely upon the foreign countries. It was in 1876, Okubo Toshimichi, the Minister of Home Affairs, made a representation to the government urging the necessity of establishing a cloth factory, as a result of which the Senju cloth factory was established in 1879. Since then, the material has been imported from Australia, India, China, and South America for the purpose of continuing the work. The output of cloth is 2,166.24 yards and that of fine cloth 754.18 yards, but in 1907 the output was increased by 1,200,833.83 yards of cloth and by 28.20 yards of fine cloth. During the present year, blankets which were scarcely made at first are increased by 22,029 sheets. The amount of wool purchased during the same year was 2,940,228 pounds. The number of workers both male and female was 707,909 with a working capital of 1,000,000 *yen*; such government work was followed by other similar undertakings among the people at large. The factory was under the control of the Department of Home Affairs, but in 1881 with the creation of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, it was left under the control of that Department, and in 1888, it was again transferred to the Department of Army and forms at present the chief undertaking of the Department.



THE FRONT VIEW OF SENJU CLOTH MANUFACTORY

EXPLANATION OF EXHIBITS OF THE ARMY DEPARTMENT

Winter Camp at the siege of Osaka castle against Hideyori Toyotomi (the son of Hideyoshi) in the time of Tokugawa showing the weapons and accoutrements in use at the period

COUCHES, DRUMS AND BELLS USED IN CAMPAIGNS:—The three articles came into use beginning with 1190 for the purpose of regulating marches and commanding soldiers. According to the school of strategiste the use of these was not uniform but generally horns and rums were used for regulating steps in marches and in stirring up the spirit of soldiers in encounters. The bell was used as a signal for stopping the work and retreat, or sometimes they were used together with large drum ordering getting along in the campaign.

THE HANGING TORCH:—This is a kind of torch used in the camp The pine tree rich with pitch was hung on iron stand which being kindled supplied light. in Winter, it was used for the purpose of heating. The vessel exhibited here is the smallest one of the kind.

STANDARD:—This came into use about the year 1570. It was set up in those places where the chief general stayed in order to show the movement of the army; in some cases it was called the standard since it regulated the control of the whole army. The design was regulated according to the taste of the individual.

FOUR FOLDED BANNER:—The name is derived from that of the banner folded into half. It is used to indicate the place where the officers stay.

In fact it corresponds to the modern battalion flag.

THE GREAT STOOL:—This was used as a seat for the Chief General and is larger in size and prettier in decoration than ordinary ones.

BATON:—This came into use about the year 1590 for the purpose of directing movements of soldiers. The swinging of the baton changes the formation of columns. One impressed with gold leaf is used either by the Chief General or by those specially sanctioned by the Chief General, the one with red lacquer was used by the head of the corps and the white one by the head of a certain section.

BADGE:—These are transformations of badges on hats and sleeves used in early times. These badges came into use about the year 1570, they were stuck on the back of the armament so as to mark individuals from others at the time of confusion in close combats. Later on the uniform badge throughout a column or camp was adopted. In other instances in the middle part of the armour a family crest was fixed with the badge in the cover.

GAUNTLETS:—These are put on both hands in manipulating bows, in some cases cavalries use them.

QUIVER:—These are implements to keep arrows. They were originally used either on a journey or in hunting in order to guard the arrows from the wet and to protect the wings of arrows but later on it came to pass that those who rode on horse back surely used them. These quivers came into general use by taking the place of ordinary quivers known as *yebira.*

STRAW BAG QUIVER:—This is a kind of quiver which was carried by retainers in journey or processions. Taikō Hideyoshi sat upon these in the camp. The name is derived from the fact that it resembles straw bags in shape used in building of forts.

LIGHT QUIVER:—Beginning with the year 1570, the so-called *utsubo* quiver was used but later on a kind of quiver which is constructed in such a way to be portable was introduced. Archers took a quiver of this kind to the battle field. There are numerous varieties of the quiver described.

BOW:—This is one of the oldest arms used by the Japanese. It was about the year 1543 the following piece came into use but its construction being extremely crude it took much time both in loading and discharging. Gunners could not engage in fight single handed so that archers were employed in their files and ranks. The rifle used in those times aimed at the stirring up of the spirit of soldiers with its explosive sounds. Therefore warriors attached great importance to the use of the bow. The construction of the bow is of uniform shape but there was more or less difference in its elastic power.

HALBERDS:—It was about the year 1087 that the halberd came into use among the Japanese. We have a saying that a horse rider with halberds has 9 advantages and a foot soldier has 10 advantages. It was an effective military weapon but beginning with the year 1335 when the spear came into use it was gradually abandoned and now exists only as weapon used by women.

NAGAMAKI OR LONG HEADED SPEAR:—Since the year 1855 the use *Naginata* or a kind of halberd has given place to that of the spear. At this time a sword with a long and twisted handle which was called *Naginata* came into use, it is a combination of a halberd and spear. The one with red lacquered and sheath was owned by the Todo Clan, Ise Province, and was one of the longest among the so-called *nagamaki.*

OMIYARI OR LONG SPEAR:—The halberd which had been in use from the earliest times was supplanted by the short halberd in the middle century. Since then the sword and bow were exclusively used as military weapons but in about 1335 the metho l of combat grew severe and fierce so that the use of short halberd was revised under the name of *Omiyari.* Since then numerous improvements have been introduced so that about the time 1570 it was highly prized by the warriors. The name Omiyari is derived from the fact that it has a broad and large spade as exhibited here.

TACHI OR SWORDS:—This weapon is one of the oldest in use in Japan. There are varieties but those ordinary used in campaign have lacquered sheaths or have them wrapped up with leather. When at the later period the swords under the name of *daisho* were used, the regular *tachi* were simply used on ceremonial occasions.

SHIRIZAYA OR SCABBARD:—Both in the campaign and in the journey a scabbard was used in order to prevent the sword from getting rusty and dull owing to the heat. The fur of the tiger or leopard was used by the general and that of bear by the functionary called *Kebiyeshi* who corresponds to the modern superintendent of the Metropolitan Police. The scabbard made of wrinkled leather is known under the special name of hikihada (Lit. drawn skin.)

CAMP SWORDS:—About 1570 when the country was disturbed by a series of wars, the ordinary swords were improved after the manner of the *koshigatana* (Lit. high swords) in order to make it easier to put it on or take it off. On the whole it corresponds to the *tachi.* Some times a device called *koshitate* was used like the sword.

EBIZAYAMAKI OR DAGGER:—Warriors used to wear *tachi* (large sword) always, but in the house they used a smaller sword and so provided themselves against emergency. These smaller swords were used to stab or decapitate the enemy during the time of war or for the purpose of disembowling. These swords were called *Ebizaya-maki.* Since they bear resemblance to the lobster in shape the name was derived.

KUMADE OR RAKE:—This weapon was used in ancient time in climbing castle walls, or in naval battles or in raking down riders on horse back. The name is derived because it is similar to the rake.

KANASAIBO OR IRON ROD:—This is generally made of hard wood such as an oak upon which nails are driven in. This rod is used by a man with great strength to beat a man or horse to death. The bravest warriors used to carry iron rods whence the name kanasaibō is derived which means iron bar.

KUSARI-GAMA OR CHAIN SICKLE:—This came into use about the year 1570. It has a weight attached to it which is swung around to beat the foe while the chain attached to the implement is used for the purpose of entangling the sword or spear of the enemy. If the chain is straightened up it checks the enemy's blade before it touches to the body. The sword attached to it is employed for the purpose of stabbing the enemy or decapitating his head. This implement is found in various shapes.

JIN-NATA OR CAMP HATCHET:—This implement came into use about the year 1570. Among foot soldiers there was a class of men known as *kurokuwa* who corresponds to the present engineers. This implement was used by the soldiers. When the sword is held horizontally it becomes a sickle and when set up lengthwise it answers the purpose of a hatchet. It is also an indispensable implement for the construction of a camp and opening up of roads. When folded up the blade is hidden in the handle.

YAROGASHIRA-NO-KABUTO:—Beginning with the year 1570 promiscuous shapes were introuduced in helmets and armaments. At the time of campaign these striking armaments and decorations were made as marks whereby the merits and success of warriors were recognized.

These were used at the same time to threaten the enemy. The *Yarogashira-no-kabuto* (Lit. The helmet shaped after the bald head) belonged to this class, the same being fashioned after the then prevalent vulgar customs.

BADGES OF HELMETS AND WRAPPERS:—The badge fixed in front of a helmet is called *mayedate* (Lit. front set up) that on the side is termed *wakidate* (Lit. side set up). The helmet exhibited here belongs to this class. Around the helmet a wrapper made of the tail of the white bear, is used in order to add dignity and also as a proof against sun and rain during the summer. This implement is known as *hikimawashi* (Lit. drawn around) or *koshi-mino* (Lit. abdomen cost).

FOLDING HELMET:—This came into use about the year 1340 and was used on the occasion of night attacks when light armament was needed. Later on in the battle during the day soldiers used to wear them. The *tatamikabuto* (Lit. folding helmet) is generally attached to the folding armament. Tradition has it that this implement was used by soldiers of Takeda Shingen.

ARMOR:—Among the armors in use from early times there were three kinds, namely the regular armor *dōmaru* (Lit. body round) and *haramaki* (Lit. bowl encircling). Knights generally were armor. The dōmaru was also generally used in 1091 or thereabout the armor was disused and dōmaru or a transformed armor came into use. It was about the year 1590 that ordinary armor became most prevalent. Among generals however there were some who used the dōmaru armor of ancient type. The exhibit here is the specimen of such armor used by a general.

ARMORS OF SPECIAL TYPE:—This armor came into use subsequent to the time when the use of spears and rifles became prevalent. The entire part is made of iron while the breast part is fixed by a hinge so that it may easily be put on or taken off. The body part has a certain amount of elasticity. It is built strong and the breast plate is made in such a way that the wearer is able to move about. The crest set up in the middle part of the front is the family crest of the owner and is worn by the leader of a certain military section.

ARMOR OF SPECIAL TYPE:—This is one of the oldest armors known. It is called the *Yukishitadō* because it is chiefly made in Yukishita, Sagami province. It is also known as *tatenashigata* (Lit A type without a shield). This was made by Sosai, Minchin-shikibu in 1713 and was worn by a general.

RED ARMOR:—This came into use about the year 1543 when spears and fowl pieces were in common use. The iron armor took the place of an armor made of leather. The armor which was made after the system of *dōmaru* and to which various improvements were introduced were known as a *tōseigusoku* (Lit. present day armor).

This implement was once used by a chief general. The clans-men of Gōsho adopted this type so that they were known most conspicuously under the name of red armor of Ii.

ARMOR OF SPECIAL TYPE:—This system was adopted about the year 1485. The armor was covered with leather and since it was made in the Iyo province it was some times known as the Ii armor. This was an armor approaching the ancient *dōmaru* type only somewhat lighter. It was also elder than the *toseigusoku* of which mention was made in the preceding item. This was worn by soldiers.

CAMP COAT:—It was about the year 1590 when armor was greatly simplified so that when the armor was taken off in the camp they used to wear a Japanese coat in order to improve the appearance. This was known as the *Jinbaori* (Lit. camp coat) and was used on the occasion of serious importance. Later on however it formed a kind of coat which was always used.

The exhibits here are the objects of camp coat.

SMALL SKIRT:—This came into use about the year 1330 because in those days the use of *hitatare* (Lit. flowing robe) was discontinued so that in wearing an armor this small skirt was used it was tied up at the end so as to give easiness to movements.

SADDLES:—In ancient times there was a variety of saddles in Japan but about the year 540 these saddles were reduced to two kinds known as *gunjin* saddle and *suikan* saddles. About the year 1590 in the military campaign the *suikan* saddles were used. In *gunjin* saddle there was not provided any mud-guard which however was used in later times owing to the change in horsemanship, the so-called *renchaku* saddle was used by generals and not by ordinary soldiers.

BRIDLE:—Once used in the beginning of the Christian Era bore a strong similarity to those used at present but at a later period, what is known as Kagami-ita (Lit. mirror board) were fixed to both ends of the bridle which finally took the shape of a cross being simpler in its construction. Bridle used in those days bore family crests and other decorations. The bridle exhibited here was used by Shogun Tokugawa.

SUIBA-ABUMI (Lit. Wafer horse stirrup):—This was used on a horse ridden through the water. It was a narrow width and being provided with perforations, decreases the resistance against the water power. The saddle used together with this water stirrup is in most cases made from the barks of palm which are water proof.

MABISHAKU (Dipper):—This is chiefly used for the purpose of providing water for the riding horse but at times it is used for drawing up drinking water.

UMAYOROI (Horse's armor):—In early period, there was a horse armor the use of which discontinued for some length of time but the year 1330 with the frequency of severe battles its use was revised, especially in 1892 at the Korean expedition it came to be extensively used. Not only to protect the body of the horse but for the purpose of threatening and creating a disorder among the enemy's horse, it was found very effective.

WARAGUTSU (Straw horse shoe):—This is a shoe put upon the foot of the horse. Ir is a real fact that the Japanese in early times paid special attention to the protection of the hoof of the horse. According to a record it is shown that about the year 1157 the hoof of the horse was branded so as to harden it while by the use of a straw-shoe, it was protected from wearing away. The hoof was also cut with special machinery made for the purpose.

TAMA-KURI-BAKO (Lit. Ammunition case):—This came into use about the year 1560. It was borne by men so as to convey ammunition to the battle fields and for other transportation purposes.

HIZUNA-BASAMI (Lit. Match-cord holder):—Ignitim line is held and set up this implement on the ground. It was chiefly used for the purpose of ignitting guns of primitive type.

HAYAGOME (Lit. Rifle loading tools):—This was used for loading rifles. The use of this implement facilitated the loading of guns compared with the ancient method by which bullets and powder were loaded separately. It was hung around the neck or carried on the back across the shoulder. But at times it was used in loading rifles. The accessory articles are a small tray containing ignition powder and a small rod to clean the holes of the fire plate.

HINAWAJU (Lit. Match-lock):—Rifles used in Japan were originally imported by the Portuguese about the year 1543. Since then for the space of 300 years, guns of different muzzles were manufactured These rifles were named after the weight of the bullets to be used with them so that there were 4 *momme*, 6 *momme*, and 10 *momme* rifles the largest of which was over hundred *momme* (a *momme* is equal to 1325 oz). These rifles were made after the most advanced method known during this period, not only in reference to the construction of various parts but inlaid work on the external part of the body of the rifle shows that it was worked under the characteristic fine arts of Japan.

TANJU (Lit. Short rifle):—This rifle has the same history with that of the match-lock but the fact that little or no progress is observable in the method of manufacturing must be attributed to its limited use.

HYAKUME-DAMA-HO (Lit. 100 momme gun):—The cannon in Japan was originated in 1551 when the well known family of Otomo in Kyushu obtained it from an European. At the Korean expedition started by Hideyoshi many cannons were captured.

The necessity for these cannons became to be recognized by the Japanese so that at the battle of Osaka we observe the use of certain cannons.

FUJU (Lit. Air guns):—These were imported to Japan through the Dutch which were later on made by the Japanese. They were very much like the present air guns.

CHOJU (Lit. Long guns):—These were made in Japan with an attempt to increase the effective distance of firing. They are enlarged match locks.

ROKURENJU (Lit. Six-firers):—These were made by the Japanese after the manner of revolvers which were imported through the hands of the Dutch.

KUSURI-KAGO (Lit. Medical baskets):—These are vessels to hold drugs. The Japanese science then known

took its origin from the Chinese method so that vegetable drugs were used. These vessels were carried by physicians attendant upon various loads or those who were above them.

Battle of Uyeno at the time of the Restoration in the Beginning of the Meiji Era (1868 A.D.)

CLOTH MANTLE AND TROUSERS (Lit. Dambukuro):—At the end of the later days of Tokugawa Government when the foreign military drill was adopted, they were worn by Prince Yamagata, present Marshal. These trousers have plaits on ordinary panterloons. There were other trousers known as Jibusuke Shirt since they were invented by a Frenchman named Dibuske.

HACHIMAKI (Lit. Head-band):—At the time of the battle this cloth was used in typing up the head from the forehead to the back in order to add to dignity. Upon the cloth a steel and iron steel or gold and silver coins were sewed so as to guard against the enemy's sword. Gold and silver coins were sewed on in order to provide against untoward expense.

TSUTSUSODE-HAWORI (Lit. Narrow sleeve coat):—This is a transformation of a *jimbaori* or military coat, the lower part of the coat on the back was cut off in order to give facilities for wearing sword or riding horses. This was used together with a skirt known as the *nobakama* or field skirt.

NOBAKAMA (Lit. Field skirt):—These were used in tramping through mountains and fields, hence the name. As they offered freedom of movement they were employed in the days of the Bakufu government for the purpose of drilling.

KYAHAN AND TABI (Lit. Puttees and Socks):—Puttees were wrapped round the leg while socks were worn on the feet.

WARAJI (Lit. Straw sandals):—This is a kind of sandal which was used both in time of war and peace. It is made of straw, flax, and cloth, and is worn chiefly by travellers and labourers at present. Those who wear foreign cloth sometimes put them on during the battle instead of foreign shoes.

This head-piece and six other articles are imitations of those articles used by Prince Marshal Yamagata at the time of the Restoration.

NAVAL CAPS AND COATS:—When the army was raised to attack the Bakufu government, Kamajiro Enomoto, (late Vice-Admiral Enomoto Buyo), Naval Commander of the Bakufu government embarked on a warship and made his escape to Hokkaido where he had fortified the Goryo-kaku, Hakodate, and opposed the Imperial army. These caps and coats were worn by this Naval Commander at that time.

REKISHON COAT:—This was worn by a certain Takamatsu, a subject of the Bakufu government at the war which was fought in Goryo-kaku, Hakodate.

TWO IMPERIAL UNIFORMS:—These uniforms were modelled after the Rekishon coat. The one with gold lines on the sleeve is worn by the commander and the other is the uniform of the head of No. 1 company of the Imperial soldiers.

UNDER-WEAR:—This was worn under the tight sleeved coat and was highly prized being made of cloth and calmet.

ARMORS WITH BELTS:—This forms one of the treasures of Prince Marshal Yamagata and was worn by Shinsaku Takasugi, the Commander of the Kihei band of the Chōshū clan. This was formerly known as the middle belting in the armor of ancient type. In those days rifles were in great use but still there were skirmishes using swords and spears so that it was necessary to wear articles of this sort.

LEATHER BAND:—This is an implement needed in fencing exercises but used it as a shield against swords and spears. It is painted either red or black according to the owners taste and has the family crest in the centre.

BREAST PLATES:—These were worn either under or above the clothes whenever soldiers were in light uniforms or felt the necessity of general precaution. Among the soldiers of the Bakufu government these were extensively used.

HELMET AND HEAD BAND:—At the time of the Restoration war, rifles came into use but skirmishes were often regarded as a means of important warfare, so that it was necessary to protect the head against the enemy's swords either by helmets or iron bands. The helmet then in use had a regular neck-plates but later on for the sake of convenience, the waist band of black hair came into use.

HEAD COVERS WORN BY SOLDIERS:—These are kinds of crowns made of the hair of Chinese cows. These were used by the Imperial soldiers in order to add to their personal dignity and to protect themselves against the enemy's swords. In many instances, iron plates are fixed inside.

CHAIN MAIL-CAPS:—Chains were sewn into caps so as to guard against the enemy's swords.

MAIL-COATS :—Mail was knitted into the clothes in order to protect the body.

These two articles were the most convenient and handy armament worn for the purpose of protecting oneself against enemy's swords. The mail shirt was worn between clothes in time of peace so as to provide against emergencies.

CAMP HELMETS :—These camp helmets were originally worn by foot soldiers, but about the time of the Restoration even officers used them in long rides and distant journeys. There were several kinds of these helmets.

A) BADGES :—These are badges used by the Bakufu soldiers while the badges on the back are family crests of the wearers. The rank of the wearer is distinguished by the way the surface is coloured or painted. These two articles were used by the director of the Bakufu Military School.

B) TWELVE PLATE IRON CAMP HELMET :—This was used by the Bakufu soldiers at large. The particular one here exhibited was worn by a certain Chashi, a member of the Hokoku band.

C) LEATHER HELMET :—These were used by soldiers at large while by means of badges different clans to which they belonged were distinguished.

NIRAYAMA HELMET :—Egawa Tarozaemon, deputy of Nirayama, Izu Province, used these for the first time in the foreign drills instead of caps. The name is derived from this deputy. The one with gold fringes and a cherry crest in front was used by Prince Marshal Yamagata.

STRAW COAT :—These were used both in time of war and peace to keep off snow and rain.

JAPANESE SWORD :—A *samurai* used to wear a pair of swords known as *dai-sho* (Lit. large and small) but at the latter days of the Bakufu government when the system of the Western military drills was adopted, only one sword was used by soldiers drilled in the new method. The sword with red leather sheath exhibited here was worn by Prince Marshal Oyama while the others bear various historical relation.

KIN-NŌ-TO ROYAL SWORD :—This is a long sword most extensively used by the *samurai* of the Tosa clan.

SWORD BELT :—The system of Western military drills in these days required the use of this leather belt by which a sword was carried hanging from the right shoulder to the left side.

SPEAR :—Spear then in use had short joints but were extensively used side by side with a rifle.

HALBERDS :—There were not a few soldiers who used these ancient weapons together with spears. The *nagamaki* has a long blade and a short handle while *naginata* has a short blade and a long handle.

BOWS AND ARROWS :—In battles of those days rifles were principally used but in a close combat swords and spears were in use. Among the people belonging to clans in remote parts of the century, bows and arrows were greatly used. Expert archers did more effective work than those with rifles.

FLAIL :—These were made by the electric system of those brought from China. They served double purpose of *kusarigama* (chain sickle) and *bo* (rod). These are implements of old style and used in military campaign.

A KIND OF BATON :—This is a kind of baton and was used by the Lord of Matsumai at the time of the Restoration. (*Vide* the heading, " The baton used in the Osaka Camp.")

CAMP FAN :—This was carried to the camp and was used in directing soldiers or in arranging personal appearance or taking in of the cool breeze. It has a iron frame and therefore is known as the iron fan. It is a weapon for protecting oneself.

BATON :—The Bakufu government adopted the Dutch military drill. Since then this was used by a drummer in directing others. There are various forms of this wand.

HAND FLAG :—At the time of the Restoration war, these flags were used as marks of distinguishing the Imperialists from the Shogunists. The one with black in centre is that of the Satsuma clan, the crossed white is that of Chōshū and the middle white is that of the Toshū clan.

SHOULDER STRAP :—These were used in order to distinguish the enemy from friends. The Imperialists of those days had their shoulder straps made out of embroidered silk.

CHRYSANTHEMUM LARGE FLAG :—This was in the headquarters of the Imperial army.

CHRYSANTHEMUM CREST FLAG :—This was used in directing by the Commander of the company of the Imperial army.

SHOGI PARTY FLAG :—At the latter days of the Bakufu government those who owed allegiance to the Shogun set up their headquarters in the Kanyeiji temple Uyeno, Tokyo, and resisted the Imperial army. The flag was made in haste out of cloth used for making the robes of priests, and had inscription on it of certain Buddhist expressions closely relating to the Tokugawa family.

TELESCOPES :—These were made in Japan but there were others which were imported from abroad.

CAMP STOOL :—The Commander-in-chief used this in campaign. It was folded and portable.

MILITARY LUNCHEON BOXES :—This came into use about the time 1570. Two of these boxes formed a load, ration and bowls for about 30 people were put into them.

GOURD :—This is a vessel used for holding *sake*. When the people went out on flower viewing excursions this was surely carried by them. It was like a canteen used in the camp.

DRINKING CUP :—The water cup used in the campaign of those days was made out of the cocoa-nut rind or an ordinary soup bowl with a string attached to it.

TORCH HOLDERS :—During the campaign, fires were lighted for the purpose of obtaining light and heat. There are various vessels of this description.

SURGICAL IMPLEMENTS :—Those were used in taking care of the wounded in the battle of Goryo-kaku, Hakodate. Those of the exhibits which were made in England were used by the "Kaiyo Maru," the Bakufu warship and those made in France were brought back from France by Ryoun Takamatsu, the physician of the Bakufu.

STRAW HORSE SHOES :—The art of horse shoeing was taught by the Dutch in Nagasaki between 1861-1864. But in those days its use was not extensive so that in protecting the hoofs of horses these articles were used.

TWO GUNS :—At the latter days of the Tokugawa government, Tarozaemon Egawa taught gunnery and established the Arsenal in Nirayama, Izu. He adopted the foreign system and started the making of guns. These two guns were made at this place.

AMMUNITION BAGS :—The artillery of the Tokugawa Government used to put powder into these bags and carry them on their shoulders.

ORDER TRANSMITTERS :—These were used by ancient gunners to transmit orders.

GEEWER RIFLES :—These were brought by the Dutch between 1861 and 1863. They were rifles of 1830 and 1845 type used in that country. These are known by the Japanese as Geewer rifles The drilling of infantry and cavalry was in those days conducted after the Dtuch system.

MINIE RIFLE :—During 1865-1868, the Tokugawa government invited to Japan, French officers and non-commissioned officers from whom they studied these rifles for the use of the foot soldiers. Different clans in these days used various rifles but on being apprised of the superiority of these rifles there were many who bought them.

TWO PISTOLA :—These were made in Japan and used by the Commander of the No. 1. Company the of Imperial soldiers and the officers in guard of the Yokohama Settlement at the time of the Restoration. It was by no means an easy task to obtain these pistols. The bags for them must have been made by these soldiers themselves.

XX BARRELLED NU I'RAILLENSE :—These were fixed on the turret of the Chiyoda castle, Yedo. Previous to the introduction of quick firing guns to Japan, the officials of the Tokugawa government consulted with a certain Kunimoto a rifle maker of the Omi province and had this gun made. Ever after this gun smith was employed by the Bakufu who took care not to inform the people except those officials concerned, about the construction and position of these guns. A strict secrecy was preserved until the beginning of the Meiji period.

AMMUNITION HOLDERS :—These are vessels to hold ammunition and were used by the infantry of the Tokugawa government.

In order to show the outline of progress for 20 years from the first adoption of the Western Military Drills to the first year of Meiji (when the battle of Uyeno took place) various costumes are represented by means of drawings.

Battle of Tawarazaka, Kyushu (1877 A.D.) During the Civil War of the 10th Year of Meiji.

Showing the Weapon and Uniforms in Use at that Period.

MILITARY STANDARD :—This was settled in the 7th year of Meiji 1874, and at the formation of the Infantry regiment, the Emperor in person confered the standard. In case of emergency, the entire movement of the army will be regulated by this flag, and will make great efforts with their life in their hands in order to obey the Imperial pleasure. Such is the duty of our soldiers, and characteristic common to the people at large.

BATTALION FLAG :—This is used in indicating the infantry battalion. The flag of the first battalion of the standing army has a red line in the shape of $\wedge$, that of the second battalion has added to it a black line of the same shape while that of the third battalion increases another line. The flag of the reserves has the same system, the difference consisting in the fact that red and black lines are variously combined.

GUIDANCE FLAG :—The flag with one line in the shape of $\wedge$ is that of the first battalion, with double lines that of the second battalion while that of the third battalion has black colour between the two lines.

THE FLAG USED BY SAIGO TAKAMORI :—This was the flag used by the enemy, the letters on which signify that by doing away with the authorities who are their political opponents they intended to bring about the better appreciation of the condition of the people.

GENERAL'S CORP AND UNIFORM :—This was worn by Major Miyoshi, the vut on the left sleeve is the shell mark received at the battle of Tawarazaka.

COLONEL'S CORP AND COAT :—These were worn by Regiment Commander Yokura who died in the

Kumamoto castle. This is a regulation cap, but owing to the fact that things were but imperfectly systematized in those days, even in a common campaign, both regulation and informal caps were used confusedly.

CAPTAIN'S CAPS AND UNIFORMS :—These were worn by infantry captains.

NON-COMMISSIONMED OFFICERS CAPS AND UNIFORMS :—These were worn by corporals, the front badge of the caps worn by non-commissioned officers has gold, and those of soldiers copper colour.

FIGURES OF THE SOLDIERS :—The enemy did not have any particular uniform. These will give general ideas.

KNAPSACK :—One was used by infantry and the other by engineers.

FLAG GAITERS :—These were used by privates.

SHOES :—These were also used by privates.

SANDALS :—These were chiefly used by the enemy but the Imperial soldiers used these instead of shoes in distant marches and tramping through mountains.

BAGS :—When foot soldiers are lightly dressed, these bags are used to put in food stuffs, rice-cake, and dried bonitoes and other necessaries; and hang from the right shoulder to the left side.

CANTEENS :—These were used for soldiers of the Imperial Army.

RAIN COATS :—These were used by farmers at the time of rain, and were collected and used by coolies employed both by the enemy and the Imperial forces.

FOUR POUND FIELD GUNS :—These were bought from France, and were adopted for the first time as military fire arms in Japan. There were some tens which were plundered by the enemy from the military storehouse.

XII CENTIMETRE MORTARS :—These were used in the battle field as subsidiary guns.

RIFLES :—Rifles adopted are Spencer, Armini, Henry Martini, Snider and Emfield. In the 4th year Meiji, of when the standing army was created in Japan, arms were delivered up as the result of the abolition of clans and the establishment of prefectures. The most numerous of these types of rifles are Snider, Emfield and Spencer. Besides these, there were no small numbers of subsidiary guns such as Armini and Martini.

SHELL CASE :—Owing to the limit of funds and ammunition, the rebels were obliged to make copper shells when lead was exhausted. These shells were afterwards replaced with pieces of iron, and lastly by means of wood and bamboo.

PISTOLS :—These were used not only for military purposes, but were carried by officers.

BINOCULAL :—Even officers were not obliged to carry these articles, but in case of necessity, they carried these articles with them.

JAPANESE SWORDS :—Arms and clothes of various clans possess respective characteristics. One used by the Satsuma clan had the buckle of the sheath in the shape of a dipper. This was worn by the enemy at the time of the war.

FARRIERY IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE SHOES :—In the 5th year of Meiji for the first time farriers from France were invited, and the Japanese were trained in farriery. The French method is therefore most extensively used. These articles were used in campaigns.

CAMP BELLS :—These are of old type. The enemy used these means in giving various signals These were captured by the enemy.

TORCHES :—Such trees as pine which has an abundant production of resin are split thin, and are bound up with reeds or bamboos It is lighted for the purpose of lighting up the darkness. It was used at large from ancient times, but at present it is out of use.

CAULDRONS :—These were obtained from the people at any time and place and were used to boil rice and wheat in ; these boilded cereals were made into rice balls mixed with pickled plums, bean-paste and salted fish, and supplied to the soldiers as rations.

BASKET CHESTS :—These are made of bamboo and used in conveying food-stuffs and other objects of coarse nature. It was put to simliar use as the commissariats wagons. The bamboo stick in the upper part was used for the purpose of carrying by men.

RICE BAGS :—Rice is a staple food of the soldiers. These bags are made of straws obtained at the time of harvest for the purpose of strong and conveying rice and wheat.

PHYSICIANS' IMPLEMENTS :—This was used in the Headquarters of the Bandaging place. Two of these form a set, one is used for holding medical implements, and the other for drugs and bandages. When the lid is opened, it answers the purpose of a stand for operation and dispensary work.

SANITARY VALISES :—These are bags to hold necessary implements, drugs and bandages and are carried by nurses, and used in bandaging stations.

WATER CARTS :—These are used for the purpose of conveying water for the use of patients or medical

operation is written in the white surfaced shield shape, because Japan did not join the Red Cross Alliance in those days.

STRETCHERS :—These are provided in army *corps* and hospitals in order to convey the wounded or patients to the camp.

EARTH CARRIERS :—These were originally agricultural implements, but were put to the conveyance of the wounded and patients

Battle of Pinyang (1894 A.D.) During the China-Japan War of the 27th, 28th year of Meiji, showing the weapons and uniforms in use at that period

MILITARY STANDARD :—This flag was made in the 18th year of Meiji and was confered by the Emperor when the Infantry Landwehr Regiment was newly created. The style of the flag is the same as the others, but differs in the fact that the flag is fringed with red threads. The standard was given to the cavalry later than this time.

BATTALION FLAG :—About this, *vide* the war of the Tenth year

HAND FIAG :—Red and white flags make a set. These are carried by several soldiers of each file, and by means of simple signal using these flags, communications between various detachments at a distance are effected.

GENERAL'S CAPS, UNIFORMS, OVERCOATS AND RAIN COATS :—The rank of officers is chiefly distinguished by the use of badges on their sleeve.

FIELD OFFICERS' CAPS, UNIFORMS AND AIGUILETTES :—Colonels and those under that rank show the classes to which they belong chiefly by means of the stripes on the trousers ; red signified infantry, blue cavalry, yellow artillery, and brown engineers. The articles exhibited here are used by the colonel of infantry. The use of aiguilettes is confined to the staff officer.

COMPANY OFFICERS' CAPS, WAR-UNIFORM, AND SASHES :—The braided patrol jacket in use now is too tight, and not very accommodating, so that the former coats were made for use at the time of war. The sash is the mark of the adjutant, and hangs from the right shoulder to the left cross-wise.

CAPS AND UNIFORMS FOR COMPANY OFFICERS OF CAVALRY :—

CAPS AND UNIFORMS FOR THE SERGEANT MAJOR OF THE IMPERIAL BODY GUARD :—

CAPS AND UNIFORMS FOR CAVALRY SOLDIERS :—

CAPS AND UNIFORMS OF INFANTRY FIRST CLASS PRIVATES :—

SHOES USED FOR INFANTRY SOLDIERS :—

LONG BOOTS WITH SPURS USED BY SOLDIERS OF THE RIDING CORPS :—

STRAW SHOES :—These are used as protection against cold.

FLAX PUTTEES :—Used by foot soldiers.

KNAP SACKS :—Used by foot soldiers.

OFFICERS' VALISES :—Used by officers of Infantry.

SUPPLY TRANSPORT USED BY AUXILIARY TRANSPORT SOLDIERS :—

CANTEENS :—Used by foot soldiers.

FIGURES OF OFFICERS :—These figures represent men clothed in winter coats.

FIGURES OF COOLIES :—These are coolies clothed in winter costumes. These coolies are employed to attend upon menial services.

SEVEN CENTIMETRE FIELD GUNS :—The system is obtained from Italy. An Italinn expert was invited under whose direction, the making of these guns was started in the Osaka Arsenal, beginning with the 18th year of Meiji (1887). Ever since these field guns have been made in Japan. After these guns quick firing guns of the 31st year type were used. The gun now in use was adopted five years ago, and is known as "the 38th yearpattern field gun."

INFANTRY RIFLES : —These are made in the Tokyo Arsenal, and are called the Murata rifles after their inventor, and are in use at present. Those made in the 13th year of Meiji are called "the 13th year type", and those with bayonets and other parts improved are called the "the 18th year type".

CAVALRY MUSKETS :—These have the same history with that of infantry muskets.

INFANTRY MAGAZINE RIFLES :—These were invented by Major-General Murata with the single-firer in the 22nd year of Meiji. The ammunition for one discharge is loaded in a magazine containing grounds, and is discharged in 9 rounds in quick succession. There is another kind of this rifle made for the use of cavalry. The smokeless powder was used in this rifle for the first time in Japan.

REVOLVERS :—These were invented in Japan in the 26th year of Meiji (1895), and adopted by the Army, and hence it is called "the 26th year revolver". These were made in the Tokyo Military Arsenal.

CAVALRY LANCES:—These were exclusively used by the cavalry of the Imperial body guard, and was made by military arsenals in Japan.

CAVALRY SWORDS:—It is regulated that the blade shall be the Japanese sword, and used by cavalry and gendarmes. The experience in this war taught us to improve the guard and enlarge the blade, and those made after the new method are called "the 32nd year type".

SHOVELS, PICK AXES, HATCHETS:—These are used by engineers.

PORTABLE SHOVELS AND PICK AXES, HAND AXES:—These are used by foot soldiers.

BUGLE:—These are used by the buglers of the different arms.

BINOCULARS:—At this time, there was no arrangement for the use of field-glasses, and the officers carried whatever was suited to their taste and convenience. This was owned by one of the officers.

SADDLERY FOR ARTILLERY:—These were made after the French model of the 3 pound field gun saddles, and adapted to the condition of Japan for use by the artillery. The name is derived from the use it was originally put to. The favourable results obtained from their use made cavalry and commissariat services to adopt these saddles. Those which have been improved by the experience of the war of the 27th and 28th years (1896-1897) and by the progress in Japanese horse breeding are known as "the saddles of the 30th year type".

PACK-SADDLES:—

COMMISSARIAT WAGGONS:—These were used in the conveyance of powder and ammunition, and were made after taking into careful consideration of the nature of horses and other relations. The experience of the war of the 37th and 38th years caused us to adopt "the waggons of 1906 type".

PORTABLE-FARRIER'S TOOLS, ORDINARY AND FROST SHOES:—Farriery in these days was a mixture of the German and French types which was gradually changed into the German system as we find at present. The system came into the general use in our country some decades ago.

INFANTRY MEDICAL PANNIERS:—A and B make a set. A is used for holding drugs and B medical implements. Together with four stretchers these implements are loaded on a horse, and conveyed to the temporary bandage station. This is attached to the infantry battalion.

MEDICAL SATCHELS FOR MOUNTED TROOPS:—Sanitary materials of the horse riders are put into these while in one side there are veterinary materials.

MEDICAL SATCHELS:—This is carried by the non-commission officer of the sanitary corps and contains drugs for immediate relief and bandages.

MEDICAL CASES:—This is carried by a soldier of the sanitary department, and holds bandages and a few drugs.

SURGICAL IMPLEMENTS:—These are implements for surgical operation.

Maps

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP—At the Scale of 1/20,000 and 1/50,000:—This map shows the actual cadastral, survey, and basing upon the trigonometical survey is completed. The original map thus made, is printed off after it has been either carved or made into a copper plate by means of the electro-type process.

THE MAP OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN—On the Scale of 1/200,000:—This map is made by reducing the topographical map of 1/50,000, and is compiled in such a way that the chief features of the land divisions, elevations, depressions, and lands are seen at a glance. It has been printed from an engraved copper plate.

THE MAP OF THE FIRST CLASS TRIANGULAR SURVEY OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN:—This map indicates the 1st class triangular survey created in different parts of Japan since the starting of the survey in 1882 to its conclusion in 1909. Dots show those parts which have been selected as bases of observation, but the survey has not yet been completed. At the end of 1909, the number of triangulars of which survey has been completed is 478, and the middle class errors in observation against an angle is $\pm$ 0″,66.

The machinery used in the 27 centimeters theodolite, and the method adopted for observatoin is that of angular observation of twelve turns. During the day time, the nephograph is used and at night, blast lamps.

THE MAP OF THE FIRST CLASS LEVEL SURVEY OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN:—This map indicates the first class level survey made throughout the entire land of Japan. The length of the entire line of which the average figures of survey has been taken is 19,208 k. w. while the middle errors of the observation per k. w. is $\pm$1. mm. 5. The length of the line in the Hokkaidō of which observation is completed, but not the average figures taken is 1,623 k. w. The machinery employed is that made by a mechanicean of Berlin Carl Bamberg, and the method adopted for survey is the double surveying method.

MAPS SHOWING THE CURVES OF THE POSITION OF TIDES IN TIDAL OBSERVATION

PLACES :—The Land Surveying Department of the Empire of Japan established in 12 tide making places along the coast, in order to decide upon the average level of Japan above the sea surface, which forms the basis of the 1st class water level survey ; at which twelve places the automatic tide marker of the Lord Kelvin style is provided, where the survey of the middle class tidal position is taken each day, month and year. This map indicates the position of each tide marking place, and the condition of the average flow and ebb of the tide per day. The curves of the middle grade tidal position show the average numbers of the last ten years, and principally indicate the change of the position of the tide arising from sun and climatic relations.

THE MAP OF JAPAN—Reduced to the Scale of 1/200,000 :—This is a portion of the Japanese map compiled twenty five years ago (1874) in order to meet immediate necessity. This map was compiled by reference to and taking into comparison various existing maps.

THE MIDDLE SIZED CHART BY INO :—This is a copy of the entire surface of Japan surveyed by Chūkei Inō about one hundred years ago. This is the first map that had been drawn up by the actual survey of degrees of longitude and latitude. Chūkei Inō was a famous surveyor of the time. It took eighteen years to complete these maps, which are regarded as the authority among the maps in Japan.

THE PICTURE MAP OF JAPAN :—This map is a copy of the map of Japan drawn up in the early part of the Tokugawa government (about 270 years ago, 1640 A.D.). The parts where labels are attached indicate the names and estates (the amount of allowances) of ancient Daimyōs.

Uniforms and Provisions at Present

FULL UNIFORM OF GENERAL OFFICERS :—This is full uniform of the military general, with decoration. The Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum, Grand Order and its button, the Order of Golden Kite First Class Merit, the Order of the Sacred Treasure, the First Class Merit and its button, War medals worn on the occasion of the Formosan Expedition (the 7th year of Meiji), the Japan-China War (the 27-28th years of Meiji), the North-China Trouble (the 33rd year) and the Japan-Russian War (the 37-38th years), and the medal of the Red Cross Society.

FIELD OFFICERS' UNIFORM :—These are the military uniforms of the Infantry Colonel, the staff of Divisions, and decorations and medals worn are the order of the Golden Kite, the Third Class Order of Merit, the Rising Sun, the Sacred Treasure and War-Medals of the battles of the 27th-28th, 33rd, 37th-38th years, the badge of the military Staff College and that of the Red Cross Society of Japan.

COMPANY OFFICERS' UNIFORM :—These are the military uniforms of the infantry captains, and the medals and decorations worn are the Order of the Decoration of the Golden Kite, the 4th Class of Merit, the Rising Sun, the 4th Class of Merit and the Order of the Sacred Treasure, War Medals of the battle of the 37th-38th years of Meiji, badges of the Red Cross Society and those of the Military Staff College.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' UNIFORM :—These are military uniforms of infantry sergeants, and the decorations and medals worn are the order of the Golden Kite, the 6th Order of Merit, the Order of the Blue Paulownia, War Medals of the 37th and 38th year of Meiji, and the badge of the Red Cross Society.

PRIVATES UNIFORMS CLASS :—These are war uniforms of the 1st class privates of infantry, in winter costume.

MATERIALS AND FACINGS :—These are the colours of the uniforms of various kinds of soldiers. These show the kinds of cloth arranged to show their use.

1. (Red) Infantry—I. Cloth for Trousers of officers.
2. (Light green) Cavalry II. Cloth for hats and trousers.
3. (Silvery tea)—Accounts—III. Cloth for Non-commissioned officers and privates.
4. (Brown)—Engineers—IV. Cloth for Hats.
5. (Black)—Gendarmeries—V. Cloth for Trousers.
6. (Indigo)—Commissariat—VI. Cloth for Blankets.
7. (Deep green)—Sanitary—VII. Cloth for Musicians Trousers.
8. (Blue)—Musical Department.
9. (Yellow)—Artillery Department.
10. (White)—Legal Department.

SMALL FRAME WORK :—These sashes indicate those in rank corresponding to officers and various ranks of non-commissioned officers and privates, while gold is used for various classes of soldiers and silver for sergeants, vete rinary sergeants and accountants. Articles used are also distinguished by these colours.

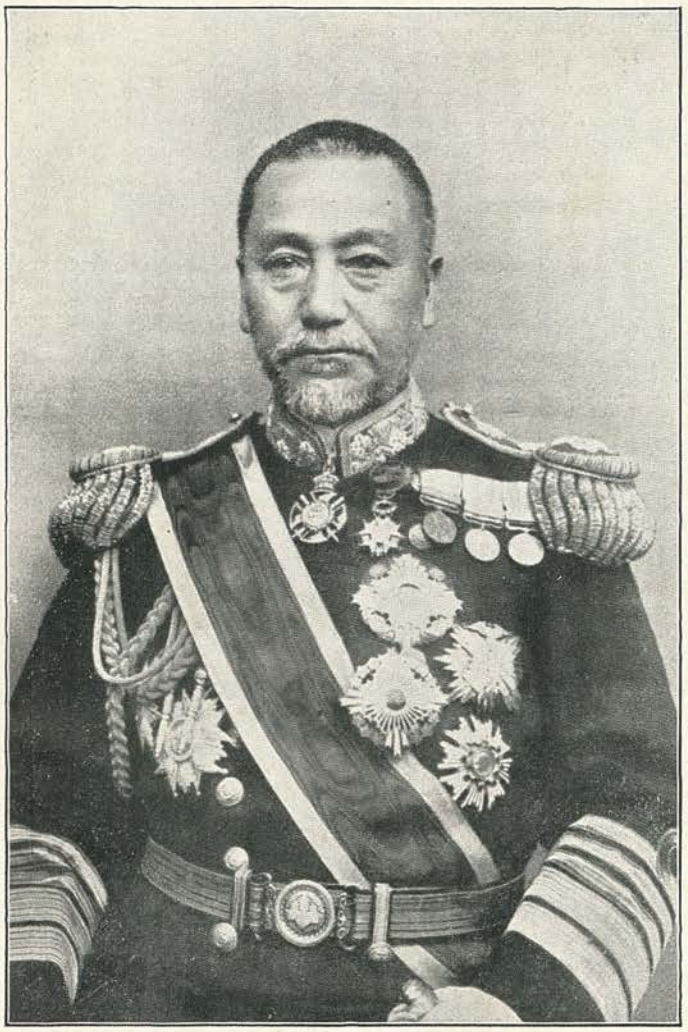
The colours of uniform collars are the same as those explained under the heading, " back ground."

Arabic numerals indicate standing regiments (battlions in case of engineers and commissariats) and Roman numerals show reserve regiments (battlions in case of engineers and commissariats).

Autograph of Admiral Togo

"Sincerity in the service

of the State."



For the sake of

Mr. MOCHIZUKI.

Admiral TOGO

Spring, 1910.

PROVISION UNDER PRESENT SYSTEM:—

CLEANED RICE:—This is the staple food, and is provided at the rate of 6 *go* (about 2 pints) a day per capita.

CANNED SALMON:—The same as above.

CANNED COD-FISH:—This is a subsidiary food, and is provided at the rate of 40 *momme* (a *momme* is .1325 oz.) a day per capita.

DRIED BURDOCK:—These are dried vegetables, and are used as condiments. The amount stated is 40 *momme* (a *momme* is .1325 oz) per diem a head.

DRIED LOTUS ROOTS:—These form condiments, and the amount is fixed at 30 *momme* a day per capita.

A KIND OF GOURD CUT INTO THIN STRIPS AND DRIED FOOD:—The same as above.

A KIND OF BISCUIT:—Do.

CONGEALED BEAN CURD:—The same as above.

ESSENCE OF SOY:—This is a seasoning for soup and is provided at the rate of 5 *momme* (a *momme*=.1325 oz.) per capita a day.

COMPRESSED TEA:—This is a drink and provided at the rate of one *momme* (a *momme*=.1325 oz) a day per capita.

DRIED BISCUIT:—This is supplied at the rate of 180 *momme* (a *momme*=.1325 oz.) a day per capita.

COMPRESSED SALT:—This is provided at the rate of 3 *momme* (a *momme*=.1325 oz.) a day per capita.

BEANS:—This is made into cakes, and is provided at the rate of 30 *momme* (a *momme*=.1325 oz.) at a time.

OUTLINE OF THE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE JAPANESE NAVY

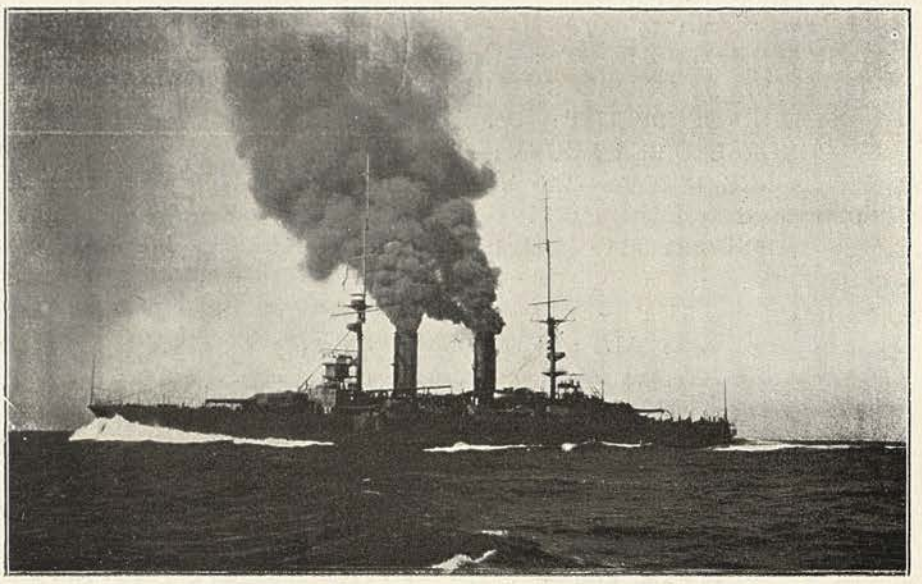
The topographical condition of the Empire of Japan shows that it consists of numerous islands, so that the inhabitants in obedience to a natural demand became early acquainted with the use of ships, by means of which they carried on the navigation along the coast and settled in the Korean Peninsula and carried on intercourse with the Chinese mainland.

The Emperor Jimmu our Imperial ancestor starting from Kyushū subjugated the central provinces of Japan and inaugurated the Imperial Government in which work he was greatly assisted by navigation, as tradition tells it. It may be recognised that in those days that the influence of navy was developed to a certain degree. The Emperor Sujin (97 B.C.–30 B.C.) encouraged ship building, which resulted also in the development of the art of navigation. At this juncture, there took place struggles between the two provinces Shiragi and Mimana, and they appealed to us for the settlement of the trouble. A general was dispatched to pacify the troubles which resulted in the establishment of the Japanese headquarters in Mimana. It was during the reign of Emperor Keikō (71–130 A.D.) that a rebellion was headed by Kumaso of Tsukushi or modern Kyushū while eastern barbarians not obeying the Imperial influence committed frequent inroads so that in undertaking expedition against them, ships had to be used, thus leading to the development of navigation.

In the reign of Emperor Chūai (191–200 A.D.) the Kumaso of Tsukushi again revolted, whereupon the Emperor himself started in the expedition taking his naval force with him. On arriving at Chikuzen, however, unfo tunately the Emperor died in the campaign. Empress Okinagatarashi-hime, otherwise known as Jingū Kōgū (201–269 A.D.), carrying out the will of the Emperor, undertook the command of the army. On perceiving that the people in Shiragi (a province in Korea) were backing up Kumaso, the Empress determined to subjugate the Koreans, so issued instructions to various provinces in Japan to prepare ships, and started on her expedition to Korea, and succeeded in subjugating them. A garrison was established in Korea to keep them under government order and finally Kumaso of Tsukushi was subjugated.

During the reign of Emperor Ōjin (270–310 A.D.), the art of navigation and ship building made striking development and the increase of ships and seamen was also considerable, while in various countries such offices as Amabe and Funabe charged with the control of ships and seamen were created.

The Emperors of successive generations paid special attention to naval affairs and gave various encouragements the result of which was that Japanese schooners were seen not only in her own harbours but along the coasts of Korea. It was in the reign of Emperor Saimei (655–661 A.D.), that Abe Hirafu, with his warships started an expedition against Oshima and completely subjugated the island, which was really one of the great expeditions of the time.



THE BATTLESHIP "SATSUMA" BUILT IN YOKOSUKA DOCK YARD

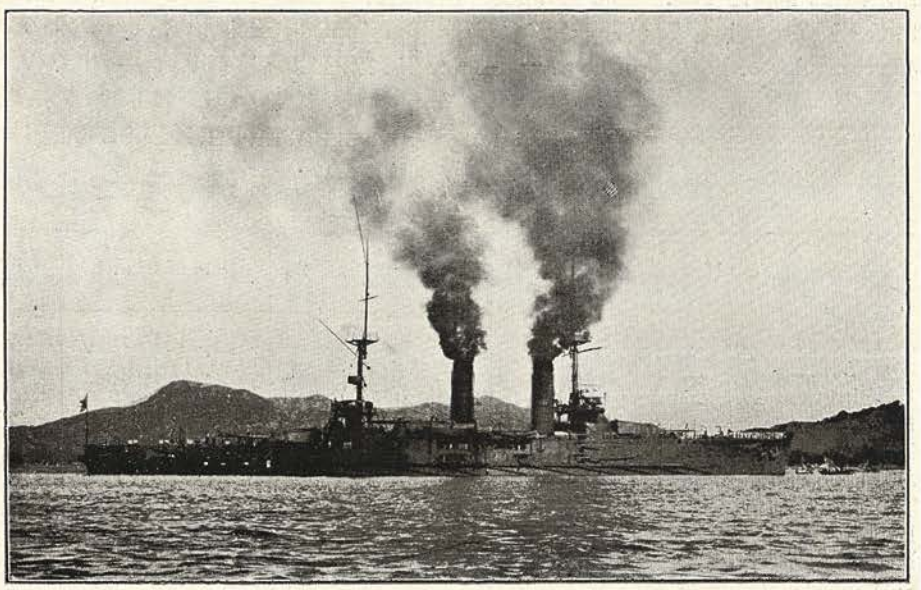
The reformation of the internal administration of the country was keenly felt, so that the people longed for the introduction of naval ideas and the improvement of the internal administration. They were tired out of the foreign expedition when Shiragi, a province in Korea, revolted against Japan, while other provinces in Korea, such as Kudara and Koma, were defeated by China, so that Japan lost her dependency, Korea, which had been under Japan's control for more than 400 years. The Japanese gave up their expedition and grew somewhat indolent and the country was shut in from foreigners. During this period nothing memorable took place in connection with naval affairs of the country, but from the 6th year of Shohei to the 4th year of Tenkei of the Emperor Shujaku (936–941), Fujiwara-no-Sumitomo, at the Head of sea-robbers with 1,500 war vessels, disturbed the western part of the country, which was, however, soon subjugated by the Imperial Government. Later on when the two families of Minamoto and Taira fought for supremacy during the Regency of Goshirakawa-Ho-wo, several hundred war vessels of both the Taira and Minamoto families were engaged in the naval battle of Dan-no-Ura (1185), it was during this year that when the Minamoto family started the Bakufu Government in Kamakura, Funa-bugyō, or the shipping commissioner, was appointed in the western part of the country to have control of naval affairs. While the Hōjō family was in power, Kublei-Khan invaded our western coasts, his force being reported to have been 100,000 soldiers and 3,500 war vessels. Taking advantage of the hurricane which took place in 1281, our army exterminated the force of the Tartars. This affair gave vent to the pent up feelings of the people and was a turning point in the naval affairs of the Japanese, and also gave opportunities for the extention of marine influence. It was during this period that the famous Venetian traveller, Marco Polo, reported the conditions prevailing in the Orient to European countries.

Since the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope (1497), European vessels in large numbers visited Oriental countries, and since 1542 communications having been started with Japan, the Japanese built several schooners with masts and started foreign navigation.

When Toyotomi Hideyoshi came into power, the control of the affairs on the sea became extremely rigorous, so that red stamped licenses were issued to trading vessels pure and simple in order to distinguish them from those of sea robbers. It was in 1592–1598 that there took place expeditions against Korea and China which proved abortive on account of the death of Hideyoshi. The Tokugawa Government was formed after that of the Toyotomi family and since it encouraged foreign trade, numbers of merchantmen paid visits to our shores, while the Japanese built ships after the model of those of Occidental countries and even the route to Mexico was opened. During the 13 years (1604–1616) as many as 200 trading vessels red stamped were found which received government permission for navigation to foreign countries.

In 1638, trading vessels were prohibited to visit foreign countries and the practice of building

large ships was placed under a ban as a consequence of the policy adopted by the Tokugawa Government to exclude foreigners. All these conditions affected the decline of marine transportation as well as that of naval equipment. Fortunately, there was little occasion demanding the assistance of naval powers, so that there prevailed perfect peace for the space of about 200 years, the Japanese not caring to know what was transpring abroad. Since 1840, the Japanese were stimulated by the arrival of foreign vessels and by the condition of foreign powers, which gave birth to those who urged the necessity of the coast defence of Japan. It was at this juncture that the American government sent a squadron to Japan inviting her to open the country to foreigners. In 1854, the commercial treaty with America, England, and Russia was entered, so that communication with foreign countries was started. While things were moving in this way, and the government was keenly feeling the neccessity of naval orgarnization the Dutch government wrote to the Japanese government urging the adoption of the European naval system. Accepting this suggestion the Bakufu government established the naval school in Nagasaki in 1855, where the Dutch were invited to give instructions and to selected promising young men of different clans. The dock-yard, as well as the iron works were established in Nagasaki, while the graduates of the school were employed as teachers in the Naval school in Tsukiji. The Kanko-maru, which was presented by the Dutch government, was employed as a training vessel for pupils, while war vessels were bought from Holland in 1858. At this time the Queen of England made us a present of a war vessel which was christened the Hanryu-kan. Ever since then the Tokugawa government made efforts toward the development of the navy, sent students to Europe and America, or secured experts from England and France in order to give a thorough education to young Japanese. The Yokohoma iron works and the Yokosuka Dock-yard were established, all directing their attention towards naval development after the modern system.



THE CRUISER "IKOMA" BUILT IN THE KURE DOCKYARD

In 1867, when the Tokugawa government surrendered its rights to the Emperor, all the organizations including the navy were improved, forming all together a new epoch. It was in 1868 that the naval and military sections were established, followed by the creation of the Naval Defence Bureau. This was called the *Gummu-Kan*, or the Board of Naval Affairs, which was abolished in 1869, when the *Hyobu-Sho* was established, all having charge of naval and military affairs. It was in 1872, that the Hyo-bu Sho gave place to the Department of Navy and the Department of Army. Since then numerous changes have been introduced in the naval organization, but each stage of these developments indicated the progress in the system of coast defence. In order to show the general outlines of the present naval organization we publish the following table.

In reference to naval education, it may be stated that English men chiefly had charge of the affairs, and later on students were sent to Europe and America to complete their education, but since 1882 Japanese instructors have been chiefly employed.

In 1872, when the Naval Department was established, there were two iron clads, one iron frame and wooden vessel besides some wooden war vessels numbering in all 17, while the tonnage of displacement was 13,812 tons. The building of warships progressed by leaps and bounds so that subsequent to the Japan-China War (1894–1895), and the Japan-Russian War (1904-1905), the number and tonnage of vessels have shown figures as represented in the following table :—

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BATTLE-SHIPS AND DESTROYERS

(December 1909)

Names of Vessels	Kinds & Class of Vessels	Place where Vessels were Built	Date of Launch	Material of Construction	Displacement Tonnage	Horse Power
Aki	Battleship	Kure	April 15th 1907	Steel	19,800	24,000
Satsuma	,,	Yokosuka	Nov. 11th 1906	,,	19,350	17,300
Kashima	,,	England	March 22nd 1905	,,	16,400	15,600
Katori	,,	,,	July 5th 1900	,,	15,950	16,000
Mikasa	,,	,,	Nov. 8th 1905	,,	15,362	15,207
Asahi	,,	,,	March 13th 1899	,,	14,765	15,207
Shikishima	,,	,,	Nov. 1st. 1898	,,	14,580	14,700
Iwami	,,	Unknown	1902	,,	13,516	16,500
Hizen	,,	,,	1900	,,	12,700	16,000
Sagami	,,	,,	1898	,,	12,674	14,500
Suwo	,,	,,	1900	,,	12,674	14,500
Fuji	,,	England	March 31st 1896	,,	12,649	13,678
Tango	,,	Unknown	1894	,,	10,960	11,000
Kurama	1st Class Cruiser	Yokosuka	Oct. 21st 1907	,,	14,600	22,500
Ibuki	,,	Kure	Nov. ,, ,,	,,	14,600	24,000
Tsukuba	,,	,,	Dec. 26th 1905	,,	13,750	20,500
Ikoma	,,	,,	April 9th 1906	,,	13,750	20,500
Asama	,,	England	March 22nd 1898	,,	9,885	18,248
Tokiwa	,,	,,	July 6th 1898	,,	9,885	18,248
Izumo	,,	,,	Sept. 19th 1899	,,	9,826	14,700
Iwate	,,	,,	March 29th 1900	,,	9,826	14,700
Yakumo	,,	Germany	July 8th 1899	,,	9,735	15,500
Azuma	,,	France	June 24th 1899	,,	9,426	16,600
Aso	,,	Unknown	1900	,,	7,800	17,000
Kasuga	,,	Italy	Oct. 22nd 1902	,,	7,700	14,696
Nisshin	,,	,,	Feb. 9th 1903	,,	7,700	14,696
Tsugaru	2nd Class Cruiser	Unknown	1899	,,	6,630	11,600
Soya	,,	,,	,,	,,	6,500	20,000
Kasagi	,,	America	Jan. 20th 1898	,,	5,503	17,235
Chitose	,,	,,	Jan. 21st 1898	,,	4,992	15,714
Itsukushima	,,	France	July 18th 1889	,,	4,278	5,400
Hashidate	,,	Yokosuka	March 24th 1891	,,	4,278	5,400
Tone	,,	Saseho	Oct. 20th 1907	,,	4,100	15,000
Naniwa	,,	England	March 18th 1885	,,	3,709	7,604
Takachiho	,,	,,	May 16th 1885	,,	3,709	7,604
Niitaka	3rd Class Cruiser	Yokosuka	Nov. 15th 1902	,,	3,420	9,400
Tsushima	,,	Kure	Dec. 15th 1902	,,	3,420	9,400
Akitsushima	,,	Yokosuka	July 7th 1902	,,	3,172	8,516
Otowa	,,	,,	Nov. 2nd 1903	,,	3,000	10,000
Izumi	,,	England	1883	,,	2,967	5,576
Akashi	,,	Yokosuka	Nov. 8th 1897	,,	2,800	8,000
Suma	,,	,,	March 9th 1895	,,	2,700	8,500
Chiyoda	,,	England	June 3rd 1890	,,	2,439	5,678
Iki	1st Class Coast Defence Ship	Unknown	1888	,,	9,594	8,000
Chinyen	,,	Germany	1882	,,	7,335	6,000

Names of Vessels	Kinds & Class of Vessels	Place where Vessels were Built	Date of Launch	Material of Construction	Displacement Tonnage	Horse Power
Mishima	2nd Class Coast Defence Ship	Unknown	1894	Steel	4,960	6,000
Okinoshima	,,	,,	1896	,,	4,126	6,000
Matsue	3rd Class Coast Defence Ship	,,	1898	,,	2,550	1,500
Hiei...	,,	England	June 18th 1877	(Iron Frame Wood case Composite	2,284	2,535
Takao	,,	Yokosuka	Oct. 15th 1888	Steel Frame Wood Case	1,778	1,332
Katsuragi	,,	,,	March 21st 1885	Iron Frame Wood Case	1,502	1,622
Yamato	,,	Onohama	May 1st 1885	,,	1,502	1,622
Musashi	,,	Yokosuka	March 30th 1886	,,	1,502	1,622
Akagi	2nd Class Gun Boat	Onohama	Aug. 7th 1888	Steel	622	963
Uji	2nd Class Gun Boat	Kure	March 14th 1903	Steel	620	1,000
Sumida	,,	England	Dec. 5th 1903	,,	126	680
Fushimi	,,	,,	Aug. 8th 1906	,,	180	800
Anegawa	Despatch Boat	,,	1898	,,	11,700	12,500
Manshu	,,	Unknown	1901	,,	3,916	5,000
Suzuya	,,	Germany	1900	,,	3,000	18,000
Yaeyama	,,	Yokosuka	March 12th 1889	,,	1,609	5,400
Mogami	,,	Mitsubishi Dockyard	March 25th 1908	,,	1,350	8,000
Chihaya	,,	Yokosuka	May 26th 1900	,,	1,263	6,000
Yodo	,,	Kawasaki Dockyard	Nov. 19th 1907	,,	1,250	6,500
Tatsuta	,,	England	April 6th 1894	,,	864	5,069
Kanzaki	Torpedo Motor oat	Unknown	1896	,,	10,500	2,300
Toyobashi	,,	England	Dec. 1888	,,	4,120	1,870
Harusame	Destroyer	Yokosuka	Oct. 31st 1902	,	381	6,000
Murasame	,,	,,	Nov. 29th 1902	,,	381	6,000
Asagiri	,,	,,	April 15th 1903	,,	381	6,000
Ariyake	,,	,,	Dec. 17th 1904	,,	381	6,000
Fubuki	,,	Kure	Jan. 21st 1905	,,	381	6,000
Arare	,,	,,	April 5th 1905	,,	381	6,000
Hatsushima	,,	Yokosuka	May 13th ,,	,,	381	6,000
Ushiwo	,,	Kure	June 18th ,,	,,	381	6,000
Kamikaze	,,	Yokosuka	July 15th ,,	,,	381	6,000
Yayoi	,,	,,	Aug. 7th ,,	,,	381	6,000
Nenohi	,,	Kure	Aug. 30th ,,	,,	381	6,000
Kisaragi	,,	Yokosuka	Sept. 6th ,,	,,	381	6,000
Asakaze	,,	Kawasaki Dockyard	Oct. 28th ,,	,,	381	6,000
Yugure	,,	Sasebo	Nov. 17th ,,	,,	381	6,000
Wakaba	,,	Yokosuka	Nov. 25th ,,	,,	381	6,000
Harukaze	,,	Kawasaki Dockyard	Dec. 25th ,,	,,	381	6,000
Oikaze	,,	Maizuru	Jan. 10th 1906	,,	381	6,000
Shiratsuyu	,,	Mitsubishi Dockyard	Feb. 12th ,,	,,	381	6,000
Hatsuyuki	,,	Yokosuka	March 8th ,,	,,	381	6,000
Shigure	,,	Kawasaki Dockyard	,, 12th ,,	,,	381	6,000
Yudachi	,,	Saseho	,, 26th ,,	,,	381	6,000
Hibiki	,,	Yokosuka	,, 31st ,,	,,	381	6,000
Asatsuyu	,,	Osaka Iron Foundry	April 11th ,,	,,	381	6,000
Shirayuki	,,	Mitsubishi Dockyard	May 19th ,,	,,	381	6,000
Hatsuharu	,,	Kawasaki Dockyard	,, 21st ,,	,,	381	6,000
Hayakaze	,,	Osaka Iron Foundry	,, 22nd ,,	,,	381	6,000
Mikazuki	,,	Sasebo	,, 26th ,,	,,	381	6,000
Nowake	,,	,,	July 25th ,,	,,	381	6,000
Shirotae	,,	Mitsubishi Dockyard	July 30th ,,	,,	381	6,000
Yunagi	,,	Maizuru	Aug. 22nd ,,	,,	381	6,000
Uzuki	,,	Kawasaki Dockyard	Sept. 20th ,,	,,	381	6,000
Minatsuki	,,	Mitsubishi Dockyard	Nov. 5th ,,	,,	381	6,000
Nagatsuki	,,	Uraga Dockyard	Dec. 15th ,,	,,	381	6,000

Names of Vessels	Kinds & Class of Vessels	Place where Vessels were Built	Date of Launch	Material of Construction	Displacement Tonnage	Horse Power
Matsukaze	Destroyer	Mitsubishi Dockyard	Dec. 23rd 1906	Steel	381	6,000
Kikutsuki	,,	Uraga Dockyard	April 10th 1907	,,	381	6,000
Uranami	,,	Maizuru	Oct. 18th 1907	,,	381	6,000
Isonami	,,	,,	Nov. 29th 1908	,,	381	6,000
Ayanami	,,	,,	March 20th 1909	,,	381	6,000
Shirakumo	,,	England	Oct. 1st 1901	,,	333	7,000
Asashiwo	,,	,,	Jan. 10th 1902	,,	333	7,000
Kasumi	,,	,,	Jan. 23rd ,,	,,	324	6,000
Ikazuchi	,,	,,	Nov. 15th 1898	,,	345	6,000
Inazuma	,,	,,	Jan. 28th 1899	,,	345	6,000
Akebono	,,	,,	April 25th ,,	,,	345	6,000
Sazanami	,,	,,	July 8th ,,	,,	345	6,000
Oboro	,,	,,	Oct. 5th ,,	,,	345	6,000
Murakumo	,,	,,	Nov. 16th 1898	,,	326	5,475
Shinonome	,,	,,	Dec. 14th ,,	,,	326	5,475
Yugiri	,,	,,	Jan. 26th 1899	,,	326	5,475
Shiranuhi	,,	,,	March 15th ,,	,,	326	5,475
Kagero	,,	,,	Aug. 23rd ,,	,,	326	5,475
Usukumo	,,	,,	Jan. 16th 1900	,,	326	5,475
Yamabiko	,,	Unknown	Unknown	,,	240	4,000
Shikinami	,,	,,	,,	,,	400	3,500
Makigumo	,,	,,	,,	,,	400	3,500
Satsuki	,,	,,	,,	,,	350	6,000
Fumitsuki	,,	,,	,,	,,	350	6,000
Total					496,622	1,051,872

VESSELS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Names of Vessels	Kind and Class of Vessels	Dockyard	Material of Construction	Displacement Tonnage	Horse Power
Igo Battle ship	Battleship	Yokosuka	Steel	20,800	25,000
Ro-go ,, ,, ...	,,	Kure	,,	20,800	25,000
Umikaze	Destroyer	Maizuru	,,	1,150	22,800
Total	3 vessels	—	—	42,750	72,800

EXHIBITS OF NAVY DEPARTMENT

Model of H. I. J. M. S. "Aki" (battle ship built at Kure Navy Yard, 1907).

Model of H. I. J. M. S. "Kurama" (armoured cruiser built at Yokosuka Navy Yard, 1907)

Model of H. I. J. M. S. "Mogami" (despatch vessel built at Mitsubishi Dock Yard and Engine Works, Nagasaki, 1908).

Model of H. I. J. M. S. "Niitaka" (third class cruiser built at Yokosuka Navy Yard, 1895).

Model of H. I. J. M. S. "Takao" (sloop built at Yokosuka Navy Yard. 1881).

Model of H. I. J. M. S. "Seiki" (sloop built at Yokosuka Navy Yard, 1875).

Model of the "Miyajima-maru" (war galley possessed by Daimyo Asano, 1823).

Model of a war galley (large), 16th century.

Model of a war galley (small), 16th century.

Two figure heads of European merchant ships that came to Hirado in the beginning of 17th century.

Picture of war galleys and a protected galley ("Kikko-sen") 15th century.

Picture of the "Ataka-maru," possesed by Tokugawa Shogun.

Diagram showing aggregate displacement tonnage, and number of war ships and torpedo craft, from 1870-1908.

Diagram showing aggregate number of naval personnel, from 1871-1908.

Diagram showing naval expenditure, from 1871-1908.

Specimens of steel manufactured at Kure Navy Yard.

Uniforms for commissioned officers.
Uniforms and badges for petty officers and men.
Samples of provisions for petty officers and men.
Table of "Kakke" cases in the Imperial Japanese Navy for the last thirty years.
Table of cases of diseases and injury (excluding wounded in action) in the years of Russo-Japanese war compared with the years of peace.
Table of casualties during the Russo-Japanese war.
Totsuka's stretcher used in the time of the Russo-Japanese war.
A special litter for conveying the wounded from tops and engine rooms.
A medical chest for landing party.
Kamaishi Harbour (published 1872).
Kanagawa Harbour (surveyed 1859),
Yokohama Harbour (surveyed 1873).
Owari Bay (surveyed 1865).
Gulf of Tokyo (surveyed 1875).
Shiaku Seto (St. Vincent Channel) (surveyed 1869).
Hokushu and Chishima Islands (Yezo and Kuril Islands).
Soya Kaikyo (La Pérouse Strait).
Yokohama Harbour.
Nagasaki and Kuchinotsu.
Kyushu (Kyushu Islands).
Kagoshima Gulf.
Naikai or Setouchi (Inland sea) (Eastern Portion).
Naikai or Setouchi (Inland sea) (Western Portion).
Main part of Japan and Korea (Nihon, Kyushu, and Shikoku, and a part of Korea).
Korean archipelago, (Southern Portion).
Korea.
Liau Tung Peninsula.
Dairenwan (Ta Lien Hwan).
Goaram Pii to Pinamu (Formosa, Southern Portion, Eastern Sheet).
Takau to Goaram Pii (Formosa, Southern Portion, Western Sheet).

Two wooden figure-heads of some European merchant ships that came to Hirado in the beginning of the 17th Century. These are now owned by Count Matsuura, the former Daimyo (Lord) of Hirado.

History of the Figure-heads

These two wooden Figure-heads were originally preserved in the Buddhist Temple known as the "Ogawa-an", situated in the old castle town of Hirado in the Prefecture of Nagasaki, Japan.

The town of Hirado is a port overlooking the straits of Hirado known to Europeans as "Spex Strait"—lying to the North-West of the town of Nagasaki. It was ruled over for successive generations by the Matsura family, and in ancient times was famous as a port of call for vessels plying between Japan and China.

Historical records show that Portuguese first came to the southern shores of Kyushu in the reign of the Emperor Go-nara about the 11th year of Tembun (1542) and that in the year 1549 they finally reached the port of Hirado where they established trading relations. Later on Spanish, Dutch and English vessels also came to Hirado to trade and the number of foreigners residing at the port became considerable. Moreover a very flourishing over-sea trade was carried on by Japanese vessels, the number of vessels having Government permission to voyage abroad exceeding, it is said, one hundred and eighty. Thus for a period of 90 years until the 17th year of Kwanyei (1640), when by an edict of the Shogun the trading port was transferred to Nagasaki, the town of Hirado enjoyed the greatest prosperity as a port for foreign trade.

The temple known as the "Ogawa-an" was built by one Ogawa Riyemon Sori in the 13th year of Kwanyei (1636). This man was one of the most influential citizens of Hirado at the time and was one of the first to possess ships holding licenses to trade abroad. Being a Buddhist in faith, he, in the later years of his life, converted his dwelling place into a hermitage, which eventually became known as the "Ogawa-an". The two Figures, which are the Figure-heads of some foreign ships trading with Hirado, were originally kept in this hermitage, but, when the "Ogawa-an" was done away with in the first year of Meiji (1868), they were transferred to the Buddhist temple known as the "Shosoji", and finally came into the possession of Count Matsura, the former Daimyo of the place, in whose family they have been preserved ever since. It is not known from what ships they came, nor of what nationality those ships were.

By the kind permission of Count Matsura they have been lent to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition where it is hoped they may prove of interest as relics of Japan's first intercourse with Western nations in the far off past.

Imperial Japanese Navy Department,
Tokyo, September 1909.

	AKI.	KURAMA.	MOGAMI.
Type	1 st. class battleship.	1 st. class armoured cruiser.	Despatch vessel.
Where built	Kure navy yard.	Yokosuka navy yard.	Mitsubishi ship yard.
Date of launch	1907.	1907.	1908.
Length	492′-0″	485′-0″	316′-0″
Breadth	83′-6″	75′-6″	31′-0″
Depth	44′-6″	42′-3″	18′-0″
Draught	27′-6″	26′-0″	9′-9″
Displacement	19800.	14600.	1350.
Horse power	24000.	22500.	8000.
Type of machinery	2 screws, Cartis turbine.	2 screws, Triple expansion vertical engine.	3 screws, Parson's turbine.
Speed	20.	21¼.	23.
Armament	4–12″ guns. 12–10″ „ 8–6″ „ 8–12 pdr. „ 4-maxim. „ 5–18″ torpedo tubes.	4–12″ guns. 8–8″ „ 14–4.7″ „ 4–12 pdr., 3–3 pdr. „ 4-maxim. „ 3–18″ torpedo tubes.	2–4.7″ guns. — — 4–12 pdr. „ — 2–18″ torpedotubes.
Protection	9″ belt. 2″ deck. 9″ barbette.	7″ belt. 1½″ deck. 7″ barbette.	— — —

	NIITAKA.	TAKAO.	SEIKI.
Type	3 rd. class cruiser.	sloop.	Sloop.
Where built	Yokosuka navy yard.	Yokosuka navy yard.	Yokosuka navy yard.
Date of launch	1895.	1881.	1875.
Length	360′-0″	246′-6″	200′-0″
Breadth	44′-0″	34′-6″	30′-6″
Depth	27′-3″	20′-8″	17′-2½″
Draught	16′-2″	13′-2″	13′-3½″
Displacement	3366	1750.	897.
Horse power	9400.	2300.	700.
Type of machinery.	2 screws, Triple expansion vertical engine.	2 screws, compound horizontal engine.	1 screw, horizontal return connecting rod engine.
Speed	20.	15.	10.
Armament	6–6″ guns. — — 10–12 pdr., 4–2½ pdr. „ — —	4–6″ gun. (35cal.) — 1–4.7″ „ (35 cal.) 1–12 pdr. „ 6–1″ nordenfelt. 2–14″ torpedo tubes.	1–6″ guns. — 4–4.7″ „ 1–6 pdr. „ 3–1″ nordenfelt. —
Protection	— 3″ deck. —	— — —	— — —

Model of a war galley employed in the Korean Expedition by Toyotomi Hideyoshi 1592.

Length .....63′-9″

Breadth.....21′-3″

Scale about 1/25.

Length .....75′-0″

Breadth.....30′-0″

Scale about 1/25.

"MIYAJIMA-MARU"

(War galley possessed by Daimyo Asano.)

Length .....119′-9″

Breadth ..... 33′-4″

Number of oars..... 44.

Built at Hiroshima in 1867, being a modification of her namesake originally built in 1823.

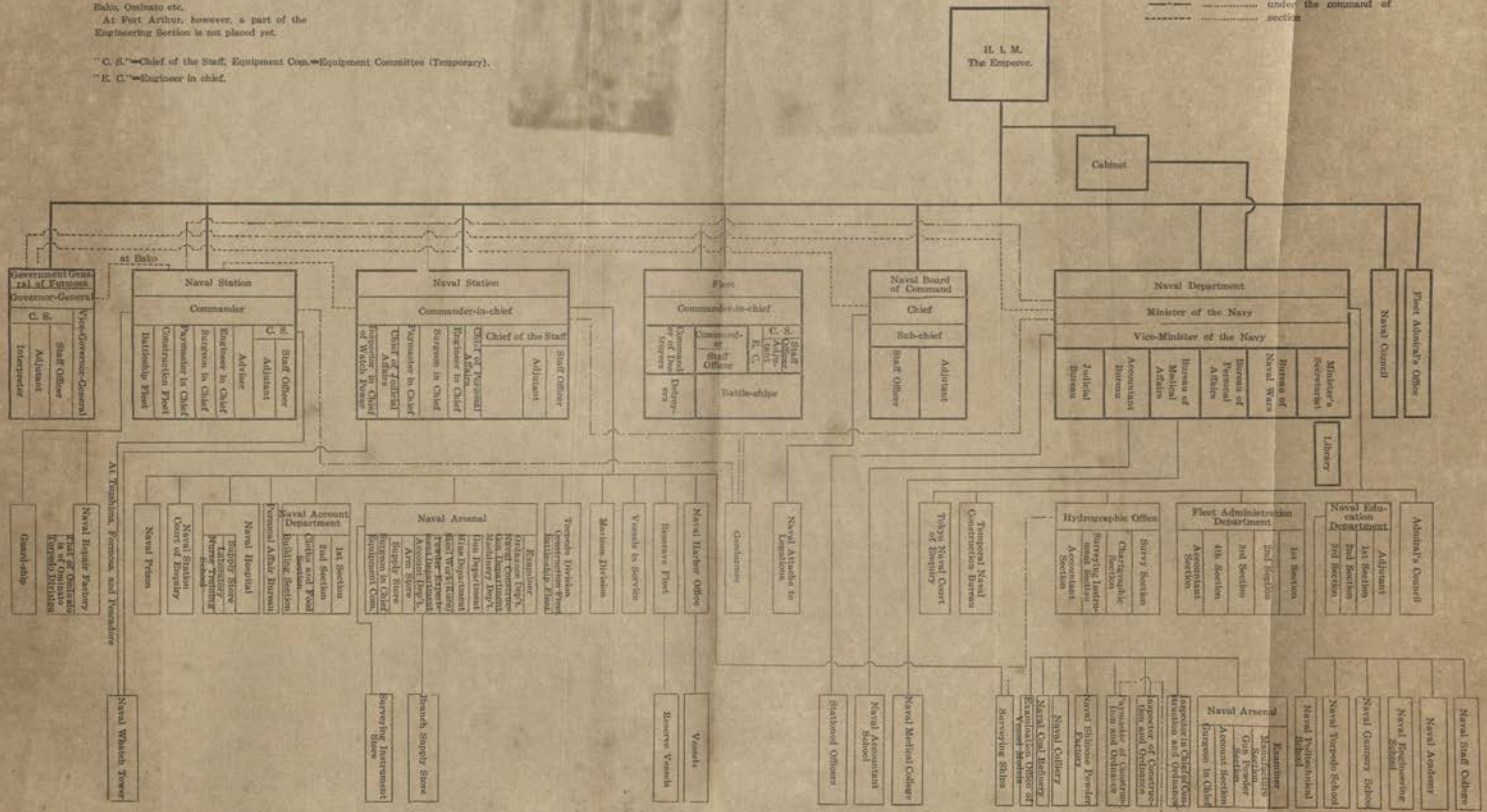
THE NAVAL SYSTEM OF JAPAN

(SPECIAL SERVICE OF ENGINEERING EXCEPTED)

Note:—Naval Stations are situated at Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, Maizuru, and Port Arthur while Naval Ports-Sections are at Takeshiki Bako, Omisato etc.
At Port Arthur, however, a part of the Engineering Section is not placed yet.

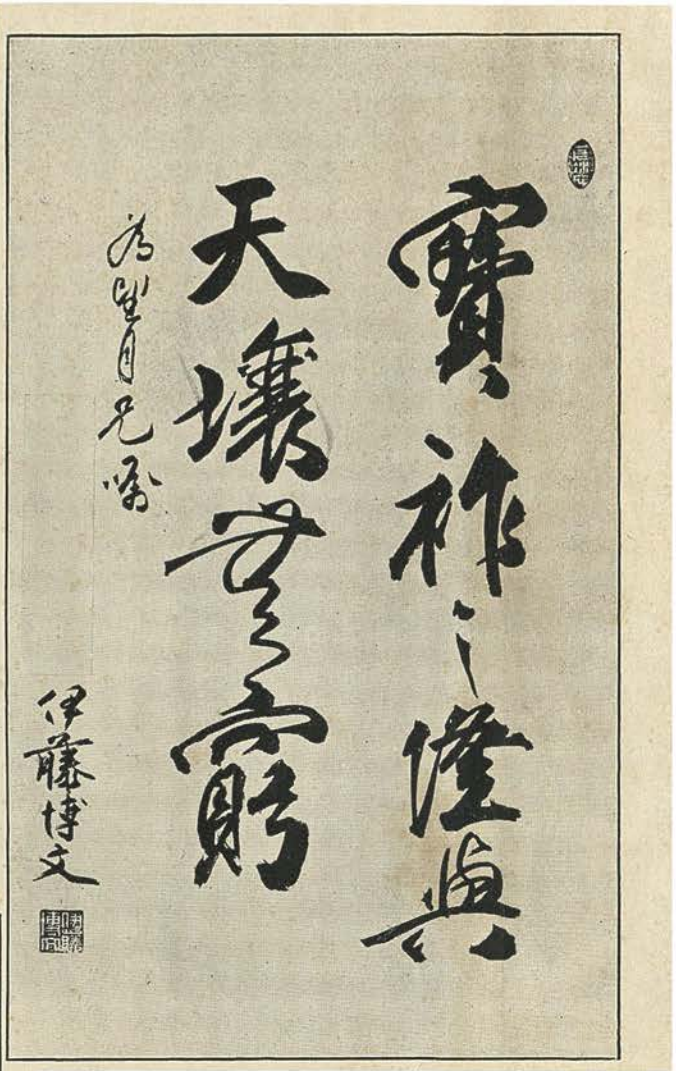
"C. S."=Chief of the Staff, Equipment Com.=Equipment Committee (Temporary).
"E. C."=Engineer in chief.

INDEX LINES
——— ..... under direct jurisdiction of
——— ..... belonging to the control of
——— ..... under the command of
- - - - - ..... section



"ITAGAKI MAY DIE, BUT LIBERTY NEVER"

When public speeches were first made in Japan regarding the liberty and rights of the people, those of Count Itagaki moved the people at large by their enthusiasm and fire. The words mentioned above were involuntarily uttered by the Count, in 1882, when an attempt was made on his life by a would-be assassin as he was coming out of the public hall of the city of Gifu where the speech was made.



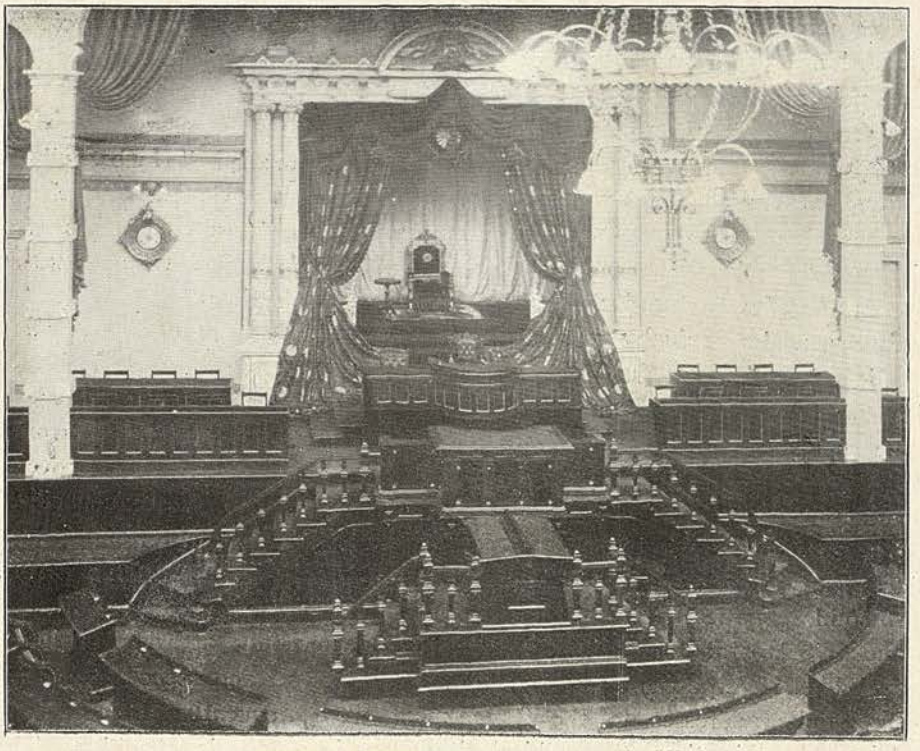
Autograph of the late Prince Ito

"Prosperity of the August Throne lasts *ad infinitum* with the heaven and the earth."

For Mr. Mochizuki.

THE IMPERIAL DIET AND POLITICAL PARTIES

The Spirit of the Constitutional Government :—During the period of 800 years, the feudal government of Japan has made unique development, but the progress of the times did not permit its existence. Superficially it retained its glory, but internally there were signs of disturbances. With the advent of Commodore Perry, the curtain was dropped, and the disintegration of the feudal government was hastened by the multiplicity of diplomatic affairs. In 1868, the new Imperial regime was started, dealing the last blow to the government of the Shogun. Just about this time there were among the Japanese some who were sagacious enough to read the signs of the times and see that the time was at hand when Japan would be bound to come into contact with the great powers of the world. In other words, it was a bounden necessity that the feudal government should be abandoned, introducing the solid foundation of the new government under the joint efforts of the people at large. It was an absolute necessity that the government should be solidified under the central government. A consciousness has gradually grown among the people and among far-sighted men that with the Emperor as the centre of all administration, the unity of the people must be introduced. This is none other than the spirit commonly known as "loyalty to the Emperor and the opening up of the country." This is the great spirit of the Restoration of the Imperial Regime. The Imperial Diet is no more than the extension of this spirit. Both the Restoration and the establishment of the Imperial Diet were guided by this identical spirit.



THE IMPERIAL THRONE, THE HOUSE OF PEERS

Under the feudal government, docility was everything. The guiding principle was that the people should be kept in bondage and not educated. The ideas of right and liberty tacitly contained in the principle of the "loyalty towards the Emperor and the opening up of the country," were gradually developed with the introduction of new civilization from Europe and America. The people have become conscious of the right of participating in the government. Enlightened men advocated the necessity of holding popular assemblies. The Emperor full of sagacity paid attention to these points, and in the "Five Articles of Oath," which were published in 1868, the Emperor declared that public councils would be held, so as to decide all administrative affairs by public opinion. The declaration of this nature formed the fountain-head of the constitutional government. Both the Imperial Diet and political parties are the products of these ideas.

Political Parties Previous to the Adoption of the Constitutional Government.—As stated above, the policy adopted by the new government was fraught with blessed ideas. The topographical and geographical conditions of Japan and her general climate harmoniously distributed, made Japan a sort

of Paradise, where the characteristics of the Japanese were nurtured, so that even under such great revolutions, the Japanese were not hasty, but first considered the steps to be taken. Unlike other countries of Europe and America, there was neither a violent revolution nor blood shed. The Japanese nation is formed with the Imperial Household as the centre, which is the keynote of the constitutional history of Japan.

In 1868, at the 1st year of the New regime, the central government was formed under the name Dajo-Kan, which had the president, councillors and sub-officials, which was called the upper council hall, while representatives from various clans formed the lower council hall, thus public opinions were enlisted in favour of the new administration. It may be said that the germ of the representative government was already found there. Under the assiduous care of the Government new political ideas were fostered among the people.

At all times and in all places, ideas both progressive and conservative existed side by side. Such was the case in the great political changes of Japan. There were extreme conservatives who adhered to the divine right of the Emperor and who considered it treason to restrict the right of the Emperor while there were some who entertained extreme ideas concerning liberty, and in some cases the radical destructive opinions of Roussean were entertained. There were collisions between radicalism and conservatism, but as yet there were found no political parties owing to the fact that liberal political ideas were held only among a limited circle of people in this country at that time. Men advanced in knowledge were appointed officials, so that the general tendency was to avoid the formation of such political parties. The new government was attacked from both sides the radical and the conservative, but no political party in the true sense of the term was yet formed.

There is one fact which must not be forgotten in this country. This fact forms an important part in the political circle of Japan. We are referring to that class of men called "Hanbatsu." In carrying into effect the great work of the Restoration, the new Government made a choice of men from all quarters of the country, but such clans as the Satsuma, Choshu, Tosa and Hizen were regarded as most influential, among which Satsuma and Choshu clans especially had a large number of able men, so that ten years after the Restoration these clans became predominant.

Under these circumstances, affairs gradually evolved new features. Members of other clans, such as Tosa and Hizen, in opposition to the influence of Satsuma and Choshu clans, formed progressive parties attacking the government. It was somewhere about the year 1873, when students from Europe returned home, opinions were broached for the formation of the parliamentary form of government, modelled after that of Great Britain. Public opinion advocating such a system of government became so strong that on January the 18th 1874, Itagaki, Soejima and Eto, the ex-councillors of the government presented a memorial advocating the opening of the popular assembly, and formed among themselves a political party known as the Aikoku Ko-to (lit. the Public Patriotic party), which was the forerunner of political parties in Japan.

Rebellions at Saga and of Saigo took place in 1874 and 1877 respectively, at which malcontented political agitators were killed in large numbers. The liberty of thought and speech spread all over the country like wild-fire while addresses to the Government were frequently made for the opening of the Imperial Diet. At this time, the political circle was in a chaotic condition. The Government found itself in great difficulties. Okuma Shigenobu (now count), who occupied a responsible post in the government sided with the popular movement at this juncture, and the Emperor issued an Edict promising the opening of the Diet in the 23rd year of Meiji (1890). It was during this period of agitation that political parties were formed in Japan. Itagaki (now count) headed others in the formation of the Liberal party which was the prototype of the present Seiyu-kwai. Okuma Shigenobu founded the Progressive party by combining minor political associations, Itagaki Taisuke was regarded as the incarnation of the spirit of liberty. It was at this time that the famous saying of Itagaki was uttered when he was stabbed by an assasin and which proved nearly fatal. "Itagaki may die, but not liberty." At this time, also troubles occurred in connection with the revision of treaties with foreign powers since Count Inoue (now Marquis) the Minister of Foreign Affairs proposed to form the so-called mixed courts. These troubles gave the Liberals and the Progressives a chance of uniting. The revision of the treaty, the adjustment of land taxes and the demand for the freedom

of speech, became the burning questions of the day. When these troubles reached a high pitch, the government took up rigorous measures against political agitators, and expelled them numbering 750, which took place on December 1887. This policy adopted by the Government for the maintenance of peace intensified the trouble to such a degree that Count Okuma was regarded as the only one who could cut the Gordian knot, but when the bomb was thrown at Count Okuma by political agitators, even the brilliant scheme of Count Okuma was brought to naught.

Political parties thus encountered all sorts of changes, but preparations for the constitutional government made a steady progress, so that in 1882 the late Prince Ito was commanded by the Emperor to make investigations regarding the constitution. Ito Hinobumi went over to Europe for the purpose of investigating the constitutional system of government in Europe. On his return home, he at once set about the drawing up of the constitution. Not being satisfied with playing the rôle of a mere copiest, he insisted that the constitution was to be drawn up in such a way as to harmonize with the special features of the country of which mention has already been made elsewhere. After much trouble, Prince Ito and officials under him drew up the constitution which was promulgated amid general rejoicing on the 11th Feburary 1889, and on the 1st July 1890 the first election of the members of the House of Commons took place. Before this, in 1884, the government issued the regulations for Nobles, whereby the five ranks of the Prince, Marquis, Count, Viscount and Baron were created, and the *Kuge*, and the feudal lords were enrolled among the new nobility, while many new nobles were created out of high civil and military officials. Thus were both houses brought into existence in 1890.

The Parties after the Promulgation of the Constitution.—The 1st general election took place in July 1890 when the number of voters was figured at 460,000 about 100‰ of the total number of population which was 42,000,000. The election was conducted impartially and able men were returned as members. In the House there took place a fierce struggle between clan statesmen and party men, which gave birth to the Liberal party (constitutionals) which, uniting with the Progressives, bore pressure upon the government. The 1st session of the Diet was smoothly closed, but in the 2nd session of the Diet, owing to the violent opposition against the Government, the Diet was dissolved. On the part of the Government, there was felt a necessity of forming a party so that under Count Saigo and Viscount Shinagawa, the pro-governmental party was formed, but it was far inferior in number to the opposition parties, who proposed popular measures such as the improvement of administration, the responsible cabinet and strong foreign policy.

The struggle between the Government and the popular party came to such a high pitch, that it was quite difficult to find a way to settle the trouble. It was just at this juncture that the Japan-China war took place, and on October the 18th 1894, the 7th session of the Imperial Diet was called for special purposes. Under the common difficulty, the whole nation rose to a man, and the struggle between the Government and political parties was for the time at an end. The war was successfully terminated. The Government changed its attitude towards the political party. Instead of regarding it as an opponent, it secured the service of the Liberal party so that the Government was enabled to command a majority in the Lower House. The opposition parties were united under the name "Shimpo-to" or Progressives. The Liberals were the government party, but their place was sometimes taken up by the Progressives. When the 12th session of the Diet in 1898 was closed the situation was changed. There arose a party called the Constitutional party, whose members were collected both from the Liberals and the Constitutionals, and the Party government was organized with Count Okuma at its head. This was indeed the first party cabinet which was the desire of the people for the past 20 years, but the Party government was quite short lived, it was broken up after three months. The disruption of the Constitutional party was the consequence, and there came to prevail a notion that the so-called responsible government could not be trusted. With the failure of the party cabinet, the influence of the clan cabinet grew stronger, which gradually absorbed the national elements. Since the 13th session of the Diet 1898, an entente between the political parties and the clan cabinet came into fashion. This new feature shows a progress in the Constitutional Government, because a strict harmony between the Government and political parties is a necessity in the smooth manipulation of Constitutional government. It became evident that the political party and the Government must act in union for the interests of the country. In order to meet this tendency

of the time Prince Ito formed the Seiyu-kwai in September 1899. The party was highly welcomed by the public and since then the Government has been able to discharge its duties with the aid of political parties. There was but seldom the dissolution of the House, so that there was peace in the political circle; but since 1903 the political circle showed an activity in regard to their attitude towards Russia, but when, the following year, the war took place with Russia, the whole nation was united forgetting private feuds. Political parties assisted the Cabinet, in order to effect this gigantic work. The Katsura Cabinet was the clan government, but under these circumstances political parties refrained from attacking the Government in any fierce degree. Such are the relations between the Government and the political parties.

The following table shows a relative numerical strength of Houses of Peers and Commons:—

Organization of the Imperial Diet.—According to the interpretation put upon the organization of the Imperial Diet, it is regarded as a legislative organ. The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses, both upper and lower, the former is called the House of Peers and the latter the House of Commons. The House of Peers is composed of the members of the Imperial family, titled personages such as Princes, Marquises, Counts, Viscounts and Barons, and those who have rendered special services to the country, those who were appointed by the Emperor, and the largest tax payers who are elected from among themselves and who are sanctioned by the Emperor. The present number of the members of the House of Peers are as follows:—

Members of the Imperial Family	16	Barons	56
Princes	13	Those Appointed by the Emperor	123
Marquis	29	High Tax Payers	43
Counts	17	Total	367
Viscounts	70		

The House of Commons is composed of those members who are returned from constituencies which are formed after the divisions of *Fu* and Prefecture and those of islands large enough to form an independent constituency. The system of the universal election has not been adopted yet. Both Houses of the Parliament have the right to give consent to legal bills, the Budget and of making appeals to the Throne. The House of Commons has a right to examine the Budget before it is presented to the Upper House.

GROUPS IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS

Princes of the Blood	15
The Kenkyu-kwai (Composed of Viscounts)	81
The Saiwai Club — The Chawa-kai (Composed of Members by the Imperial Nomination)	50
The Saiwai Club — Neutrals (Composed of Members by the Imperial Nominations)	45
The Mokuyo-kwai (Composed of Barons)	30
The Fuso-kwai (Composed of Counts)	17
The Doyo-kwai (Members of Various Ranks of Society)	40
Neutrals (Mostly Princes)	871
Constituents of the Highest Tax Payers	45
Total	368

PARTIES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

The Seiyu-kwai (Constitutional Party)	204
The Rikken-Kokumin-to (Constitutional National)	92
The Yushin-kwai	18
The Chuwo-Club (Central Club Party)	52
Neutrals	13
Total	379

NUMBER OF THE CONSTITUENTS, MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND OTHER ITEMS RELATING TO THE ELECTION

Constituents	108
Parliamentary Members	379
Electors	1,582,676
Average No. of Electors against a member	4,176
Percentage of Elector's No. against one thousand of Population	32,93

DATES OF GENERAL ELECTIONS

1st.		1890
2nd.	(as Result of the Dissolution)	1892
3rd.	(as Result of the Dissolution)	1894
4th.	(as Result of the Dissolution)	,,
5th.		1899
6th.	(as Result of the Dissolution)	,,
7th.		1902
8th.	(as Result of the Dissolution)	1903
9th.	(as Result of the Dissolution)	1904
10th.		1908

There is a tendency in Japanese politics towards party consolidation. The latest occurrences prove the correctness of this statement. The Boshin-club and portions of the Yushin-kwai were amalgamated with the Kensei-hontō or the progressive party forming the Rikken-kokumin-tō or the Constitutional National party, while the Dāido-club, together with a party of the Boshin-club and neutrals organized the Chuwo-club or the central club. One of the principal causes for this amalgamation must be attributed to the fact that the Seiyu-kwai at present commands an absolute majority in the House, and there is a need on their part for taking these steps. It must be remembered in this connection that there is another potential factor, namely, the partizans of the present governmental party. There is no open political organization, but its potent influence is in some respect greater than that of the Seiyu-kwai. The members of the Chuwo-club must belong to this party. Thus it will be observed that the political circle at present may be divided into the Bureaucratic party, the Seiyu-kwai and the Constitutional Nationals and Neutrals. It looks as though there will grow up two great political powers dividing the House of Commons into two parties. The constitutional government will then be in fair working order. Since the promulgation of the constitution 22 years have elapsed, and 26 sessions of the Diet have been held. There were of course ups and downs in the working of the constitutional government, but taking all circumstances into consideration, it may be seen that there is a great deal of which the Japanese may well feel proud.

OUTLINES OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TOKYO MUNICIPALITY

Just as London the Capital of England, which as the seat of the Government has formed a factor of England's development, Tokyo which was made the capital of Japan in 1870, followed the development of Japan, and municipal regulations were issued whereby the municipal system was adopted. The Japan-China war and the Japan-Russian war all tended to develop the city of Tokyo with the general progress of the country.

The Organization of the Tokyo Municipality:—The Tokyo Municipality consists of the municipal assembly, the board of councilors, and the mayor. The municipal assembly is representative in its character, possessing some 60 members. The Board of Councillors consists of 15 members which is presided over by the mayor. The mayor is elected by the municipal assembly and is installed in

the post with the Imperial sanction. Mr. Ozaki, ex-Minister of Education is the present Mayor and is assisted in the discharge of his duties by Messrs Miyagawa, Tagawa, and Harada, the three sub-mayors. The municipal office is divided into such sections as those of recording, executive educational, sanitary, sanitary laboratory, accountant, engineering, purchase, the committee on the improvement of the streets, the committee on city administration. There are as many as over 1000 officials. Under the control of the Municipality there are 15 ward sections, 2 municipal hospitals and an isolation hospital, the Tokyo orphanage and the Tokyo disinfectant section. Tokyo at present is thus systematized, meeting all the demands of the people for education, religion, communication, public engineering, sanitation and other provisions.

1. In reference to educational affairs, there are Colleges, Middle and Private schools, and Kindergartens, altogether 620 schools, 4 Libraries, 6 Museums and 33 educational corporations.

2. In reference to religion, there are about 300 shrines belonging to 11 *Shinto* sects, about 1,400 Buddhist temples belonging to 9 sects, and about 150 Christian churches belonging to 6 sects.

3. In reference to the productive industry, we may mention such institutions as the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, the Tokyo commercial agencies, guilds, markets and factories of all descriptions. In reference to business connected with banks, we may mention the Tokyo Clearing House, Special Banks, Ordinary Banks, and Insurance Companies. The number of associated banks is about 300 and 20 markets. There are some 600 factories of which 300 use motors, the power being figured at 40,000 H.P. Those which use motive power together with other means of work number 50 with about 30,000 H.P. There are 5 special banks, 150 ordinary banks commanding a total capital of about 200,000,000 *yen*. There are also about 30 insurance companies with a capital of 40,000,000 *yen*, and an equal amount of reserves. There are some 700 other companies with a capital of 300,000,000 *yen* while there are also subsidiary industrial organs.

4. In reference to communications, we may mention railways, electric cars, *jinrikishas*, bicycle automobiles, and horse carriages on land, and steamers, schooners, and junks on the sea. The electric cars have 300 miles of single and 100 miles of double lines. There are about 200 horse carriages, 30,000 *jinrikishas*, about 10,000 automobiles and bicycles; there are about 700 steamers, 400 schooners and 7,000 junks. There are over 300 post and telegraph offices, 1,300 stamp sale stations, and 1,700 post boxes, 5 telephone exchange offices and 2,000 connections.

5. In reference to publications, we have 40 newspapers and news agencies, 400 magazines, 30 literary associations.

6. With regard to fine arts and crafts, we find that there are some 20 corporations.

7. The length of water pipes is about 500,000 *ken* (about 564 miles) and the number of houses supplied reaches about 120,000. Gas pipes are extended over 80 miles while there are about 200,000 gas lights, the length of electric light lines is 220 miles and the number of lights is about 55,000.

8. With regard to sanitary affairs, we note there are 736 sanitation guilds, 100 hospitals, 4000 doctors, and about 3000 midwives and nurses.

9 In matters of charity we may mention the Tokyo orphanage, and some ten associations for the relief of sufferers, orphans, ex-convicts and disabled soldiers.

Besides these, there are various places of amusements, descriptions of which are left out here.

Outlines of the Financial Accounts:—It may be interesting to note under what fiscal system this machinery is moved. According to the account settled for 1903, the annual revenue belonging to the ordinary and special accounts amounted to 16,912,042 *yen* and the annual expenditure to 12,969,454 *yen* showing an excess of 3,942,588 *yen* in favour of revenue.

ANNUAL REVENUE OF THE ORDINARY ACCOUNT

Sources of Revenue	Estimated Amount *yen*	Actual Account *yen*	Sources of Revenue	Estimated Amount *yen*	Actual Account *yen*
Proceeds from State Property	22,977	25,709	Private Contribution	292,246	317,780
Rent, hire and other charges	44,126	54,884	Miscellaneous	312,643	184,690

Surplus of the Previous year Transferred	459,551	459,883
Granted from the Government	256,359	264,449
Public Contribution	4,200	4,594
Transferred from other Accounts	125,510	159,098
Municipal Tax	1,635,495	1,735,676
Municipal Loan	1,575,000	440,000
Other Loans	326,771	70,000
Total	5,054,883	3,712,765

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES OF THE ORDINARY ACCOUNT

Branches of Expenditures	Estimated Amount	Actual Account
	yen	*yen*
City Office	187,573	177,418
War Offices...	500,565	476,004
Aldermen's Assembly ...	3,394	3,190
City Standing Committee ...	4,613	3,890
Council	12,910	12,309
Public Works	50,850	491,858
Education	62,590	51,551
Sanitation	544,384	497,729
Relief Work	56,337	55,953
Industry	—	—
Street Lamps	—	—
Control of the Parks of the City	4,800	4,800
Special Pension	22,840	19,381
Miscellaneous	25,989	25,534
Reserve Funds	32,249	19,312
Total	1,974,941	1,834,927

ANNUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF THE SPECIAL ACCOUNT

Description	Annual Revenue	Annual Expenditures
	yen	*yen*
Parks	96,056	68,790
Asylums for Orphans and Destitute Old men	121,875	112,229
Cemeteries	43,706	7,474
Fundamental Property Banks of Rivers	238,910	81,865
City Improvement	7,640,016	6,990,449
Funds for the Public Works Loan Redemption	2,096,966	1,150,968
Water Works	459,527	459,527
Extraordinary Work of City Improvement	580,630	242,532
Water Elevation in Kanda...	4,688	2,193
Municipal Estate	151,816	59,837
Works of Water Supply ...	811,942	693,695
Educational Funds	208,404	208,404
Fundamental Property ...	5,740	—
Special Funds	738,594	120,648
Total	11,998,830	12,000,229

The following table of the annual revenue and expenditures for the period from 1899 to 1906 will show a further economic progress of the Tokyo City after reorganization of Municipal Government in 1898.

Fiscal Years	Annual Revenue	Annual Expenditures	Fiscal Years	Annual Revenue	Annual Expenditures
	yen	*yen*		*yen*	*yen*
1898	7,887,021	4,853,694	1903	8,266,325	4,905,514
1899	7,912,508	4,523,992	1904	8,091,210	4,589,375
1900	8,550,931	5,173,027	1905	16,327,967	13,442,622
1901	8,488,314	5,050,517	1906	16,912,042	12,969,454
1902	9,324,323	5,742,624			

From the above table, it may be noted that the steadily increasing expenditures of the city of Tokyo have shown a marked increase since 1905. Such large figures must be attributed to the fact that the city undertook the improvements of streets. One feature of the Municipal accounts is the presence of an annual excess of revenue by 3,000,000 *yen* to 4,000,000 *yen*. A study of the above table will explain the causes of such excess; and the following reasons may be assigned thereof:—

1. Profits of 1,000,000 *yen* realized from the municipal property amounting to 20,000,000 *yen*.
2. Profits from waterworks and others amounting to 3,000,000 *yen* under the special heading.

It may be observed that under the ordinary account there are the following items of increase :—

1. The increase of city taxes amounting to 100,000 *yen*.
2. The amount left over from the Budget figuring 170,000 *yen*.

The consideration of these facts will show at once that the finances of Tokyo are placed on an secure footing, as may be seen from the following table :—

THE RECEIPT FROM CITY TAXES FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS.

year	Amount *yen*	year	Amount *yen*
1904	1,005,975	1907	1,635,495
1905	973,508	1908	1,947,811
1906	1,405,000		

The municipal taxes which were about 1,000,000 *yen* previous to the Japan-Russian war, run now up to 1,900,000 *yen* being nearly doubled. This is due not only to the increase of the rate of taxation, but also to the increase of taxable property. The burden of the city people per capita is about 1 *yen*, but since there are besides, *Ku* and *Fu* taxes, the rate of burden per capita is 3 *yen* and per-household is 10 *yen*. Taking into consideration all the circumstances, we may arrive at the conclusion that the burden of the city people is far from being too heavy.

The Future Undertakings of the Municipality :—The following are the principal works which must be undertaken by the Tokyo municipality.

1. Sewage System :—According to the report made by the committee on the Tokyo street improvements, the total amount of expenses which would be needed in making an improved system of sewage for Tokyo is about 30,000,000 *yen*. The financial resources will be met by taxes on sewage, by increasing rent charged on lands, with the proceeds from the sale of lands owned by the city.

2. Extension of the Water Works :—Expenses involved under this heading are about 70,000,000 *yen*.

3. Establishment of Primary Schools :—According to the order of the Governor of the Tokyo *Fu*, the Tokyo municipality must build 55 more Primary schools, involving expenses of about 4,500,000 *yen*.

4. Building up of Fountain Heads. **5.** The Construction of the Tokyo Harbour. **6.** Repairing of Roads, Improvements of Streets and Markets. **7.** Riparian Works and Public Engineering. **8.** Social and Sanitary Provisions, such as Charity Hospitals, and the Increase of Isolation Hospitals etc. **9.** Building of Public Halls, etc.

In order to execute these public works, the city authorities hope, it seems, to rely on foreign capital bearing a low rate of interest. The public bonds owned by the Tokyo municipality stand as follows :—

NAME OF THE LOAN	PUBLIC WORKS LOAN
Total Amount of the Loan	£ 1,500,000.
Amount of Issue	£ 96½ against £ 100 of the Face Value.
Rate of Interest	5% per annum against Face Value.
Actual Amount of Receipts	14,580.000 *yen*.
Date of Issue	October 1906.
Period for Which the Loan Remains Unredeemed	Ten Years.
Annual Amount of Interest for the Period for Which the Loan Remains Unredeemed	729,000 *yen*.
Period of Redemption	1935
Method of Redemption	To Redeem 729,000 *yen* annually after 1913.

The Use of the Loan
- (1) 7,165,982 *yen* for the Immediate Accomplishment of the City Improvement Work.
- (2) 2,598,718 *yen* for the Improvement of the Mouth of the Sumida River.
- (3) 4,305,000 *yen* for the Redemption of the Other Loans Outstanding at Present.

Resources for the Payment of the Principal and Interest of the Loan
- (1) Income from the City Improvement Work.
- (2) Water Rate.
- (3) Interest on Deposits.
- (4) Miscellaneous Receipts.
- (5) Municipal Tax.
- (6) Exchequer Subsidies.

Note:—The resources after the item (4) shall be abolished, e.g. from 1911.

The Anglo-Japanese Exhibition and the City of Tokyo

The city of Tokyo has exhibited numerous articles in connection with the Anglo-Japanese exhibition, a general description is given here.

1. The Miniature of the Tokyo Water Works:—The present outlook of the intake, water courses, and condenser is shown in a miniature of $\frac{1}{50}$. The condition of the intake and condenser is reduced on a scale of $^1/_{360}$ and $^1/_{450}$.

2. The Picture of Edo:—This is a plane sketch of Tokyo when called Edo on a scale of $^1/_{5060}$. Residences of *Samurais*, temples and shrines are shown in a bird's eye view.

3. The Map of Tokyo:—Shown on a scale of $^1/_{5000}$.

4. Statistical Map of Tokyo, Coloured:—Shows the extent of the land and the density of the population.

5. The Model of the City of Tokyo:—Shows streets, rivers, and mounds on a scale of $^1/_{2400}$, and the model of buildings.

6. The Model of the Shogun's Tomb:—This is the tomb of the second Shogun of the Tokugawa family, and shows the gate, altar, and the holy of holies. We should observe the pains taken by the ancient architects of Japan.

7. Japanese Horticulture:—Shows the real Japanese garden.

8. Artificial Gardens in a Miniature.

The City of Osaka

Tokyo is the capital of the Empire but Osaka is the centre of commerce, being comparable to Manchester or Liverpool in England. Her geographical and topographical relations make the city of Osaka bear commercial as well as historical interests. It was in 313 A.D. that Emperor Nintoku established the seat of the government in this place which was simply a country village sparsely inhabited. It was known as the Takatsu-no-miya, Naniwa. It is said of this Emperor that one day from a high tower when he beheld a scantiness of smoke arising from a farming village, he remitted their taxes for three years: later when the Emperor again observed the affluent condition of the people His Majesty composed a poem which signified that from the smoke observed at a distance, the affluency of the people could be observed. The city of Osaka as a historical site is well known to every one. With the removal of the capital, Osaka was again reduced to a fishing village, but with the opening of trade with Korea and the introduction of Buddhism, Osaka was again made a place of historic interest. It was at this place Moriya Muraji, one of the chauvinists of the day threw the images of Buddha into the canals, but later on under the influence of Amayado-no-Oji, Osaka was converted into a well known Buddhistic province where various famous temples were built. At the end of the 16th century, Osaka became a favorite *rendezvous* of Buddhists, where they provided themselves with weapons and rations, and formed headquarters among themselves. The Osaka castle was built

upon this foundation. In the year 1580, the influence of the Buddhists gradually waned so that the city of Osaka finally became a commercial city, even when Osaka was the seat of Buddhistic influence, it showed indications of being a place of commerce. At the end of the 14th century, *Sakai* was one of the most flourishing harbours of trade, and Osaka was on one of the principal roads leading to it. When the Honganji temple was removed to Kyoto, Osaka developed into a business centre. It was in 1583 when Taikō Hideyoshi unified the country and built the Osaka castle, that it became the seat of government. Thus it will be seen that in all affairs Osaka became the centre, and in particular, she contributed much towards the economic and financial affairs of the country. When the Tokugawa government was established in Edo, Osaka remained still the commercial centre. Rice produced in the country was shipped to Osaka whence it was distributed. During the period of the Tokugawa government, its commercial prosperity was something phenominal. In those lays, Osaka possessed every requirement to be the second capital of Japan. Unlike Kyoto, it can not lay claim to scenic beauty, or the honour connected with the birth of many Emperors, nor could it boast of its being the seat of the government, but Osaka is pre-eminently the city of the people.

Under the new regime ushered in by the Restoration, Kyoto lost its glory, Edo its power as the seat of the Shogunate, but Osaka was not seriously affected as a commercial city. It has now connections with Kyushu, Shikoku on the west and the Hokkaido on the north. Within recent date, they began building harbours. It has ramified canals knitting together all parts of the city while on land it has electric cars. The population is about one million. Like the city of Tokyo it has its municipal government. In water works and canals, the city has more perfected arrangements than any other city of Japan. It took the initiative in the municipal ownership of electric cars, and also that of cleaning the city, all the refuse being turned into manures. Both in point of population and prosperity, Osaka ranks next to Tokyo. It is a strange contrast that there is not a single nobleman residing there while there are a large number of them in Tokyo.

The Organization of Kyoto Municipality

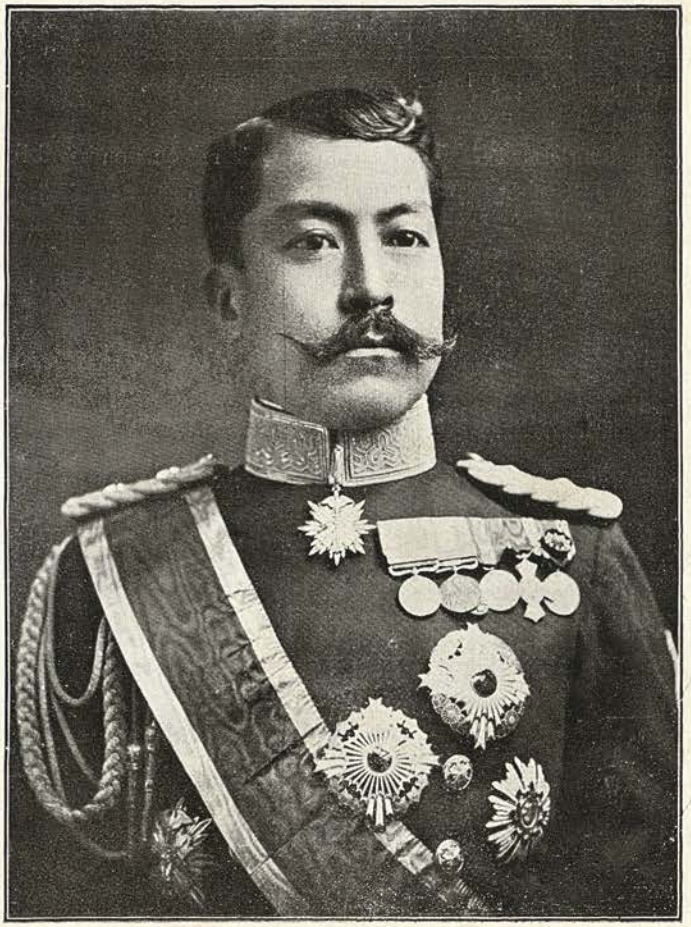
Greece and Rome, the classic states, have been known for their natural beauty which attract Europeans and Americans, not only for nature's gifts but also for their literature and fine arts. The same may be said in regard to Kyoto. Not only Japanese, but Europeans flock to this classic city of Japan. The city of Kyoto is comparable to Greece and Rome not only in respect to its natural beauty, but for historical interests. There are numbers of foreigners visiting the city. In connection with the making of the city of Kyoto, there stands one personage most conspicuously in our mind. It is none other than the Emperor Kammu, who came to the throne in 781 A.D., and fixed his seat of government in Kyoto. In order to give a description of Kyoto, we must perforce refer to the life of the Emperor. During his reign, there were troubles in Ezo and Mutsu, and even his far-sightedness could not fathom the depth of the suffering of the people, so that in order to bring about a better administration of the country, the Emperor founded the seat of the government in Kyoto in 794. When the government was established in Kyoto, the city measured from east to west about 3 miles and from north to south a little more than that, and there were 1,216 streets. Around the Imperial palace there were 12 gates, the names of which were Yomei, Taiken, Ikuho, Bifuku, Sujaku, Koka, Danten, Moheki, Infu, Anka, Ikan, and Tatchi, while there were 17 palace-halls, the names of which are Shishin, Ninju, Shoko, Jōnei, Teikwan, Shunko, Senyo, Ryoki, Onmei, Reikei, Giyaku, Anpuku, Kosho, Seiryo, Koryo, Koki and Toka. These imposing buildings added greatly to the natural beauty of Kyoto.

Such is the origin of the city of Kyoto! Such is the grandeur of the city! Ever since, for the space of one thousand years, the city maintained its prosperity. It is said of Masakado that he looked down upon the city from the top of Mt. Hiei, and exclaimed, "How beautiful this city is! I am of the Taira family, and will become the Emperor." This was the temptation which led him to revolt. During the periods of Fujiwara and Taira ascendency, Kyoto was the seat of government as well as that of commerce. When Yoritomo took up the reins of the government, (1192 A.D.), the centre of both politics and commerce was transferred to Kamakura, and Kyoto lost its position as the

seat of actual government. When the Ashikaga family came into power Kyoto regained its influence as the centre of politics, but as to commerce lost its influence, its place being taken by Sakai of Senshu and Hyogo of Settsu. During the wars of Minamoto and Taira and those of Nitta and Ashikaga, Kyoto became the seat of campaign, and many of the beautiful temples were burnt down and reduced to ashes. At the downfall of the Ashikaga family (1573) when Oda and Toyotomi came into power, the situation of Kyoto was somewhat improved, but nothing of its former glory returned. During the Tokugawa period (1603-1867) Kyoto remained as the place of the Imperial residence, while Edo was the centre of the government, and Osaka the centre of commerce. Previous to the Restoration, Kyoto was for a time the centre of activity and agitation since loyal servants of the Emperor congregated there from all quarters of Japan. In fact, the grand work of the Restoration was executed and planned with Kyoto as the centre. At present Kyoto stands pre-eminently the city of fine arts, and enjoys a high prestige as the old capital of Japan. The municipal organization of the city does not vary much from that of Tokyo and Osaka. The water facilities are obtained from lake Biwa. Electric cars are running through the city. Kyoto as the Imperial city lost its glory, but as the capital of classic beauty it still remains pre-eminent.

The Red Cross Society of Japan

The society was founded in 1877 under the name of "Benevolence Society," which was changed to the present one in 1886. It stands under the patronage of their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress of Japan, and has for its Honorary President His Highness Prince Kan-in. Its primary object is the relief of the sick and wounded in time of war, and it also gives aid to the victims of natural calamities.



H.I.H. PRINCE KAN-IN, SUPERINTENDENT

The Society counts at present exactly 1,480,701 members and has an accumulated capital of 14,283,650 *yen* (about £1,448,645). Its Relief staff kept in readiness for service in time of war numbers 187 Medical Officers, 2861 Trained Nurses, 636 Attendants and 132 Transporters, making 3816 in all. The Society also owns two Hospital Ships, one well-organized Central Hospital in Tokyo, besides 10 minor hospitals in Port Arthur and the provinces. It is a legal corporation, so far as its right of property, of contract, etc, are concerned, but as regards its work in time of war, it is organized, on the principle of strict centralization. For this purpose, the chiefs of prefectures, districts, cities and rural communities are made the chiefs of its local sections, committees and sub-committees in hierarchic order. In Shanghai, Hankow, Hawaii, San Francisco, etc. are instituted special committees. The whole of the Red Cross work in Korea and Kwantong is also in the hands of the Red Cross Society of Japan. It has also a Ladies' Volunteer Nursing Association attached to it as auxiliary relief force.

The efficiency of the Society in time of war having been amply tested in the Japan-China War of 1894-5, the Boxer Troubles of 1900 and the Japan-Russian War of 1904-5, it now ranks among the first class associations of its kind by universal recognition. But its excellence lies in its organization and the principles followed by it in providing for Relief Staff and Supplies, which are the very points that cannot be

very well represented in exhibition rooms. One of these principles is that the Society should use the same sort of supplies (bandage materials, hospital utensils, surgical instruments, brancards etc.) as are actually in use in the Japanese Army and where these do not suffice, to improvise with whatever materials available on the spot, rather than to keep ready-made, rich and complex supplies, very handsome to look at, but known by experience to be of not much use in the stern reality of actual warfare. Hence the comparative poverty of our exhibits.

The British Government has taken great pains to examine the working of the Japanese Red Cross Society by sending out such competent men as Sir William Taylor, subsequently the Head of the Army Medical Service, and Colonel Macpherson, his successor in the War Office, both of whom have pronounced very high opinions on the subject. In the First International Red Cross Exhibition held in London in the Summer 1907, the Japanese Red Cross Society was awarded a diploma of honour for the exposition of its work during the Japan-Russian War.

MARQUIS MASAYOSHI MATSUKATA, PRESIDENT

Exhibits at the Anglo-Japanese Exposition.

1. One set of insignia and badges of the Red Cross Society of Japan.
2. Gold, Silver and wooden prize cups to be awarded to those who render service to the Society.
3. Silver and wooden cups and medals which the Society has received from International Exhibitions, home authorities, etc.
4. Knitted work made by the Red Cross nurses in their leisure hours on board the Hospital ships during the Russo-Japanese War (to be given to patients as souvenirs).

BARON TAKEO OZAWA, VICE-PRESIDENT

VISCOUNT YOSHITADA HANABUSA, PRESIDENT

5. One miniature copy of the bronze statue on stone stand of the late Prince Komatsu Akihito, Honorary president of the Red Cross Society of Japan.
6. One model of the Hospital ships of the Red Cross Society of Japan.

7. One life size figure of a member of the Ladies Volunteer Nursing Association.
   Three life size figures of th: Relief personnel of the Society.

8. (1) A Medical Officer.
9. (2) A Trained Nurse.
10. (3) An Attendant.

Maps and Tables.

11. One map showing the locations of the Headquarters, Local Sections, District Committees, Red Cross Hospitals, and the distribution of the members of the Society.
12. One table showing the annual increase of the members of the Society.

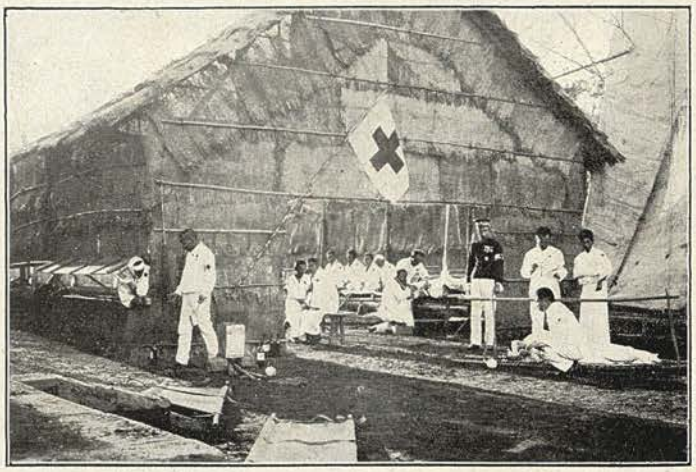
THE RED CROSS HOSPITAL IN TOKYO

13. One table showing the annual increase of accumulated capital of the Society.
14. One table showing the number of the Relief personnel kept in readiness for service in time of war.
15. One design of the new building for Headquarters now in progress.

16. One drawing of the Central Red Cross Hospital.
17. The details of the above drawing in separate frame.
18. One statistical table showing the number of patients treated by, and balance of income and expenditure of the Central Red Cross Hospital.

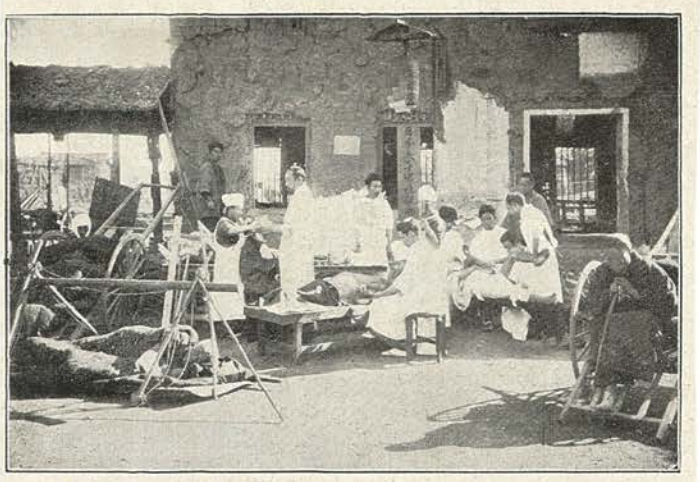
Materials for the Relief Service.

19. One medical knapsack used during the Civil War of the 10th year of Meiji (1877).
20. One medical bag used during the same.
21. Two medical panniers used during the China-Japan War of the 27-8th year of Meiji (1894-5).
22. One suit of uniform worn by the Red Cross Relief personnel during the same.
23. One medical pannier used during the Boxer Troubles in China in the 33rd year of Meiji (1900).
24. One medical leather-bag used during the same.
25. One leather-bag containing bandage materials used during the same.
26. One suit of uniform of the Red Cross Relief Staff used during the same.
27. One medical pannier used during the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5).



THE ACTIVITY OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY STAFF IN FORMOSA DURING THE JAPAN-CHINA WAR

28. One medical canvas-bag used during the same.
29. One canvas-bag containing bandage materials used during the same.
30. One bag containing surgical instruments used during the same.
31. One suit of uniform of the Red Cross Relief Staff used during the same.
32. One Mosquito-net for the face only, used during the same.
33. One portable-tent used during the same



THE TEMPORARY HOSPITAL OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY IN GIFU PREFECTURE

34. One water-bottle used during the same.
35. One lunch-box used during the same.
36. One patient's gown and bedding.

Photographs

Photographs of the Honorary Presidents of the Red Cross Society of Japan:—

37. The late Prince Arisugawa Taruhito.
38. The late Prince Komatsu Akihito.
39. Prince Kan-in Kotohito.

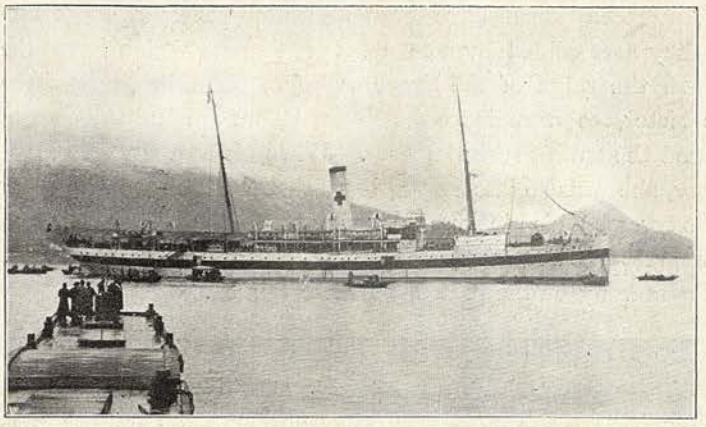
Photographs of the Presidents:—

40. The late Count Sano.
41. Marquis Matsukata.

Photographs of the Vice-presidents:—

42. Count Ogiu, former Vice-president.
43. Viscount Hanabusa.
44. Baron Ozawa.
45. Photogaraph of the Headquarters of the Red Cross Society of Japan.
46. Photographs of the Local Sections and their Red Cross Hospitals.
47. Photograph of the Central Red Cross Hospital.
48. Photograph of the late Dr. Viscount Tsunatsune Hashimoto, President of the Central Red Cross Hospital.
49. Photograph of the 17th General Meeting of the Red Cross Society, held before Her Majesty the Empress of Japan, in June, 1909.

50. Photograph of the 25th anniversary meeting of the Red Cross Society of Japan.
51. Painting representing the Relief service during the Civil War of the 10th year of Meiji (1877), together with its details in the frame.



THE HAKUAI-MARU OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY

52. Photographs of the real scenes of the Relief service rendered during the China-Japan War (1894-5). with details in the frame.
53. The same during the Boxer Troubles in China (1900), with details in the frame.
54. The same during the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5), with details in the frame.
55. The same on the occasion of the following natural calamities:—
    Volcanic eruption of Mount Bandai.
    Earthquake in the provinces of Mino and Owari.
    Inundation in the three Northern provinces of Japan.
    Earthquake in the provinces of Ōmi and Mino.

Books

56. "La Croix-Rouge en Extreme-Orient," (in French) ... ... By Dr. Ariga.
57. "La Service de secours de la societe de la Croix-Rouge du Japan pendant intervention des puissances in China (1900-1901)," (in French) ... ... ,,
58. "The Japanese Red Cross Society and the Russo-Japanese War," (in English) ... ... ,,
59. "The Red Cross in the Far East." (No. 1. copy and No. 2. two copies).

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN THE MATSUYAMA HOSPITAL DURING THE JAPAN-RUSSIAN WAR

Pamphlets

60. 100,000 pamphlets on the exhibits made by the Red Cross Society of Japan at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, to be distributed among visitors.

Patriotic Ladies Association

It is sometimes observed by foreigners that the position of woman in the Orient is lower than that of servants but such a conception is a great mistake. In case of the Japanese women, we feel that a remark of this nature is altogether out of place. Women in Japan have been known for their courage anp chastity. Gentle and amiable in appearances, they are guided by the spirit of Yamato which forms the keynote of the Japanese woman's education. In the reign of the Emperor Sujin, Sahohiko, one of the aspirants to the throne urged the Empress, his sister, to assassinate the Emperor, but the Empress could not follow the direction of her brother and confessed the truth to the Emperor. When his brother, Sahohiko, was besieged in the Enagi castle by the Emperor, she was so intensely grieved that she would have killed herself with his brother, but when the Emperor expressed his pleasure in saying that he would miss her so much that none else could comfort him, the Empress then nominated her substitute in case of her death. This incident shows the spirit of self-denial and sympathy on the part of Japanese women.

Take for example, another instance of the Empress Jingū, who after the death of the Emperor, herself attended to the administration of the country and started an expedition against Korea. We find that sympathy, gentleness and courage combine to form characteristics of Japanese women. We have numerous instances of this kind in the history of the Imperial family. The Empress Suiko (592 A.D.), and the Empress Kōkyoku (642-644 A.D.) are well known in Japanese history. We may mention also the name of Empress Jitō (686-696 A.D.). To the list we may add such names as Genmyo and Gensho, all being Empresses of Japan, well known for their bravery as well as distinguished statesmanship. Among the poetesses we may mention Onono-Komachi (the beginning of 10th century) and Murasaki-Shikibu, the authoress of the Genji Mono-gatari (at the end of 10th century) and Tomoe-Gozen, the mistress of Yoshinaka (the 12th century), and the wife of Hosokawa Tadaoki (the 17th century). Tomoe-Gozen exhibited her valour after the death of her husband, Yoshinaka, and the wife of Tadaoki in the campaign when besieged by the enemy, stubbornly refused to surrender lest she should discourage her husband. She stabbed her child and also killed herself. The position of woman was by no means inferior to that of man. Not only was she the queen of the household, but contributed a great deal towards the literature and religion of the country. In 730 A.D. the Empress Kōmyo did much good among sufferers, while during the 10th century the famous authoresses Murasaki-Shikibu and Onono-Komachi made their appearance.

During the Tokugawa Government there was more or less tendency towards lowering the position of woman, but since the Meiji period, under the influences of European civilization the characteristics of Japanese women have become amply exhibited not only at home but in public.

The Ladies Patriotic Association is the offspring of such noble conceptions of womanhood. It is composed of ladies of high rank, who, being actuated by patriotic motives, have formed the Association in order to look after the wounded and killed in the battle or to visit and comfort the bereaved. In this connection we may mention the name of Okumura Ioko, a native of Karatsu, Hizen, who did a great deal of charitable work during the troubles in North-China. She paid a visit to China with the Buddhist priests of the Honganji and after witnessing the sufferings of soldiers, she returned home and went about most zealously urging the people to make efforts towards the relief of the bereaved families of soldiers. In 1901 she organized the Ladies Patriotic Association. Who could accuse the Japanese woman of being indolent in her way? There are numbers of associations formed by Japanese women for laudable objects.

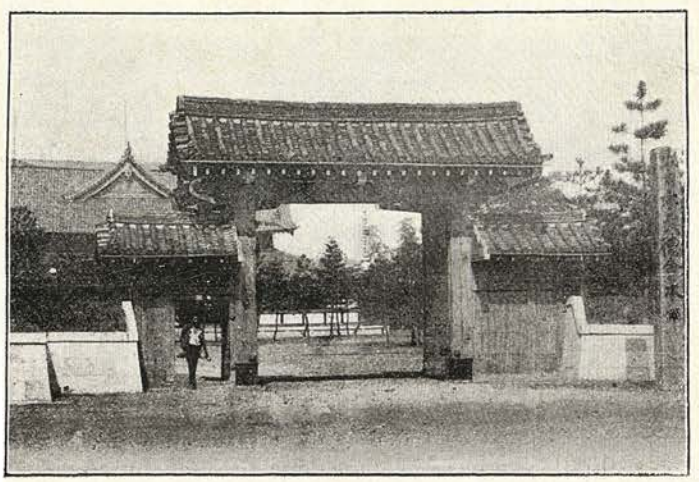
The Ladies Patriotic Association at present is a legal organization with Princess Kan-in as the Superintendent, and with Viscountess Okabe as the President, while among the honorary members there are Princess Higashi-Fushimi, Fushimi, Yamashina, Kayō, Kuni, and Nashimoto. The staff consists of one President, 10 Directors, 2 Inspectors, 150 Councillors, 10 Advisers, 2 Auditors, and one Chief of the Executive Department. The Central Department is in Tokyo, while branches are in various Fu and Prefectures throughout the country. The wives of prefectural governors are the presidents of the branches, while the governors themselves are their advisers. The wives of the chiefs of counties and mayors are directors while the chiefs and mayors act as advisers to these directors. Among the local directors there are the wives of prominent men in those districts. The total number of members is 750,535 while the funds amount to 1,556,000 *yen* and the Association has an official publication. The activities of the Association during the Japan-Russian War were remarkable. We may mention that 520 varieties of articles were sent to the relief of soldiers, 576,418 varieties as comforts to the bereaved, 4015 articles as comforts to the wounded and disabled soldiers, representatives sent to attend 53,141 funerals of the killed in battles, and 51,118 visits paid to the bereaved families.

Those appreciating the objects of the Association and who made contributions are not limited to the Japanese only. For instance, the Red Cross Society of Great Britain contributed the sum of 15,000 *yen*, Mr. Ōkase of China 10,000 *yen*, and the Korean Imperial Household several thousand *yen*. During the Japan-Russian War there were contributions made by individuals and public bodies in Europe and America, proving that the activities of Japanese women exhibited in connection with the work of the Association have been recognized even by the people abroad.

The Butoku-kwai

(Association for Encouragement of Military Exercises)

"Armed peace" is a new phrase coined among international circles, but the spirit has been characteristic of the Japanese since the foundations of the country was first laid. Those who are learned in literary affairs must also provide themselves with military training. Such was the *moral* of the Samurai, and the teaching of Bushido. Even in time of peace, they have not forgotten to cultivate the military virtues. The guarantee of peace could only be made by the military force. Peace unaccompanied by military valour is not necessarily permanent. In other words, it is by virtue of military powers, that peace

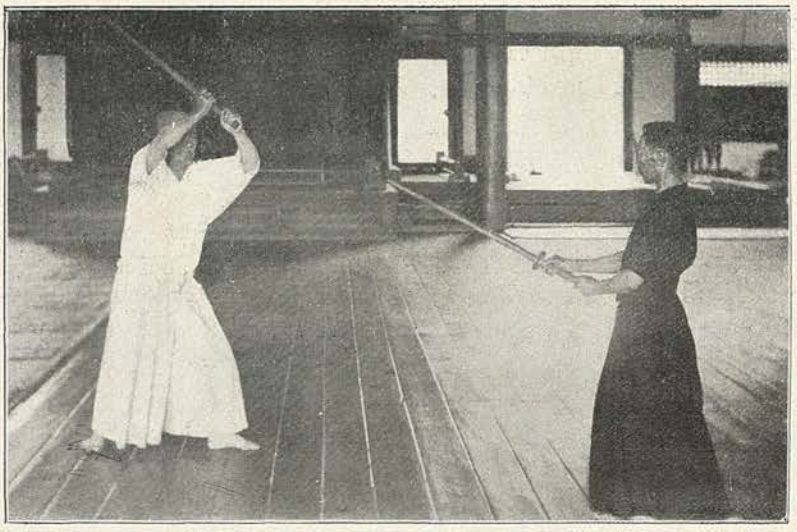


THE FRONT GATE OF BUTOKU-DEN

is secured. Too much importance could not be therefore attached to military virtues. The military art originated in quite an olden time. As early as 88 B. C. we have records that military men were disciplined in all kinds of military tactics. On the 19th 796 March A.D. the Emperor Kammu issued regulations so as to encourage the people in training themselves in military matters. The Emperor built a special place where His Majesty in person supervised the military training. It was during the Fujiwara period (859—1066) that there prevailed a continued peace, and the habit of effiminacy throughout all ranks in Japan. The studious military character was about to lose its influence, but the spirit of Bushido continued under all difficulties. From the period of Minamoto and Taira (1167—1219) to that of the Tokugawa (1603—1877) the military class or Samurai upheld the military spirit. In fact all military affairs were monopolized by them, but such monopolization of power was contrary to the constitution of the country. The principle of universal conscription was adopted so that all men were imbued with this spirit. The monopoly of the military art by Samurai alone is not justified by our past history. A few years after the Meiji Government was established, the system of universal conscription was adopted so that military physical training was adopted by the people in all conditions and ranks. The military spirit is infused in the country, so as to speak. When the Meiji Government was formed, it was feared by some that with the introduction of foreign civilization, such military training as of old would be given up, but such fears proved to be unfounded. In the Japan-China war, the Japanese were greatly assisted not only by the up-to-date military weapons but also by the characteristic military spirit.

THE BUTOKU-DEN, KYOTO

The Butoku-kwai was established under the promotion of Count Mibu and Viscount Watanabe with a view to cultivate the characteristic Japanese military spirit. The association was formed in the 18th year of Meiji (1895) while the members numbered some 1,179,612.



VISCOUNT WATANABE AND MR. TOKUNO OF THE BUTOKU-KWAI ENGAGED IN FENCING

Prince Fushimi, the President of the Association, explained the object of the Association, the gist of which is as follows:—

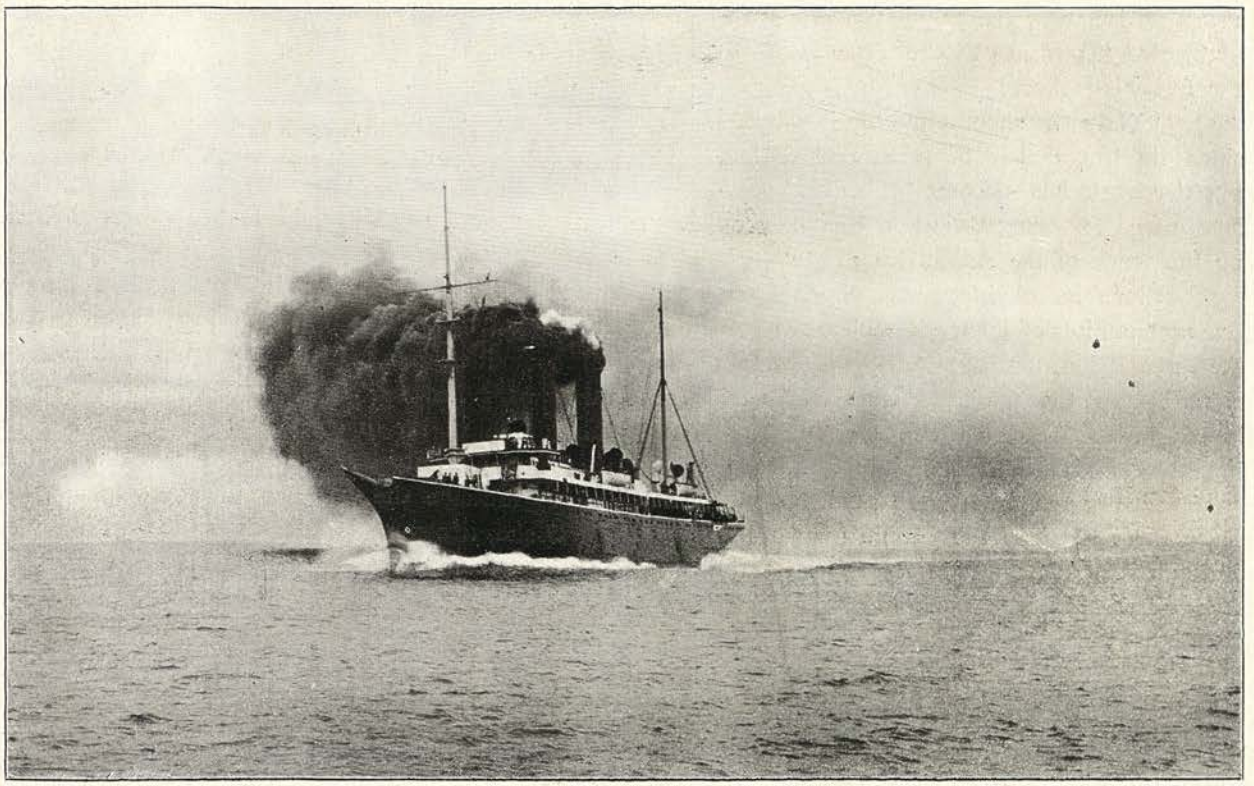
The Association intends to cultivate the military spirit of individuals, and effect the building up of the character of the nation. It is particularly necessary on the occasion of Japan's glorious victory and with the increasing burden of the people. We must cultivate the military spirit of individuals so as to render services toward the Sovereign and the country. The Association is a legal person, and at present it is an important organ of the state.

In this association the exercises encouraged are fencing, *Jūjitsu*, horsemanship, the superintendent is Prince Fushimi and the President Baron Ōura; the headquarters are located at Kyoto, and

has more than 40 branches throughout the country. In Kyoto, the Butokuden is built after the old fashioned style where once a year masters of military exercises from all parts of the world are welcome, when the Butoku-kwai celebrates its festival in the honour of military exercises. These festivals are held all over Japan. In fact it has branches in all parts of Japan. It may be stated that modern warfare will preclude the necessity for the use of old fashioned military weapons, but the great aim of these exercises is to cultivate the sturdy military spirit. "A sound mind in a sound body" is our principle. For instances, the *Jūjitsu* gives us a physical as well as moral training. In cases of emergency, the Japanese soldiers, brave and courageous, march in defiance of any obstacle and discharge their duties as protectors of national interests. For all these laudable results, Japan is indebted to the work of the Butoku-kwai.

The Imperial Marine Affairs Association

Since the object of the Imperial Marine Affairs Association is to make efforts for the development of marine affairs, naturally its scope is very comprehensive, but to mention the principal points:— (1) The investigation, appraising and valuation of ships; (2) The arbitration cases of marine disputes;



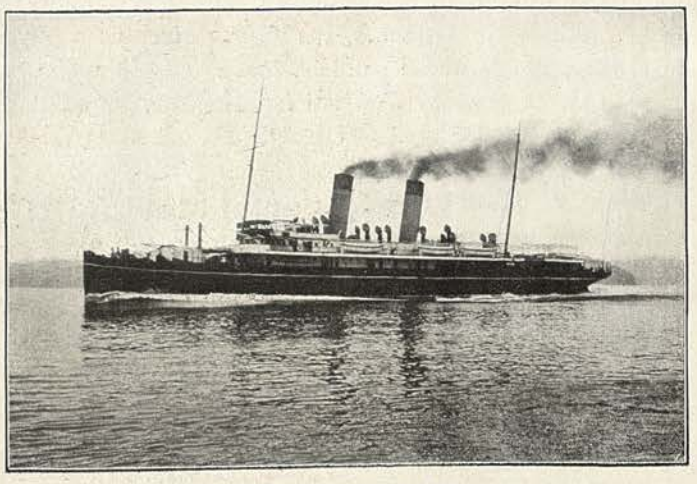
THE SAKURA MARU,
The Volunteer Fleet of the Marine Affairs Association.

(3) Plans of shipbuilding; (4) The liquidation of average; (5) Investigation of marine routes and harbours; (6) Building of subsidiary ships for use in war time and the preservation of life and property on the sea.

In judging practical questions, the permanent interest of the state is always kept as the standard. In fact, the Association purports to be the beacon light of marine affairs.

It was in November, the 32nd year of Meiji (1899) that the general meeting of promoters of the Association was held to discuss the rules of the Association, when it was unanimously decided to have Prince Arisugawa as the Superintendent, and on January 12th, 33rd year of Meiji, (1900) the business office of the Association was established in No. 5, 1 chome, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo, and the work was started, begining with June the 1st, the same year. At the outset, investigations concerning sailors and marine damages were started. It was the month when the International

Maritime Law Council was held in Paris, France. Mr. Kuninojo Ishiwatari, the secretary of the Department of Communications, and Dr. Jinichiro Matsunami, Professor in the Imperial University, were dispatched by the Japanese Government, and at the request of the Association acted as its representatives. It was on December the 20th that the 1st ordinary general meeting was held, in which it was decided that the Association should be made into a legal body, and articles were drawn up. In January, 1901, the permission was given by the Minister of Communications to make it a legal body. On the 19th of the same month, the Councillor's meeting was held at which rules for entering the Association and other necessary regulations were drawn up. On May 3rd of the same year, its extraordinary meeting was held at which the articles of the Association were revised. On 23rd, January, the 36th year of Meiji (1903), the third general meeting was held, Prince Arisugawa, the Superintendent communicated his wishes to the Association to the following effect:



THE UMEGAKA MARU
The Volunteer Fleet of the Marine Affair's Association.

"Only a short time has elapsed since the foundation of the Association, but the work has become effective, which is a cause for congratulation to the Empire. It is hoped that you will join in the efforts to build up the work of the Association."

Since its establishment efforts were made towards solidifying the foundation thereof and to the acceleration of its work while men were dispatched to all local districts urging the people to join the Association, and by the appointment of the local committee, measures were adopted towards the extension of the work. With the lapse of time, the work has been gradually extended so that investigations were made concerning the examination of ships, the judgment of naval affairs, the investigation of harbours and other items relating to navigation, while books on marine affairs as well as a monthly magazine were published, all calculated to advance the progress of naval affairs, and rouse the interest of the people in marine affairs. In Osaka, a committee was appointed with a view to liquidating average and for the inspection and valuation of vessels.

The officers of the Association consist of the Chief director, Directors, Inspectors, Heads, the Committee on the inspection of vessels, the Committee on salvage, the Committee on marine judgments, the Committee on the investigation of harbours, the Committee on shipbuilding, the Committee on the inspection of ships, the liquidation of average, the Committee on the investigation of naval affairs and the Councillors of the Imperial Naval Association. Those who bear a responsibility toward the law are Baron Shinanojo Arichi, Chief of Director, and Baron Masanao Matsudaira, Messrs Eitaro Komatsubara, Kokichi Sonoda, Heigoro Sōda, Masayoshi Kato, Senkichi Ogawa and Tōjiro Hirayama.

We have so far dwelt upon the past history of the Association. In this connection, it must be stated that the Association was keenly interested in the building of the Imperial Volunteer Fleet. At the general meeting of the Association held in February, the 37th year of Meiji (1904), they decided upon the necessity of building a volunteer fleet, and appointed a committee to that effect in October of the same year. The Woman's Section of the Imperial Marine Association was established, while the committee was appointed for the spreading of ideas pertaining to marine affairs. The work of the Imperial Volunteer fleet was thus brought into existence, and after the busy efforts of the committee they appealed to the people which bore satisfactory results, and the work progressed systematically. No. I Sakura-maru was constructed at the Mitsubishi dockyard, and was completed in September, the 41st year of Meiji, and is employed for a periodical service between Kelung and Kobe under the control of the Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co. The second ship Umeka-maru was also built at the Mitsubishi dockyard and was completed in July, the 42nd year of Meiji, being used in the service between Aomori

and Hakodate under the auspices of the Imperial Railways. At present, preparations are being made for the building of vessel No. III. Both the 1st and 2nd possess a speed of 21 knots, each of 3,000 tons type, being provided with Parson's Triple Axis Steam Turbine.

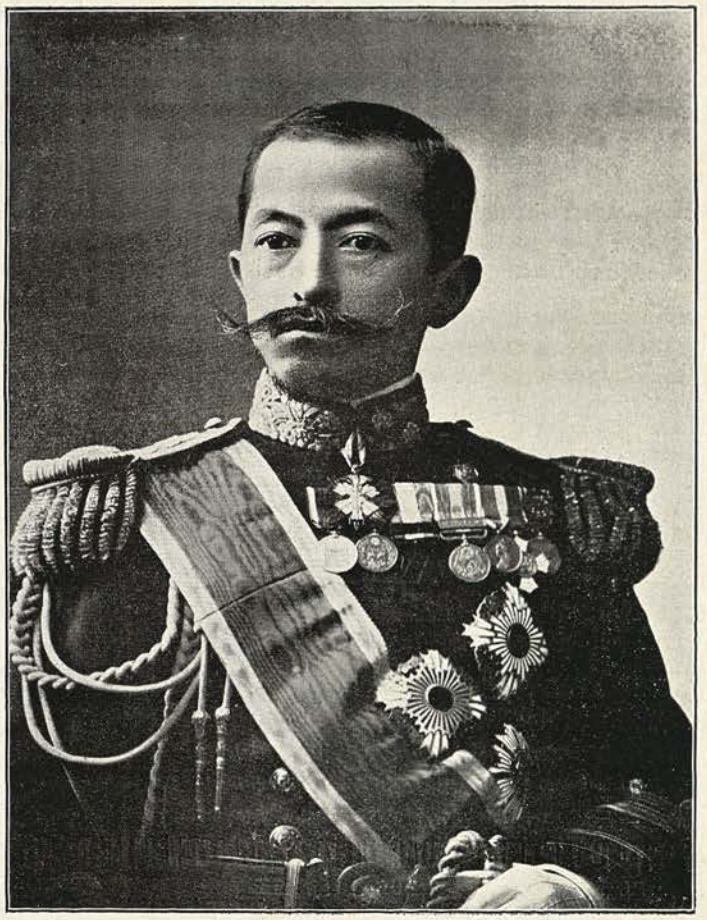
The Marine Accident Relief Association

Outlines of the History. — (1) The Marine Accident Relief Association was established in Kompira, Kagawa prefecture on November the 3rd, the 22nd year of Meiji (1889), the head office being located there.

(2) In April, the 23rd year of Meiji, (1890) Prince Taruhito became Superintendent.

(3) In June, the 25th year of Meiji (1892), the headquarters were transferred to Tokyo with an out-station in Kompira.

(4) From the 30th year of Meiji, (1897) subsidies an outing yearly to 20,000 *yen* were granted which has decreased to 10,000 *yen* for the 36th, the 37th, and the 39th year of Meiji, but was restored to 20,000 *yen* in the 40th year of Meiji.



PRINCE ARISUGAWA, SUPERINTENDENT

(5) In October, the 31st year of Meiji, the articles of the Association were revised, and it was converted into a legal corporation.

(6) In December, the 32nd year of Meiji, the gun for the life-saving line was presented by America.

(7) In November, the 38th year of Meiji, the results of the work of the Association and the plan for a relief station was exhibited in St. Louis Exposition and the Highest medal was given.

Provisions for Reliefs

Places where Relief Stations are Located

Kagawa Prefecture :—Tadotsu, Yoshima, Hikida.
Miyagi ,, Ishinomaki (Omagari), Watarinami (Kotake, Nagawatari, Tashiro, and Enoshima) Arahama.
Wakayama Prefecture :—Oshima, Kushimoto, Futochi, Wakayama (Aokishi).
Tokushima Prefecture :—Naruto.
Yamaguchi ,, Shimonoseki (Deshimachi, Tanokubi, Okeura, Nishiyama, Takenokojima and Enoura, Marusaki, Nakaseki, Kawajiri, Iyemuro.
Shimane Prefecture :—Mihonoseki, Hamada (Tsuda, Onsentsu) and Himizaki.
Aomori Prefecture :—Ryohi (Binro tetsu), Oma, Shimoburo (Akagawa, Kinobe, Nimaibashi, Kuwaha, Minato).
Chiba Prefecture :—Chōshi (Uchihama), Fura, Katsu-ura.
Shizuoka Prefecture :—Kakezuka (Komaba).
Fukuoka ,, (Wakamatsu).
Hokkaido Chō Otaru (Zenibako, Shukutsu and Hario).
Yamagata Prefecture :—Sakata (Tobishima) Kamo (Nezumi-ga-seki, Yunohama).
Ehime Prefecture :—Horie, Mitsu.
Tokyo Fu Tokyo.
Kanagawa Prefecture Misaki.
Iwate ,, Miyako.
Aichi ,, Tokoname.

(N.B. Those places in brackets are branches).

Relief Association

Aomori Prefecture :—Horozuki, Shiriya, Ajikasawa, Jano-ura, Aomori, Torii-misaki, Fukaura, Kodomari, Tomi.
Miyagi Prefecture :—Oiba, Daigasaki, Osu.
Yamaguchi Prefecture :—Shinminato, Uwaseki, Shimomatsu, Tokuyama, Kajiura, Ube, Motoyama, Kariya, Nagafu. Yasuoka, Senzaki, and Akiho.

Number of Members	61,425
Honorary Members	450
Regular Members	29,803
Approving Members	31,172
The Total Number of the Working Staff...	4,225
Those belonging to relief stations	3,230
„ „ „ „ associations ...	995

The association has a badge with red wheel in a white surface.

The number of relief cases attended by the association is 3,545. The number of ships of a foreign type brought under rescue is 497 with a total of 101,117 tons. The number of Japanese ships brought under relief is 313, that of tonnage 276,959 ***koku***, and the number of persons saved is 1,885. The amount of goods on these ships estimated is 13,625,890 ***yen***. The officers of the Association consist of the following members :—

Superintendent :—Prince Arisugawa.
Vice-Superintendent :—Marquis Nabeshima.
President :—Count Yoshii.
Director :—Viscount Fujinami.
„ Viscount Kiyoura.

Director :—Baron Aiura.
„ Baron Kimotsuki.
„ Mr. Hikojiro Wada.
„ Mr. Shūzo Tsukahara.

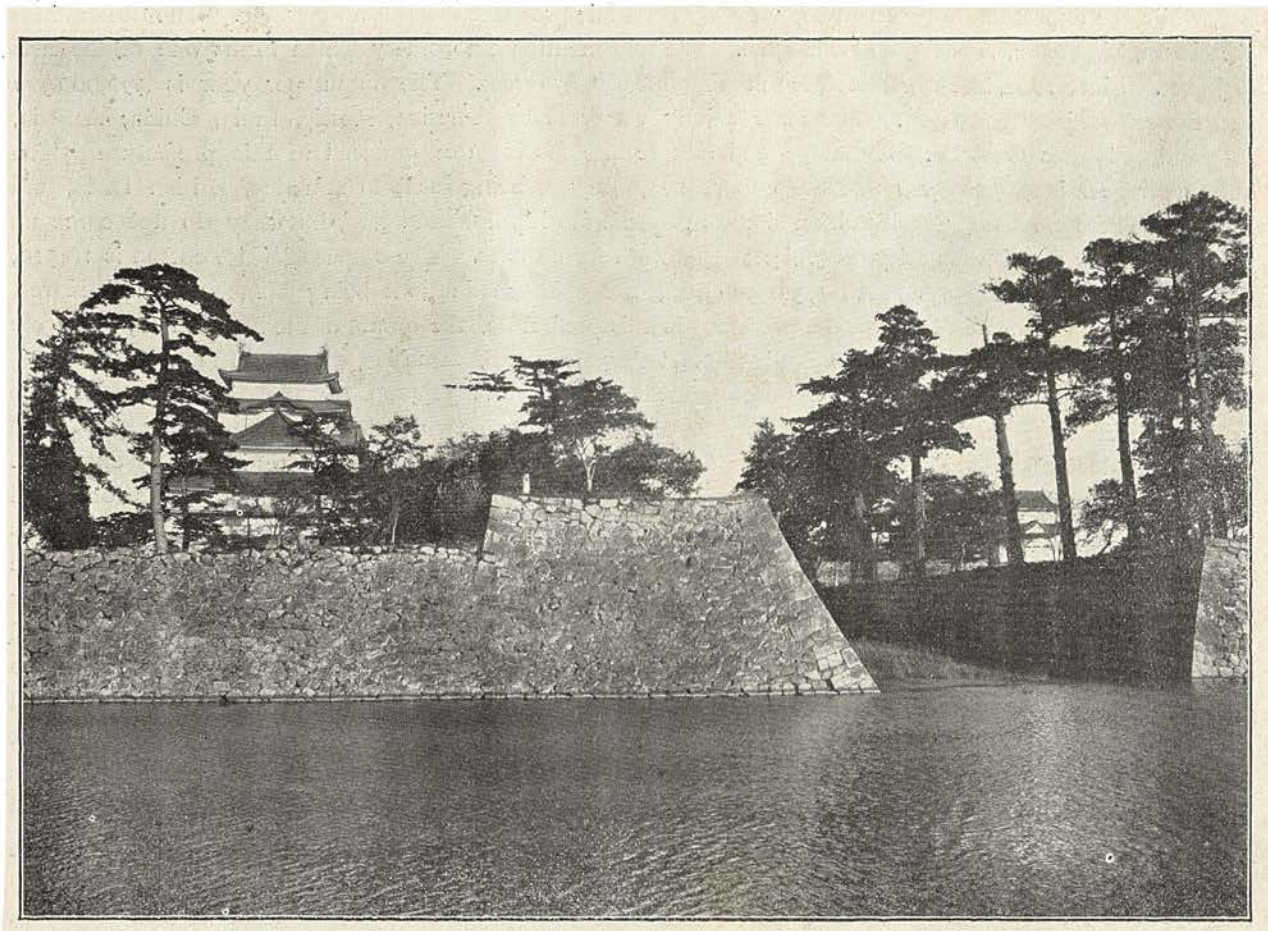
MARQUIS NABESHIMA,
Vice-Superintendent.

The Aichi Prefecture and its Cities

Tokyo is the centre of politics while Osaka is that of commerce, and as a city of technical industry, Nagoya must be mentioned, and at present, it has grown to be even superior to Kyoto in its prosperity. Nagoya may be reached from Tokyo in ten hours (233 miles); from Kyoto in four hours (212 miles), and being on the Tokaido line, it has ramfied connections with other parts of the country. The city has a population of 400,000. Both in technical and agricultural industries, Aichi prefecture is making a steady progress. Could Tokyo be called the capital of the east, and Kyoto that of the west, Nagoya is worthy of the name of the middle capital.

The Aichi prefecture, with Nagoya as its capital is situated in the central part of the Empire of Japan. The prefecture consists of 2 provinces of Owari and Mikawa, 2 cities and 19 counties. A review of the ancient history reveals to us the fact that Aichi may well boast of its several warriors. Oda Nobunaga made his appearance in the province of Owari at the end of the 16th century. It was in this province that Toyotomi Hideyoshi was born. The former started the work of the unification of the Government and the latter effected the work thus began, and made himself famous by starting an expedition abroad. In Okazaki, Mikawa province, there appeared the unique figure of Tokugawa Ieyasu. Thus considered, it will be seen that Aichi prefecture was the cradle to many a hero by whose efforts, the country was unified. During the Tokugawa regime, Owari was known for its beautiful castle with gilded dolphins on the roof. Even till the present, the castle is the pride of the Japanese. There are numerous castles of old which are still to be seen, but none are so perfectly preserved as

the castle of Nagoya. At present, the castle forms the commanding headquarters of the 3rd division, and free access can not be obtained, but at a distance we may observe a fine sight of the building. The entire area of the Aichi prefecture is 321 square miles, the population numbering 1,873,190, of which more than 400,000 belongs to the city of Nagoya. The agricultural output is valued at 53,067,199 *yen* a year, live stock at 1,532,389 *yen*, forestry products 1,803,235 *yen*, mining products 475,475 *yen*, technical products 139,338,140 *yen*, aquatic products 2,671,112 *yen*, making a total of 198,887,558 *yen*. The province of Owari is very level, and its soil being rich, is well adapted to agricultural products. The river Kiso, one of the three large rivers in Japan, runs along the province. Having such irrigation facilities, there is very prospect for greater agricultural developements. The Tōkaido railway runs



THE NAGOYA CASTLE

through the prefecture of Aichi and the city of Nagoya. Towards the west, it forms the starting point of the Kansai railway, and to the east, it is the starting point of the Chuwo line. The city forms the centre of all lines, where the Buhō, the Bisai and the Toyokawa line meet together. The newly built Nagoya harbour combined with the Buhō-harbour forms a special port of exports. This communication offers excellent facilities for commerce in the rich products of the prefecture. Among these products, we may mention that of porcelain, which has always occupied one of the most important positions. It was for the first time started during the reign of Emperor Saga (810-823). Subsequent to the Restoration the progress made in the art of making porcelain has been quite remarkable, a large quantity being exported abroad. The output per year is 5,548,314 *yen*, the amount of export being 3,291,000 *yen*. The chief places of exports are Holland, Austria, Canada, America, France, England, Germany and Italy. Another important product of this prefecture is cloisonne, the manufacture of which reached an elaborate stage in 1716-1735, and during the Meiji, with the application of scientific principles, the work was greatly improved. The cloisonne work at present forms one of the principal products of this prefecture, and is a special product of the Empire of Japan. The output per year reaches 535,350

yen while that of exports amount to over 400,000 *yen*. The countries to which these goods are exported are France, Germany, Italy, America and China. Aichi prefecture is also well known for the making of musical instruments, such as the *Shamisen* and *Koto*, and beginning with the year 1887, they began the manufacture of violins, in which such a degree of excellency has been attained that not only imports were stopped, but some export is also made. The output per year is 185,350 *yen*, and the amount of exports does not exceed 10,000 *yen* at present. The destinations for these exports are Shanghai, Austria, China, and India. Next in order comes the *Arimatsu shibori* (a kind of variegated cotton cloth) which was made as early as 1614, and has become quite popular for new designs, improved colours and low price. Not only is the demand at home very large, but it is exported abroad in a large quantity. The output is 870,929 *yen*, while the export did not exceed 26,000 *yen* with a fair prospect towards an increase. The destinations are Korea, Singapore, Austria, and Shanghai. We will mention embroidery which forms one of the arts of Japan. Since 1881, the work has been making steady progress. The output per year is 490,000 *yen* and the export is 403,200 *yen*. These are chiefly exported to America, Russi , India, China, Austria, England and other countries. Habutaye and silk textile fabrics are produced in this prefecture. The output per year is 413,000 *yen* and the export 194,000 *yen*, being sent to America, British India, and France. There are also produced silk and cotton textile fabrics, half and half, but they do not come up to the same degree of popularity as white cotton cloth for exports. The output of white cotton is 10,510, 900 *yen*, of which the exports reach 1,401,400 *yen*, the chief destinations being Manchuria and Korea. Large numbers of fans and lanterns are produced in this prefecture, the output of the former is 277,500 *yen* while the export is 45,800 *yen*, the destinations being England, America, France, India, South Seas, Vladivostock, China, and Singapore, and the output of the latter is 325,000 *yen*, and the export 223,000 *yen*, the destinations being America, China, and France. These two articles are chiefly used for the purposes of decoration. On account of their low price, and portability, the market is greatly extended. Lacquer wares are characteristic products of Japan. The products of this district are strong and comparatively low in price, so that there is a considerable amount of demand. The output per year is 446,300 *yen*, and the export amounts to 125,000 *yen* with every tendency towards an increase, the destination being China, Korea, Europe and America. In addition to whatever mentioned above, we may mention such articles as bronze and copper wares, screens and toys. The manufacturing of bronze and copper wares was started in 1887, the output being 54,000 *yen*, and that of exports not exceeding 10,000 *yen*. The destinations for these articles are Europe and America. Screens ornamented with gold and silver leaf are principally made, the output per year being over 47,000 *yen*. Within recent years, the export of toys has considerably grown in volume. Raw silk, and straw braids are also produced in this prefecture. The annual output of these articles is 9,503,500 *yen*, and that of exports runs up to 6,978,000 *yen* with signs of progress, the chief destination being America. The output of cocoons a year is 8,470, 000 *yen*. The manufacture of straw and chip braids was started in 1883, and with efforts made towards improvements, the output was increased to 325,000 *yen*. The destinations are England, America, Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, Italy, China, Philippines, Switzerland, Canada and Korea. The chief characteristics of straw and chip braids are their being hand made. With the increase of the demand abroad, there is an extensive market. There are also produced *mirin*, ropes and onions, with prospect for their increase. The manufacture of nettings was started in 1817, but in those days they were nothing more than a subsidiary work, but at present with the development of fishery, the manufacture of cotton nettings, started in 1896, is highly patronized by the public, the output being 540,000 *yen*, but none of these are exported at present. *Mirin* was made in early days, but since 1887, it has made a striking progress. The output per year is 458,800 *yen* and the amount of export is 22,500 *yen*. They are chiefly exported to San Francisco, Hawaii, Korea, China and British Canada.

The prefecture has made exhibits of various kinds which will form interesting subjects to foreigners.

The Gifu Prefecture and Exhibits at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition

The Gifu Prefecture is located in the central part of the Empire of Japan and has an area of 49,620,000 miles and a population of 1,050,000 while it has forests and fields of 2,500,000 acres and

arable land of 300,000 acres, besides which there is a large space of water utilized for various purposes. In fact, the city is rich in general branches of agriculture, technical industry, mining, hunting and aquatic products. The city of Gifu is the capital of the prefecture which is followed by such towns as the Ogaki-machi, Takayama-machi and Tajimi-machi with more than 30 cities and 300 villages.

The Principal Products of Gifu are rice, wheat, cocoons, tea, fruits, vegetables, pastures for agriculture; raw silk, textile fabrics, porcelain, paper, paper articles, limes, marbles, cuttlery, lacquer wares, willow baskets, cakes, ***sake***, ***miso***, etc. as technical products; silver, copper, lead, peat for mineral product; while there are timbers, boards, ***shiitake*** mushrooms, chestnut, bamboos, for foresty products; beside fish, cattle, fowl, wild beasts, etc.

THE GIFU LANTERNS

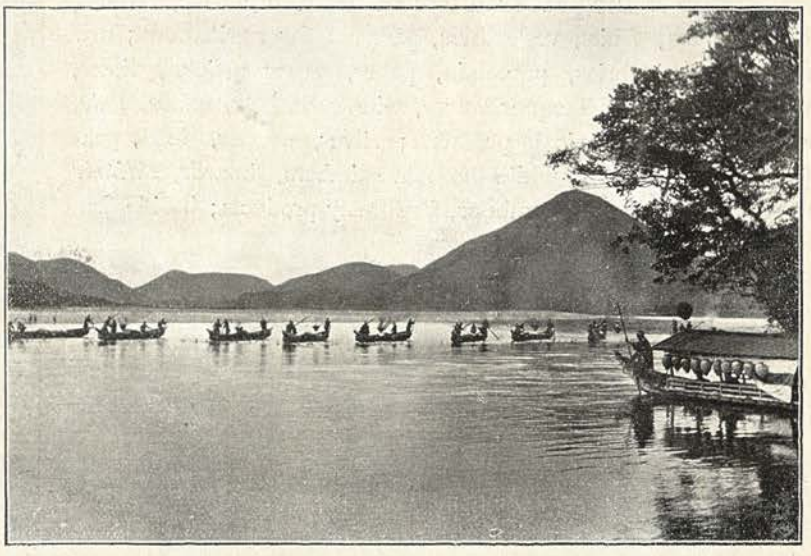
FALL OF YŌRŌ

Exhibits from the Gifu Prefecture represent only a portion of its products since sufficient scope was not, to our great regret, obtained. In addition to these products, the Gifu prefecture is full of scenic beauty and attractive sights, such as the cormorant fishing of the Nagaragawa and the Yōrō waterfall, all of which will interest foreign visitors and which must not be overlooked by them. Articles exhibited in the present exhibition may be briefly explained as follows:—

Cocoons and Raw Silk.—In the Gifu prefecture, there are over 1,200,000 households engaged in the sericultural industry. There are over 6,400 raw silk reeling factories. Indeed, Gifu is one of the most prominent silk producing districts in Japan. Those who are interested in sericulture and filature are making efforts at present for the improvement of the quality of their

products. Not only raw silk but the output of textile fabrics, ***habutaye,*** and silk handkerchiefs is also growing in volume.

Porcelain wares are chiefly produced in the neighbourhood of Tajimi, while a certain amount is also produced in Takayama, Gifu and Akasaka. The output per year is about 300,000,000 ***yen.*** The principal use of porcelain is for making dishes, kitchen utensils, furniture,toys and decorative articles. In this place, there is a porcelain school of the Middle school degree, which is devoted to the training of students in porcelain manufacture. There is also a museum established by the guild of porcelain dealers, while there are even 1,000 porcelain factories.



CORMORANT FISHING IN GIFU

Textile Fabrics.--Textile fabrics in this prefecture are low in price since it forms a collateral industry to filature. Special products are Gifu crape and *mon* crapes. There are as many as 350 factories devoted to *crape* making. The local government established a factory with a view to the improvement of the article.

Paper and Paper Articles.—The Gifu Prefecture is noted for the production of Japanese paper. The name "Minogami" derived from the province where it is made is well known. Gifu is also the principal productive districts of paper articles among which we may mention *Gifu lanterns,* which as household decorations are extensively known to the world. The output numbers about 1,000,000 a year. They also make copy paper, books, napkins and wall paper of various descriptions by means of special mechanical contrivances. The output per year is about 400,000,000 sheets which are used all over the world, for their beautiful artistic designs.

PORCELAIN WARES IN GIFU

Gifu fans are superior in make and beautiful in appearance, while candle and lamp shades are noted for their low prices. Pictorial umbrellas, and mantle-piece decorations are prized in many households; paper trays are useful additions to dining rooms. For advertisements, placards, small lanterns and toys, the Gifu paper has shown a considerable increase.

Dried persimmons have been put up in this prefecture for a thousand years, the output being 50,000,000. They are palatable and preservable, so that they are highly favored. Dried *kanpyo* and *gin-nan* are useful condiments; they are also preservable.

The willow baskets are substitutes for portmanteaux. The material being abundant in this prefecture, they are reasonable in price, and highly useful. These willow baskets are exported to 22 different countries.

Lacquer Wares and Wood Works.—These are principally produced in Takayama-machi, the place being mountainous is filled with large numbers of trees. The lacquer ware is called the *Shunkei-nuri* and forms useful kitchen utensils. They also make toys and decorative articles.

Miso Sauce.—This answers the same purpose as the *soy*, and is a special product of this prefecture.

Press Copy of Butterflies and Moths.—In the city of Gifu, there is an entomologist named Nawa Sei who has established a laboratory at his own expense, the results of his investigations which have been applied to agriculture, with a view to the extermination of noxious insects, and the protection of useful ones. These articles mentioned here are made from the press copy of butterflies and moths which are often used as designs for postal cards, fans, and other decorative articles.

The Akita Prefecture

The Akita prefecture is situated in the north eastern part of the Mainland, covering a space of 954 square miles with a population of 900,000. The climate is cold, and soil is rich and fertile. Agriculture and stock farming are both developed. On the mountains, there is growing rich vegetation, and the lakes are teeming with finy tribes while mines are rich with gold, silver, copper, pitch and petroleum etc., all forming the rich resources of the country.

The Akita Garden:—Akita is situated in the Akita prefecture, and used to be the castle town of Lord Satake for generations. The scenic beauty of the district is well known to the people at large. Every season, spring, summer, autumn and winter has its characteristic beauty. Boys and girls, seekers of beautiful scenery all flock together under flowery trees, presenting a panoramic view. The Government Railways run excursion trains from time to time to contribute towards the convenience of travellers.

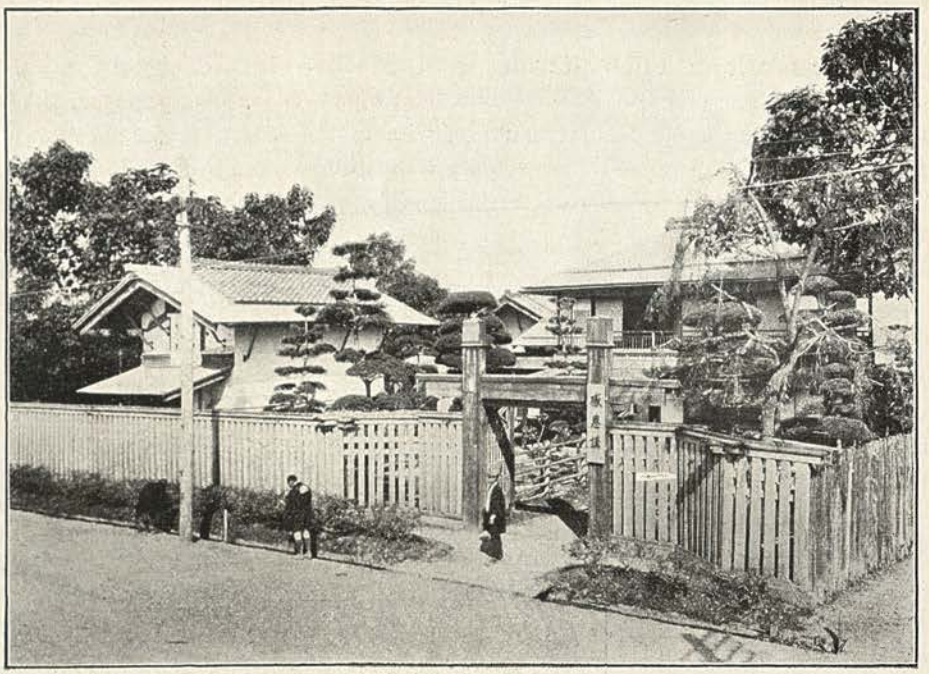
THE PUBLIC GARDEN IN AKITA

The Kannonko:—There is quite a large number of things in the Akita prefecture of which the people may boast, but a charity association called the *Kannonko* is really worthy of mention.

The system of public relief adopted by the civic bodies in the Western countries are indeed greatly developed but if misapplied or distributed beyond proper boundary it is apt to produce laziness and kill the spirit of self-help. Much must be attributed to the religious influence at work during the middle ages to bring about the custom of promiscuous giving. It was customary with temples and shrines to feed paupers in obedience to the will of the deities, and the nobles and those in higher rank of society often made large benefactions by way of expatiation for their guilt. Buddhist priests devoted themselves to the work of charity.

At present, however, relief question form important items of administration rather than mere

charity work. The general principle adopted is to turn them into useful and productive work. The relief of the poor is not to be influenced by the principle of charity on the question of sentiments, but is rather guided by the principle of public safety and benefits, and it is a strange incident that the principle of the Kannonko founded at a time when Japan was as yet outside the pale of foreign civilization, was found on a principle identical with the latest ideal of foreign countries in regard to charity.



THE KAN-ON KO

The history of the work of charity runs back to ancient times. Since the arrival of Buddhism to Japan, there were adopted various provisions for the work of charity, but as a public work, it was started in the time of the Tokugawa period. It was during this time that the system of relieving the poor made such striking progress under numerous forms such as provision against famine, the emigration of farmers and the establishment of guilds.

NAGAKIZAWA FOREST

In this connection, we may mention the special services done by Matsudaira Sadanobu, a famous politician of the Tokugawa period who gave work to the labourers in the lower strata of society

or who built huts for beggars and paupers. The Kannonko established by Nawa Yusho is a specimen of what was accomplished by the Japanese of those days. The object of this association is to help orphans, widows, disabled, paupers and the sick, by means of funds contributed by the public. The association owns 54 *cho* of lands and cash amounting to 110,000 *yen*. Since the establishment, the number of persons who received help reached 4,126,000.

The Nagaki-sawa Forests:—As elsewhere stated, Japan is rich in many volcanic veins which give birth to the rise of numerous mountain ranges with luxuriant forests. The area covered by forests in Japan is about 72% of the total area of the country. The forest in Akita is one of the three great forests of Japan, and is well known for its rich timber. Thick forests are all along the banks of the Yoneshiro-gawa, which led to the founding of the Akita Timber Co. in the Noshiro harbour which is probably the best equipped factory of the kind in the Far East.

TAZAWA LAKE

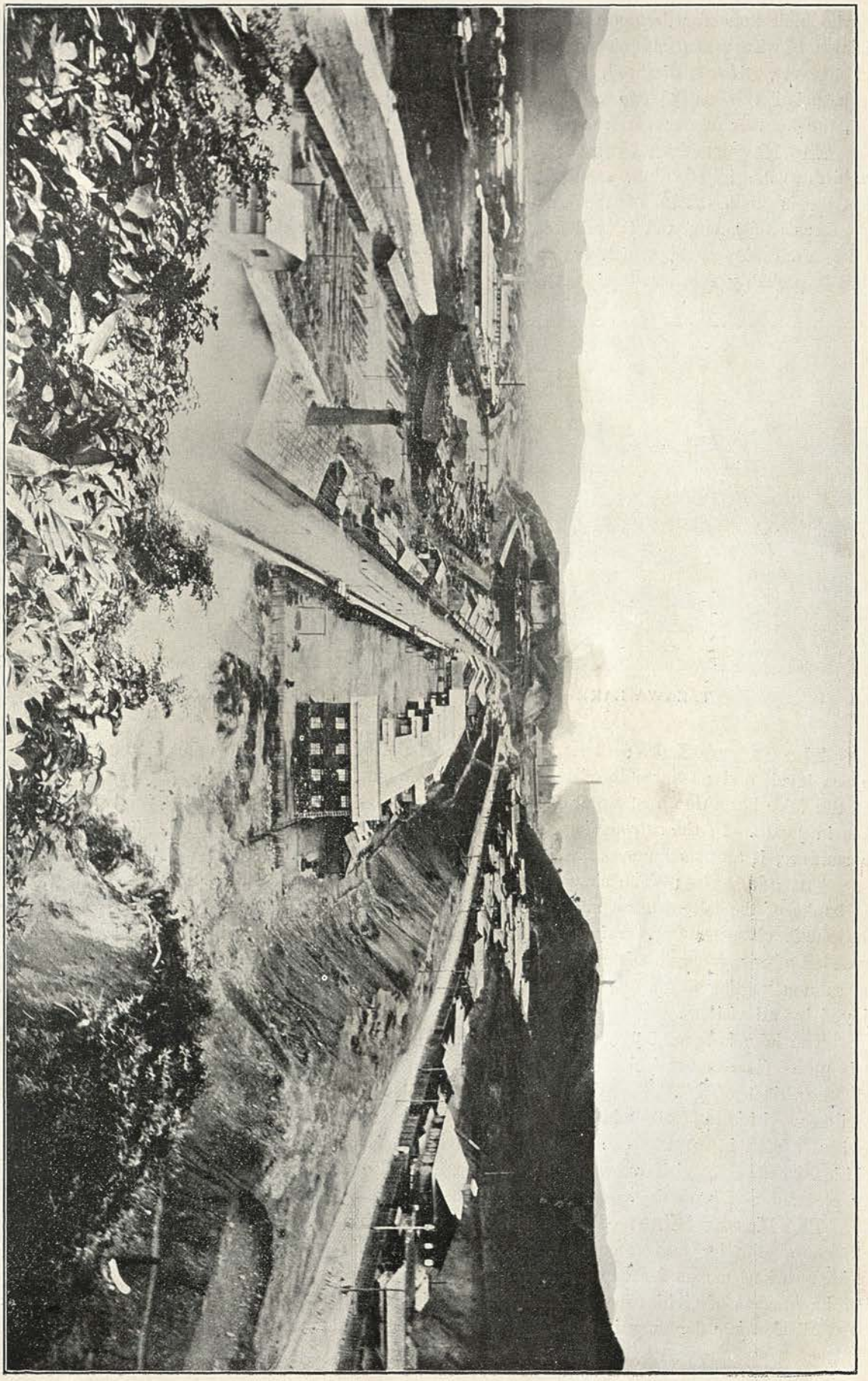
TOWADA LAKE

The Tazawa Lake:—The circumference of the lake is about 10 miles, and 287 metres above the sea level, and as a result of the investigation conducted by Dr. Tanaka, an expert, it was found that the lake has a depth of water over 397 metres. Next to Lake Como, Italy, it is one of the deepest lakes in Japan. In the surrounding scenery and sights, it resembles Lake Chuzen-ji, Nikko, and during the summer, it attracts numerous visitors from all parts of Japan.

Towada Lake:—The circumference of the lake is about 22 miles, and the depth 327 metres. The banks of the lake are covered with rich forests which present splendid phantasmagoria created by atmospheric changes. Mr. Wainai a native of the prefecture cultured salmons in this lake, and finally succeeded after a struggle of ten years. The salmon raised in the lake are highly prized by foreigners. The salmon angling forms one of the most interesting and attractive amusements, which will be enjoyed by all visitors.

The lake is several hundred feet above the sea level, and being free of smoke and dust the air is pure. The mountains are full of wild flowers, and the lake as just mentioned, teem with salmon and other kinds of fish. There can be no better place for recreation during the summer months. Foreigners visiting Japan will find the place extremely attractive and interesting. Mr. Wainai has provided a stall in front of the Kosaka station which is near the lake for the purpose of affording facilities to foreign visitors, who will be most cordially received, and every aid given to make their stay pleasant and profitable.

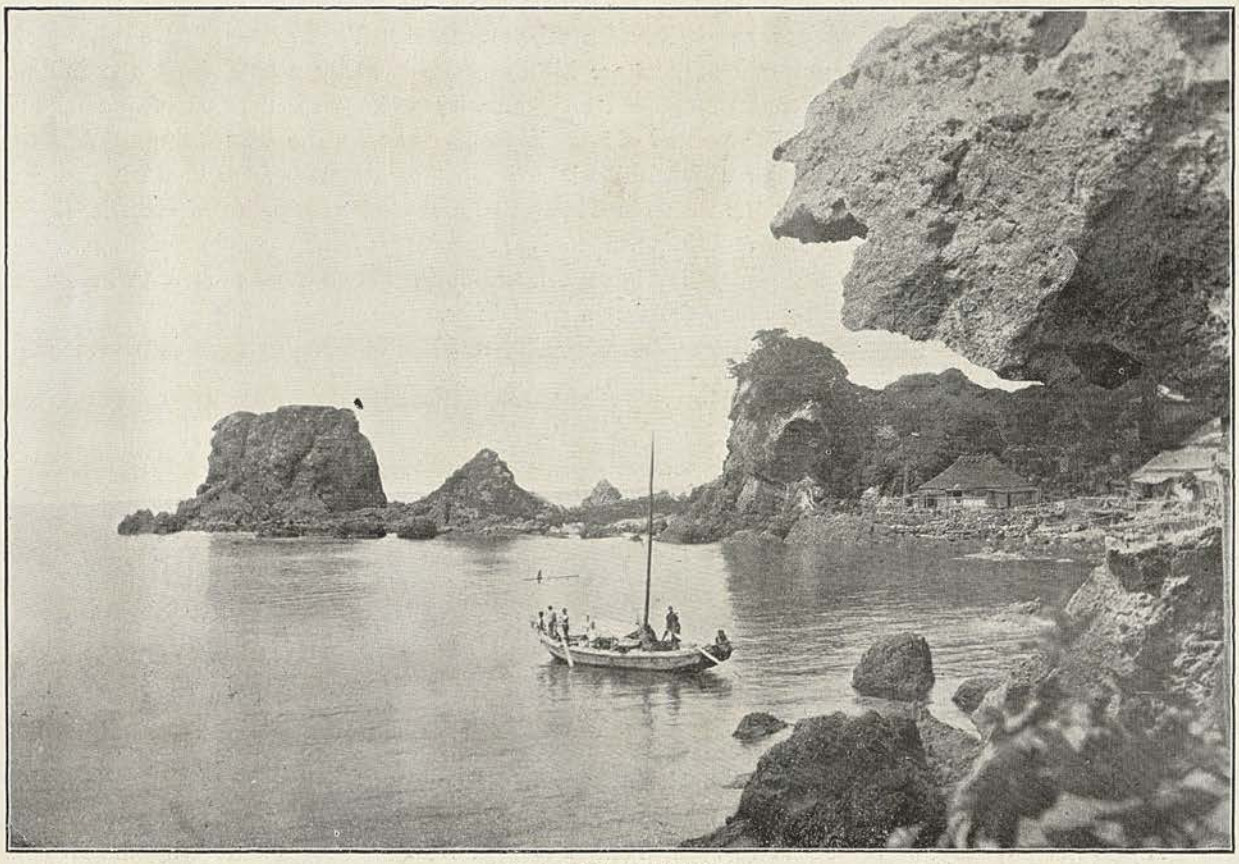
The Kosaka Mine:—This is the mine worked by Mr. Fujita, a millionaire in Osaka, and is well known for its perfect equipments. The ores contain gold, silver, copper and lead. There are provided various means for cupellation and refinery. Waterworks, railways, schools and hospitals and other implements of civilization are complete. It is said that at ordinary times, the employees number 10,000 all showing the magnitude of the work. The annual output is as follows:—



THE KOZAKA MINE

Copper	11,237,033	*kin.*
Silver	9,090,573	*momme.*
Lead	630,320	*kin.*
Gold	81,363	*momme.*

Mr. Denzaburo Fujita, the owner of the mine, has under the name of Fujita-gumi engaged in mining industries of various kinds for a great many years. The capital invested in the Kosaka mine is estimated at about 6,000,000 *yen*. Originally the mine produced silver only, but later when copper was discovered, an extensive arrangement was made for mining it. The mine has come to be well known for its production of copper, gold, silver and lead. The metals produced here are highly appreciated in the market, and the method of refinery adopted is characteristic of the mine.



THE OJIKA PENINSULA

In the National Exhibition of 1903, gold medals were awarded. The copper produced from these mines is highly appreciated in the foreign market.

The Ojika Hanto:—This is the name of a small peninsula that projects into the sea, and is well known for its striking scenery, the particulars of which are given elsewhere in the present work. In conclusion, there is one point which must be mentioned here, namely, the fact that the European civilization in Japan marches from the south to the north. Starting from Nagasaki a corner of Kyushu, it has spread all over Japan, and is marching towards the north with a great rapidity. The rich natural resources of the north were not opened up hitherto owing to its distance from the political centre of the country, but now that railways have been built and other means of communication opened, the great northern provinces are being rapidly developed. The people in the north are simple, frank and honest, and are working devotedly for the development of local industry. All these facts indicate that the future of the Akita prefecture is quite promising.

The Yamagata Prefecture

The two principal products of the Yamagata prefecture are the Uzen raw silk and the Uzen habutaye, so that in attempting to introduce the Yamagata prefecture to our readers, something must be said with regard to these two articles. This is why, we refer at the outset, to these two articles. The Yamagata prefecture is located in the north-eastern part of Japan, with its greatest length from north to south. It covers an area of 1,064 square miles with a population of 900,000. The railway runs through the prefecture from south to north and another line running west to east will be commenced by 1911. The telephones and telegraphs afford communication facilities. The capital of the prefecture is the city of Yamagata which is a prosperous town, having a population of 40,000. The cotton textile fabrics, *habutaye*, lacquer and metal wares are well-known products of this city, while a porcelain manufacturing district is not very far off. The second important city of Yamagata prefecture is Yonezawa, with population of 35,000, where silk fabrics called "Yonezawa-ori" are produced. These articles with their rich texture and gloss are highly appreciated by people above the middle class in Japan. Next to the city of Yonezawa comes the Sakata city which faces the Sea of Japan, and is the only harbour in the prefecture. The number of inhabitants is 23,000. The district about Sakata is well known for the production of good rice which is distributed to different parts of the country through this harbour. The city has undertaken its own electric works, and copious supplies of electric lights and power are supplied. The next town of importance is Tsumoku with a population of 21,000 and which is well known for the export of *habutaye* of different descriptions. Here more than anywhere else in the prefecture machinery is used in the manufacture of silk fabrics.

The following table gives some statistics concerning silk, the important products of this province :—

Description	Amount *yen*
Agriculture	34,558,642
Stock farming	464,087
Forestry	2,148,299
Mining	333,442
Aquatic products	1,018,053
Technical	14,622,549
Total	53,145,072

In regard to the state of agriculture in the prefecture, it will be noted that the area covered by paddy and upland fields is about 130,000 *cho*. The adjustment of cultivated lands and the reclamation of wild land are being executed. The output of rice which forms the principal product of the prefecture is about 1,500,000 *koku* a year. The sericultural industry is called a subsidiary industry by the farmers of the prefecture, but it is by no means to be underrated. Farmers possess rich mulberry gardens, and are most earnestly engaged in sericulture. The output of cocoons per year reaches about 130,000 *koku* which are bought by different filature factories and reeled into raw silk. The amount of raw silk produced a year is figured at about 100,000 *kanme*. Both cocoons and silk produced in this prefecture are of very high quality. Besides silk, there are soja beans, flax, peppermint, cherries, peaches, apples and other agricultural products. In the prefecture, there are about 200 factories of various kinds, where *habutaye* is chiefly valued. The output of this article is valued at 1,000,000 *yen* per year. The power looms adopted by these factories are of Hirata and Saigai systems specially patented. The superiority of the raw material, zeal of the manufacturers, and the encouragement given by the local government have contributed toward improving the quality of the output. Silk and cotton fabrics for domestic use show an output of 4,000,000 *yen* per year. Among these the Yonezawa-ori (annual output is 3,000,000 *yen*) and the Nagai pongee (annual output 500,000 *yen*) are well known. In addition to these, there are produced in this prefecture, lacquer wares, porcelain wares and *sake* (annual output 3,000,000 *yen*).

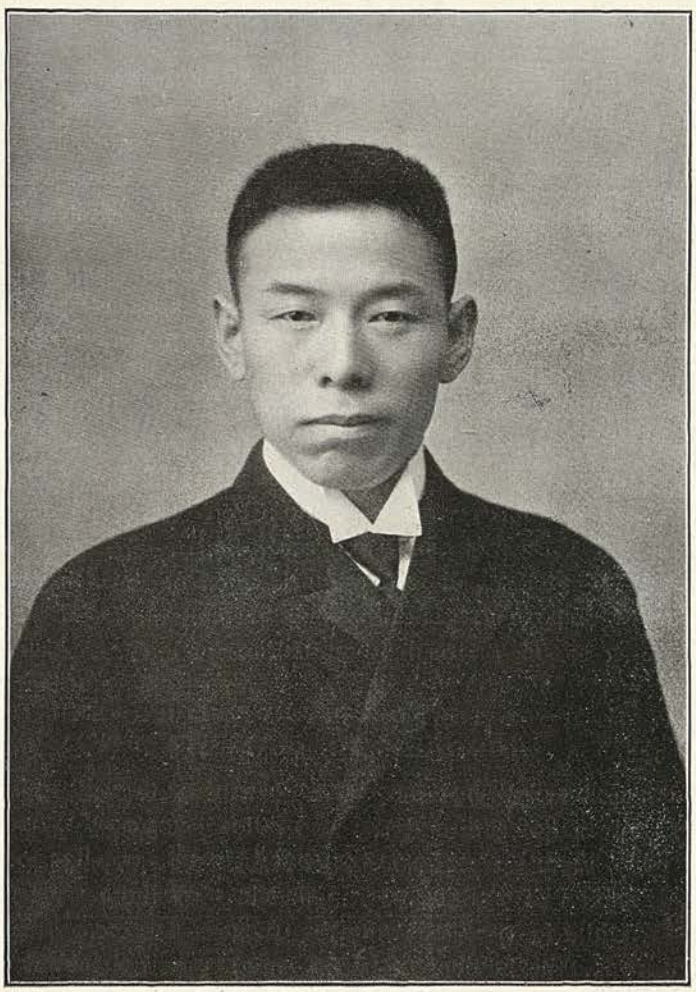
Articles exhibited by the prefecture at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition are 8 species of *habutaye*, 20 species of silk satin, 10 varieties of raw silk, 3 varieties of cocoons, 3 kinds of peppermint, 3 varieties of

rice, 5 kinds of soja beans and 6 kinds of flax. It is hoped that these exhibits will give some ideas regarding the industrial condition of the prefecture. Before concluding, let us mention some of the well-known sights and places of interest in this prefecture. As such we must mention Yamadera and Onuma; the former is a temple on a hill situated at a distance of about 6 miles north-east from the city of Yamagata, and was built by Jikaku Daishi over 1000 years ago. The hill is covered with stones and rocks of fantastic shapes. The musical dance performed here takes us back to the days of classical Japan. Onuma is a lake situated in the midst of mountains at a distance of 14 miles from Yamagata, and contains numerous small islands. The prefecture is well known for its numerous hot springs, among the most famous being the Akayu and Kamiyama hot springs. The Akayu spring is situated near the Akazawa station which is one hour's train ride from the city of Yamagata. The Kamiyama hot springs is situated at the Kamiyama station. Both of these springs are widely known for their medical effects. Thus considered from agricultural and industrial points of view, the Yamagata prefecture may be said to have a future of great promise.

The City of Nagasaki

The Japanese civilization is the product of the national characteristics, but much is due to the eclectic choice made by the Japanese, in order to make up defective points. In the process thereof, a great deal has been contributed by the Nagasaki harbour for the formation of Japanese civilization.

Nagasaki is one of the oldest trading ports in Japan. In 1570, it was opened to the Spaniards and the Portuguese. There were found such harbours as Omura and Kuchinotsu, but in 1635 these were shut owing to the prohibitory regulations issued by the Tokugawa government, but Nagasaki continued its existence. Thus it will be found that Nagasaki is a port which brings us back many historical reminiscences, among which we may mention the fact that it acted as a medium by keeping open our relations with foreign civilization. With the changes of time, which brought about the development of Yokohama, Kobe and other harbours, Nagasaki lost its claim as being the only port in Japan, but it still continues to remain a prosperous harbour. At the entrance of the harbour, there are scattered islands such as the Nezumijima Takahoko, Iwojima, Kaminoshima, Takashima and Hajima. The depth of the harbour is 52 feet at ebb tide, and 60 feet at full tide. The City of Nagasaki is situated to the east of the harbour, while it is surrounded by mountains on all sides, and has a population of 170,000. The total amount of both export and import combined in 1908 is 79,664,460 *yen*.



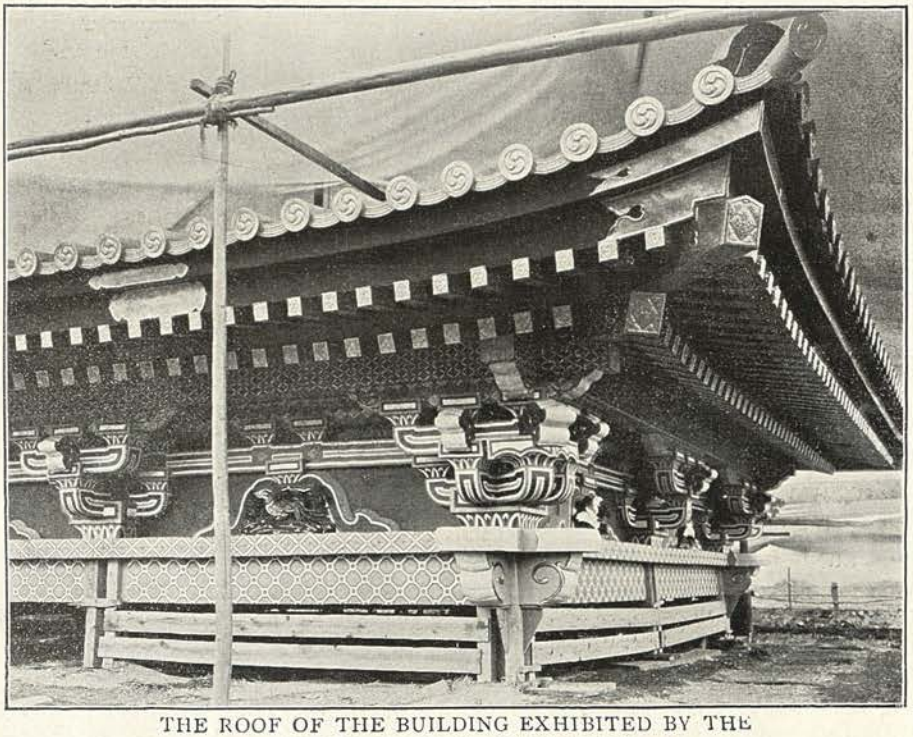
MR. TATSUJIRO HASHIMOTO

In Nagasaki, the Mitsubishi dockyard forms the next object of our attention. It is one of the oldest dockyards in Japan and the largest in the East. The number of workmen employed is over 10,000 while there are large docks, one of which admits vessels over 20,000 tons.

Details of dockyard are given under the heading of the Mitsubishi Dockyard. There are many temples in Nagasaki, but the thing which attracts our attention most is the kite flying which forms a most interesting sight. In the month of May or thereabout, the inhabitants go up to the neighbouring hill to let fly their kites, where the whole of Nagasaki is out enjoying the spectacle. The system of free Depôt is used so as to make Nagasaki a trading port connected with China and Korea. Such a project must be attributed to the progressive spirit of the people. The name, Tatsujiro Hashimoto, President of the Nagasaki Chamber of Commerce, must be mentioned in this respect. He is deeply interested in the public works of the port in different ways. He has charge of the Hashimoto Shokwai, which acts as contractors for ships, mines, railways, gas, electric and water works, and also as suppliers for furnishing machinery, tools, implements etc.

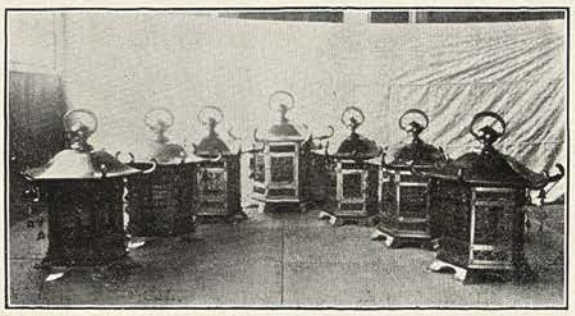
The Confederated Association of Tokyo Exhibitors for the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition

The city of Tokyo! We have already given descriptions of this large and interesting city of the Far East. Subsequent to the Japan-Russian war, the conditions of Japan underwent great changes, especially in the development of commerce and industry at large. The cities in Japan participated in this general movement, but we must mention particularly the progress made in the city of Tokyo. It was in 1898 that the city government was organized as a self-governing municipality. Since then the rearrangement of streets have been undertaken, and steady progress made in the improvement of the thoroughfares. The water works, electric railways and the reclamation work of Tsukishima together with the making of Hibiya park have now been completed. Previous to the Japan-China war, there were 278,378, households and 1,235,029 people in Tokyo but in three years after the war, the number of households increased to 303,791 and the population to 1,403,769. Seven years later, the number of households was 408,388, and the population 1,705,028. At the close of the Japan-Russian war that is, in 1905, there were 485,024 households and 1,969,833 people. In 1892, there were 29 banks with total capital of 73,841,400 *yen*, and in 1897 there were 63 banks with the total capital of 107,121,400 *yen*, while in 1902, the number of banks has increased to 141, and the capital to 132,610,400 *yen*. In 1905, the number of banks was 143, and the total capital was 132,690,400 *yen*. In 1892, there were 56 companies, with the total capital of 132,271,500 *yen* while in 1897 the number of companies was 157, and the amount of capital was 180,891,190 *yen*. In 1902, there were 406 companies, with the total capital of 252,494,713 *yen*, while in 1904, the number of companies has increased to 528, and the amount of capital to 267,170,680 *yen*. From these facts, it is quite evident that great progress was made by city of Tokyo.



THE ROOF OF THE BUILDING EXHIBITED BY THE TOKYO EXHIBIT ASSOCIATION

As mentioned above, the commerce and industry of Tokyo have made a most rapid progress, but compared with the capitals of foreign countries, Tokyo has not attained the same degree of development. In order to help the development of commerce and industry, competitive exhibitions have been held in Tokyo; and on the present occasion of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition to be held in London the business men of Tokyo and other cities all over Japan are turning their closest attention to England. The business men of Tokyo have combined to make exhibits. In order to promote the interest of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, the Government established the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition Office while the association for making exhibits was organized by the exhibitors of Tokyo. Both the Government and this association are making joint efforts for making our exhibitions in London a great success. Since the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition is held at a great distance, every attention must be paid to the transportation and packing of goods. The association is trying to make proper provisions for facilitating the transportation of exhibits from all over Japan for the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition. The association also aims at giving satisfactory explanation of the exhibits. The committee of the association will be authorized by the exhibitors to make the sale of any of the exhibits when there are customers. The association of the same nature was previously formed in connection with the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exhibition of 1909. When the proposition for forming this association was made, in connection with the Anglo-Japanese Association there were 153 applicants for membership which was reduced to 141 after due examination. The exhibits may be classified as follows:—



LANTERNS EXHIBITED IN CONNECTION WITH THE TOKYO EXHIBITORS' ASSOCIATION

Ordinary Exhibits	129
Private Exhibits	12

Among the articles exhibited, we may mention surgical and scientific instruments, the physiological models and the models of animals, fine arts objects, stationery, textile fabrics, toilet articles, furniture, toys, photographs and other articles representing the present civilization of the country. The Tokyo municipality appreciating the motive of the promoters of the association contributed the sum of 75,646 *yen* so that the association was relieved of the burdens of expenses accruing from freight, from robbery, marine and fire insurance, from making exhibits, decorations, sales, reports, advertisements, explanation, and the shipping back of unsold articles. In order to reciprocate the good will of the city authorities, the Tokyo-Hall was established in No. 47 building of the Exhibition where visitors will be served tea and cake *a la mode Japonaise*. The building is 40 feet in height and length, costing about 200,000 *yen*.

In conclusion, we will introduce the members of the staff:—

President Seki Hoshino. Chairman of the Committee Kinosuke Nakamura. Standing Committee, Umejiro Kobayashi, Takuo Ito, Kamekichi Yamazaki. Committee, Hachihei Hayashi, Hyakusuke Nakai, Sessei Okazaki, Chokichi Kuramochi, Toyoshichi Kato, Tomijiro Kobayashi, Mokujiro Tanaka. Councilors, Chozo Toyama, Sōjuro Nomura, Yozaemon Fujikake, Kenjiro Kaneda, Sōsuke Nakamura, Uhachi Kumagaya, Katsu Miyamoto, Zenzaemon Kobayashi, Takejiro Hasegawa, Hideo Kawamoto. The Kyoiku-hin Mfg. Co., Jūju Ando, Kaichiro Sōri, Kōkichi Mikimoto. Advisers Dr. Toyokichi Takamatsu, Seiichi Terajima, Shin Shioda, Dr. Chiuta Ito, Gisaburo Kubo.

CHAPTER IV

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL AND EGONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The climatic as well as the topographical condition of Japan makes her a land particularly adopted to agriculture, commerce and industry. In the last respect, we find that the Japanese excel in various arts which require manual skill. The adoption of the policy of the exclusion of foreigners in the past for a few hundred years shut her out of the outside current, so that in agriculture, commerce, and industry, Japan's products were limited to home consumption. Under the feudal government, there prevailed a general notion undervaluing industry as well as commerce. It was considered disgraceful to talk about monetary matters, so that in spite of the beautiful system of Bushido, commercial morality did not make any great advance. The sense of faithfulness, honour and fidelity was confined in a large measure to the military class. Such a state of affairs was observable everywhere in the early stages of society. Even Plato declared that "Nature has made neither bootmakers nor blacksmiths," and that "in the state which is best governed the citizens ..... must not lead the life of mechanics nor tradesmen." All these sentiments regarded in the light of the present civilization are ridiculous enough. With the Restoration, however, this small island of the East has formed the cynosure of the Occidentals, with which changes have been wrought in all phases of activities. *Samurai* could not stand aloof from this sweeping current. Men of learning and of position had to join themselves with the industrial circle. In agriculture, commerce and industry, new moral virtues have blossomed out for Japan, but these were not altogether new elements, because the old beautiful virtue inherent in the Japanese *Samurai* were simply transferred to business and industry, as well as to agricultural circles. Even among the most chauvinistic elements such as agriculturalists, improvements were introduced for the purpose of adjusting land, while various relations have been made between land owners and tenants, and also in connection with monetary organs. In matters of commerce, we note the same progress. Individual dealers have joined themselves into companies of all descriptions, making large investments. There were developed and ratified commercial and financial relations, the system which is in no way inferior to that of the countries of Europe and America. In reference to the foreign trade, it may be stated that the system came to be adopted subsequent to the Restoration, and yet its recent progress has been quite remarkable, with the extensive use of machinery, factories of large dimensions were brought into existence, the output of which meets the demand not only at home but also that of foreign countries. In forestry, mining, and timber milling, Japan's progress within the last fifty years has been remarkable. Not only in military equipments, but in various other activities, Japan's position has been raised to such a level that she can hold her own among the most progressive nations of the world. The Japanese are sometimes charged with a lack of commercial and industrial morality, but this feeling is gradually being dispelled, since the beautiful and noble ideas of the ancient military men are gradually being exhibited in the commercial and industrial circles. We now proceed to introduce our readers to Japan's industrial and economic activities in the following pages.

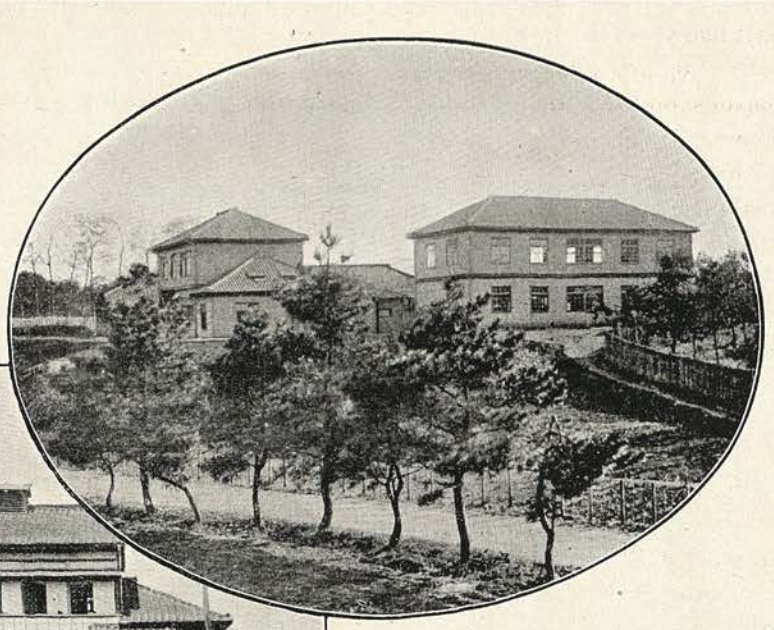
Classifying the productive industries into agriculture, commerce, and manufactures involves a certain amount of difficulty, but the task becomes doubly difficult when we come to introduce typical industries, so that in this present work, we include all branches of industry, even if they have not any connection with the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition; it is proposed to comprise all the typical industry, which may be regarded as the pride and honour of Japan. To these points, the attention of foreigners who are interested in our business and industry is here called.

AGRICULTURE

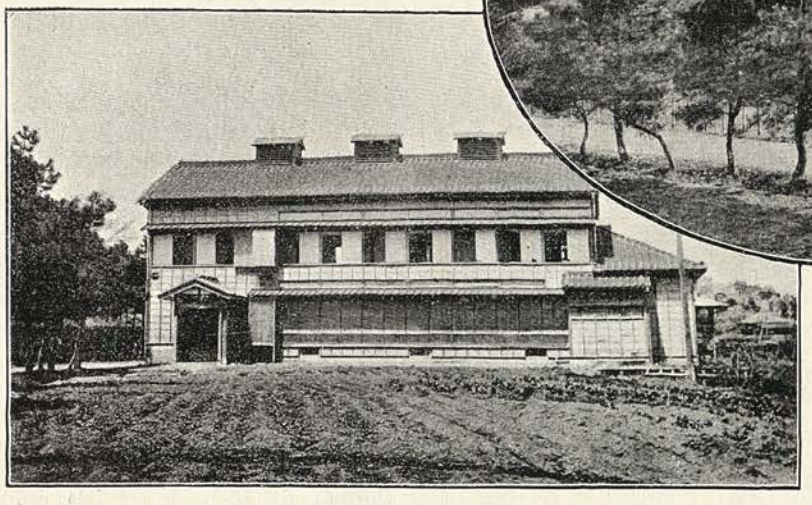
THE DAI NIPPON AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

According to the statistics of the Japanese Government, the amount of agricultural implements and live stock against the entire surface of the land under cultivation is 8,000,000,000 *yen*, while the output per year is about 1,000,000,000 *yen*. Such being the case, agriculture is the fundamental in national resources, since the opening of our country, and from His Imperial Majesty down the people attached great importance to agriculture, so that agriculture occupied an important position towards the state. It is quite natural that this should be so, because in supplying food, material for commerce and industry, and in bearing the national burden, agriculture forms an important element in the organization of the country. The Dai Nippon Agricultural Association bears an important relation to the interest of the agricultural industry.

The Association was formed by the people in consonance to the will of Prince Okubo, the Minister of Home Affairs in 1888. Since the establishment of the Association a great deal has been done by the authorities towards its support. In those days, agriculture was still in an embryotic stage so that the work of the Dai Nippon Agricultural Association did much towards the improvement of agricultural conditions either directly or indirectly. Since 1894, under the auspices of the Association, the confederate meeting of the Agricultural Associations has been held several times. By uniting efforts with the principal farmers, and in acting together with local Agricultural Associations, a great deal has been done towards the building up of the agriculture of Japan. There were established numerous Agricultural Associations.



SERICULTURAL SCHOOL



SERICULTURAL ROOM

In all these movements, the Association always stood at the head of the movement. When the National Industrial Exhibition was held, honorary silver medals were awarded, and the letter of appreciation ran to the following effect:—

"The Dai Nippon Agricultural Association has been engaged in nurturing the national sources, increasing agricultural knowledge, and extending agriculture. The work of the Association is carried out on a large scale, while efforts are made everywhere to improve agricultural affairs. We issue this letter by way of appreciation of the services done by the Association." Prince Fushimi is the superintendent, and Marquis Matsudaira who is well versed in agricultural knowledge is the president who is assisted by Viscount Mishima, a prominent member of the House of Lords, and Dr. Yokoi, an expert in agricultural affairs. Among advisers, there are experts of learning in agricultural affairs.

The Association established the Tokyo Agricultural High School in 1897. Its curriculum has been raised so that now it is controlled under the regulations of the Technical school of Japan. Efforts are being made towards the training of men of theoretical and practical ability. So far the school has 550 graduates who act as leaders of the agricultural education in local districts. There are some who are engaged in agricultural activities abroad.

THE DAI-NIPPON SERICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Since the opening of the country to foreigners, the people in Japan have been awakened to a sense of self-importance and of their national capacity. This sense was enhanced particularly in connection with the Japan-Russian War which formed a turning point in the history of the Empire and has become the fruitful source of various activities. Above all we may mention the development of sericultural industry.

The origin of the sericultural industry in Japan belongs to a remote age (600 B. C.). Later, the Imperial family was keenly interested in this branch of industry. During the military ascendency the sericultural industry began to be neglected, and in the 14th century it showed signs of a decline. When the Tokugawa government was established there prevailed the general opinion that the sericultural industry formed one of the important resources of the nation and every possible effort was made toward the encouragement of the industry, the result of which was, that the output greatly increased, so as to meet the demand at home. The Restoration of the Meiji period brought about striking economic changes, and the sericultural industry under the protection of the government was extensively adopted in all parts of Japan, the output being increased so as to make raw silk one of the most important national resources and principal articles of export. The following tables shows the results of the sericultural industry for the last five years.

Year	Mulbery Field.	Industrial Reproduction.	Callmler Reproduction.	Production of Cocoons.	Production of Raw silk.	Export of Raw silk.
	cho	piece		*koku*	*kin*	*kin*
1904	324,941	5,530,658	57,612,006	2,825,676	11,629,500	9,658,582
1905	339,972	5,039,934	56,572,349	2,723,333	11,494,356	7,241,900
1906	364 722	5,077,176	96,781,913	2,970,727	12,897,519	10,383,605
1907	390,837	5,935,242	187,945,101	3,457,967	11,613,463	9,272,755
1908	412,444	4,876,677	225,592,690	3,530,171	15,888,275	11,455,242

Remarks:—Cho=2,45 Acres. Koku=4,962 Bushels. Kin=1,322 Pounds.

BARON MATSUDAIRA,
President of the Dai Nippon Sericultural Association

From the above table it is plain that the sericultural industry of Japan has made considerable development, the reasons for which may be condensed in the following items:

1. The adaptability of sericulture to our country's condition.

2. The social progress increased the demand for the sericultural output.

3. The development from scientific investigation.

Encouragements given by the Government—About 40 years ago with a view to the development of the sericultural industry, the Government established a silk reeling factory in Gumma Prefecture where experiments concerning sericulture, as well as the training of students, were conducted, and in order to meet the demands of the time, the Government established sericultural schools in Tokyo and Osaka. Up to date these schools have turned out graduates numbering in all about 2,960, some of whom have been sent out to local districts as instructors or experts in order to set examples to the people who are engaged in sericulture. The Government subsidized a sericultural school of the Middle school grade, and the laws were published regarding the prevention of silk worm diseases, all calculated to develop the sericultural industry of the country.

The Dai-Nippon Sericultural Association has its headquarters in San-chome, Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo. It is a private institution with Prince Fushimi as the Superintendent, and Baron Matsudaira

as the President and its members number over 100,000. It is an important organ for sericulture, because it makes efforts towards the improvement of the quality and the increase of the output, so as to meet the demands both at home and abroad.

The following are the principal undertakings of the Association.

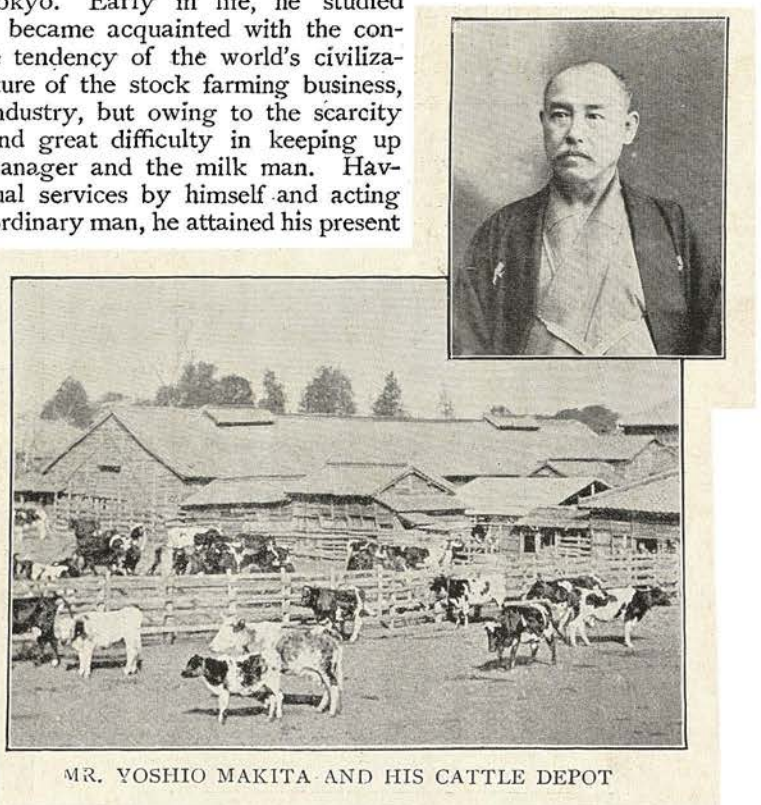
1. To investigate all the matters concerning sericulture and to reply to inquiries made by members.
2. To bring about friendly intercourse among the members.
3. To project the extension of the market.
4. To form connections with the sericulturalists of foreign countries.
5. To hold exhibitions and meetings for training in sericulture.
6. To compile or translate books regarding sericulture with a view to their distribution among members.
7. To investigate the services of those who are interested in sericulture and to make proper rewards.

Among the staff of the Association there are those who have obtained experience while in the service of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and also business men who are interested and skilled in this branch of industry.

The exhibits of the Association are found where the miniature Fujiyama is made of cocoons and raw silk presenting an imposing sight.

THE MAKITA PASTURE

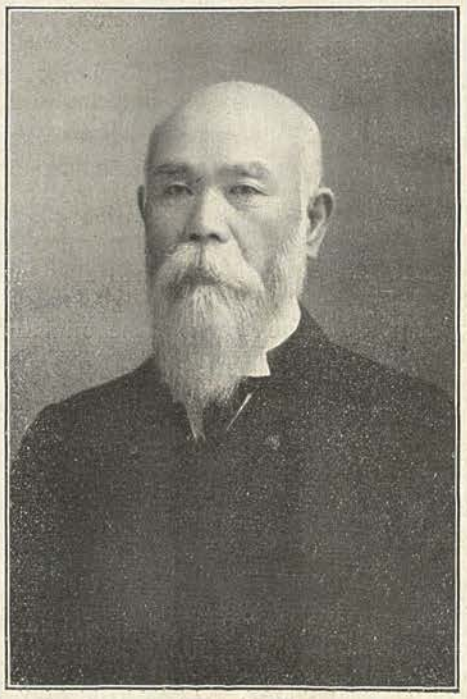
Mr. Yoshio Makita, the proprietor of the Makita Pasture is one of the most successful industrialists in Japan. The term "successful" is liable to be applied to upstarts who acquire vast riches by a single turn of the wheel of fortune, but Mr. Makita brought his work into the present stage of development by stability perseverence and honest labour; literally created his fortune, for all was made by the sheer strength of his personal efforts. Indeed, he may be regarded as a typical industrial organiser. He is a native of Tokyo. Early in life, he studied in the Keiogijiku, where he studied and became acquainted with the conditions of foreign countries, and with the tendency of the world's civilization. Having perceived the profitable future of the stock farming business, he at once engaged in this branch of industry, but owing to the scarcity of funds and the want of capital, he found great difficulty in keeping up the management. He was at once the manager and the milk man. Having borne all the burdens of the manual services by himself and acting with a patience that was beyond that of an ordinary man, he attained his present prosperity, his great energy exciting the wonder and admiration of the people. At present, his name stands conspicuous among those who are engaged in stock farming, while the milk and condensed milk produced from his farm are well-known for their fine quality. The demand for the milk is rapidly increasing. Medals of honour were awarded in the exhibitions, by the cattle breeding association and the appraising association. The hospital attached to the medical college of the Imperial University, and the Tokyo Sugamo Lunatic Asylum are regular customers of his dairy farm. He is also deeply interested in charity works and philanthropy and received the certificate for contributing a large sum of money to the Red Cross Society of Japan. At present, he is discharging the duties of the chairman of the educational committee, in Hongo, Tokyo. In describing his success, we must recognise the help rendered by Mrs. Makita, who is also greatly interested in charity works.



MR. YOSHIO MAKITA AND HIS CATTLE DEPOT

THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION FOR TEA MANUFACTURERS

Tea is one of the important products of Japan, and as an article of export stands next to raw silk. During recent years Japanese tea has steadily gained in popularity in Western markets. It was in the 13th century that tea was for the first time introduced to Japan, being brought back from China by the famous Buddhist priest, Eisai, the founder of the Bunpuku-ji temple, in Uji. This accounts for the fact that tea production in the neighbourhood of that town has a history running back to past ages. The Japanese at once took to it most kindly, the use of tea spreading all over the country among the people of all ranks. The taste for tea has grown so intense that among the Japanese, there was developed an elaborate tea ceremony. Even the *samurai*, whose constant occupation was fighting used to indulge in ceremonial tea drinking. Aside from the tea-making etiquette, tea came to be highly appreciated as a daily drink. If used after meals, tea helps to neutralize any poisonous substances contained in food and assists digestion. It is refreshing in the extreme, but does not effect the nerves so much as coffee. In Summer time, it acts as a preventive against infectious diseases. A few tea spoonsful steeped in hot in water produces an excellent drink for several persons. The simplicity in the process is one of the characteristics of the Japanese tea and its recommendation. The increase in the demand for tea abroad necessitated the improvement of tea, as a result of which the central association for tea producers association was organized. Since the establishment of the association twenty years have elapsed, and its services in developing the market are noticeable in every respect. In order to effect such an improvement, the tea inspection offices have been established in the three harbours of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, for the purpose of inspecting teas for export. Agencies have been established in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Montreal, Vladivostock and Paris, which work for the extension of the market. In the worlds' expositions held on several occasions, tea houses were established, and medals were awarded for the superior quality of our tea; for instance, in the Chicago Exhibition of 1892, copper medals



PRESIDENT KAHEI ŌTANI

VICE-PRESIDENT KIHEI AIZAWA

CHIEF-DIRECTOR KŌSABURO UNNO

were awarded, while in the Expositions in Omaha, Paris, St. Loius and Liege, Japanese tea won the highest praise.

The president of the association is Mr. Otani, who is assisted by Mr. Kihei Aizawa in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Otani is a famous tea merchant who occupies an important post among business men in Tokyo and Yokohama. Mr. Otani early conceived the necessity of extending the market abroad for Japanese teas. At the beginning of the Meiji period, when the means of navigation were still undeveloped it took more than 90 days to transport teas abroad, but in the course of time under the most asssiduous care, the Japanese tea trade has made steady progress but owing to carelessness on the part of dealers there arose the necessity of keeping careful control over the production of tea. So that by means of the competitive exhibition and through the establishment of inspection offices efforts were made towards winning fame abroad. In order to attain the present popularity, the associations had to encounter all sort of obstacles. Sometimes the Association was greatly troubled by local rivalry among the dealers. But the real efforts of Mr. Otani having prevailed in the end, unity was brought about, within the membership of the Association, while the Government perceiving

LADY SUPERINTENDENTS FOR THE TEA-HOUSE IN THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION,
Sent by the Central Tea Manufacturers' Association

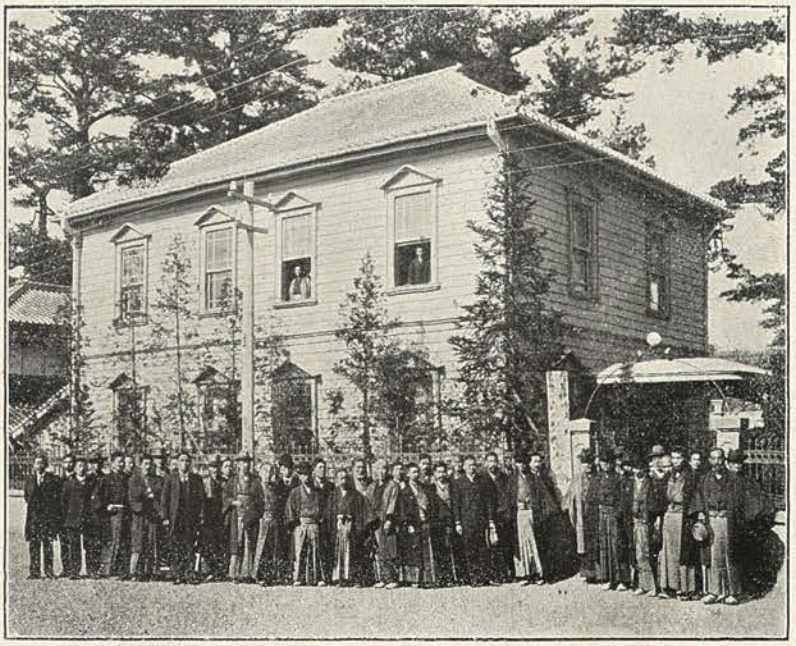
the effectiveness of the work of the Association decided to give subsidies amounting to 70,000 *yen* a year beginning with 1897. In 1899, the United States of America imposed a high protective duty upon Japanese tea dealing thereby a heavy blow to dealers in tea. The efforts made and the zeal with which Mr. Otani worked to bring about satisfactory arrangements are still fresh in our minds. Mr. Otani is an authority in this branch of business, so that he is held in high esteem both by the people and the Government.

In engaging in foreign trade, Mr. Otani conducted every thing from the standpoint of national interest and commercial morality. At one time finding out that a member of the Association was guilty of producing a very inferior quality of tea, he declared that tea of such inferior quality could not by itself be exported abroad, it must be necessarily mixed with that of fine quality. A crude tea may be compared to a cripple. One can not fight in the foreign markets with crippled men as comrades. The producer of tea of such an inferior quality is not only disloyal to the interest of the country, but also disloyal to the customers abroad. It is to be hoped that we will be able to produce only such qualities as can be sent abroad by themselves, without having to be mixed with other finer grades. Having such a man as the head of the Association, we feel we are justified in being optimistic as to the future of our tea trade.

THE ASSOCIATED COUNCIL OF THE TEA TRADERS' GUILDS IN SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE

Green tea forms one of the principal exports from this country, but the exact date of its first export is unknown. In 1859, the Yokohama port was opened, which was followed by that of Kobe. Tea was in those days exported by foreigners, and highly patronized by foreigners. At the time when the country was in unsettled condition owing to the Restoration work, tea dealers of mean character used to adulterate tea mixing it with dyed leaves of some other plants. So the import of Japanese tea at one time was prohibited by the British Government, but there was a steady tendency towards increase as far as America was concerned so that in 1869, the number of tea planters in some local districts grew considerably. House premises of lords and dignitaries were used as grounds for planting tea plants. In places like Shizuoka, where there used to live many *samurai*, mountain slopes were opened up for the purpose of cultivation of tea plants.

Having become convinced of the necessity of the tea export, the Government felt the necessity of rendering proper protection, so that in 1874, the Section of Agriculture under the control of the Department of Home Affairs appointed officers connected with the manufacture of tea, and it was subjected to rigorous inspection. Thus Japan came gradually to win back her lost position with



THE ASSOCIATED COUNCIL HALL OF TEA TRADERS' GUILDS IN SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE

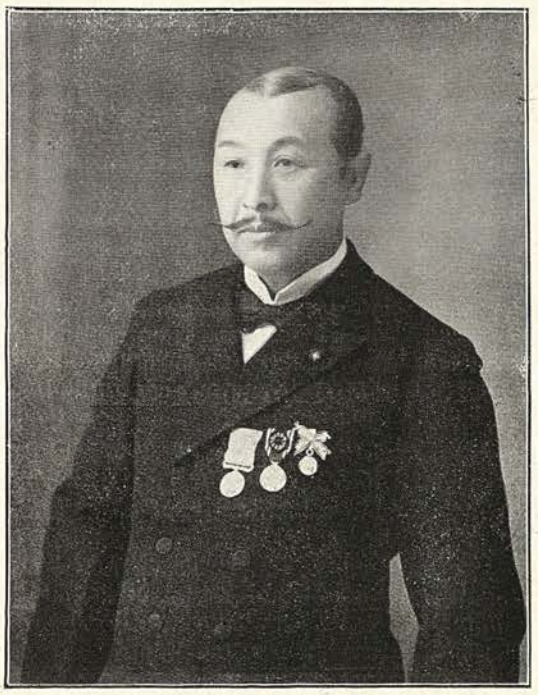
England as tea producer. Teas exported from Japan at present are green, powdered and black, but the greatest consumer is the U. S. of America, which is followed by Canada. the principal tea producing districts are Suruga, and Tōtomi, followed by Miye, Kyoto, Osaka, Shiga and Tokyo. It is also produced in a limited quantity in Fukuoka, Hyogo and Nara.

In reference to the prosperity of Shizuoka prefecture as a tea producing district, we must state that the confederate association of the tea traders guilds in Shizuoka helped its growth to a considerable degree. In complying with the regulations of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce issued in 1884, all conditions of improvement were acted upon so that about 80,000 households of tea planters with tea plantations covering an area of many thousand *cho* were unified. For a period of twenty years since the establishment of the organization, the method of the cultivation of tea has been greatly improved, thereby increasing the output and enhancing its value. It now forms one of the most important articles of export. The output per year is 20,000,000 *kin*. There is every prospect of the increase of export to U.S.A. and Canada. A greater part of our export is now made direct from the Shimizu harbour in Shizuoka instead of employing the service of foreign firms.

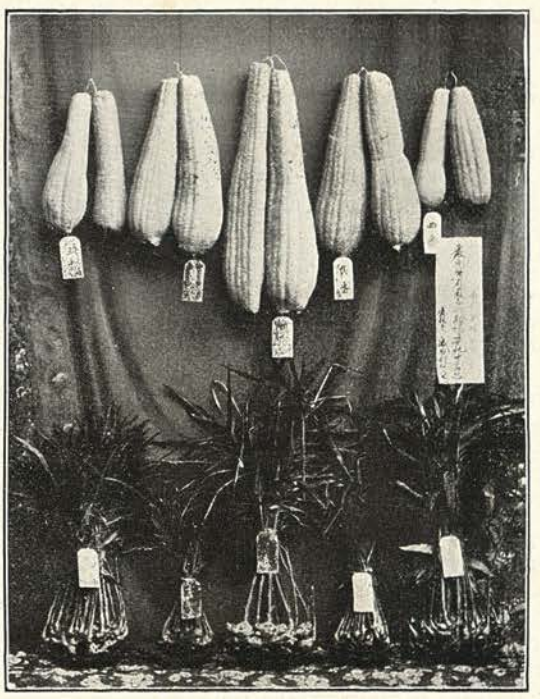
In exporting black tea we have a strong rival in China and India, but the present tendency convinces us of the fact that the fame of the Japanese tea will never fall behind that of foreign countries.

THE ASSOCIATION OF DEALERS IN GINGER, SNAKE GOURD, AND PEANUTS ETC.

The Association is situated in Hamamatsu, Hamana county, the Shizuoka prefecture. Among the Japanese agricultural products exhibited in the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exhibition held in 1909, the exhibits of this Association were awarded prizes of honour. In fact, the company has taken the initiative in the export of articles for seasoning. The products of the Association have been patronized by the Imperial Household. In the Exhibitions of Paris, St. Louis, and Liege, medals of honour were awarded. There are 25,000 members of the Association. The amount of ginger, snake gourd, *sansho*, (zanthoxylum piperitum), and peanuts are the four principal products, the amount having reached some 2,000,000 *yen*. Together with raw silk, coal, rice and tea, these four articles form important articles of export, the market being increased abroad. Mr. Risaburo Oda, the President of the Association was awarded the "Blue Cordon" instituted in 1908. He was a dealer in fancy goods in Hamamatsu, Shizuoka and early in life conceived the idea of utilizing weeds growing in mountainous and swampy places. Having been made aware of the utility of the cultivation of ginger and other articles above meationed, he



MR. RISABURO ODA,
President of the Association of Dealers in Ginger etc. in Shizuoka.



SNAKE GOURDS AND GINGER

directed his attention towards this branch of industry. Ever since he has put his whole energy in to the improvement of the quality so that at present they form the principal articles produced from the province. At the request of the Shizuoka prefecture and of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, he travelled through Europe, America and India where he made a thorough investigation of these articles. In 1901, the Association was formed and the output was increased 20 times.

The ginger is used in making cakes and ginger ale. It is said of the Japanese product that in flavour and taste it is far superior to any foreign products. Hot pepper is eaten mixed with tomatoes as a palatable condiment. The Japanese hot pepper was highly prized in the exhibitions in Paris and St. Louis, the same honour was extended to the snake gourds. Samples of these articles were given out as they were called for, and as a matter of fact, for snake gourds, a number of customers were found. The general opinion was that they could be made of great utility.

To be sure, peanuts are grown in other parts of the world, but the Japanese product was highly patronized in the St. Louis Exhibition. The Association is composed of producers, and dealers in the above mentioned articles. Systematic means have been adopted for the improvement of the quality, and minute attention has been paid to packing etc. The great point about the articles produced by the Association members is the uniformity of articles. Therefore there is very little danger arising from the damages caused by imperfect packing etc. This Association is one of the soundest in this country.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL FARMS OF MARQUIS MATSUDAIRA

The Province of Fukui was the estate of Lord Matsudaira during the Tokugawa government and Fukui was called the small Yedo of that province. Subsequent to the Restoration it formed the capital of the Fukui prefecture commercially as well as politically. It is an important city and now as a manufacturing centre for exports of habutaye its fame has been considerably extended.

A beautiful river called Asuwa runs through the city from east to west, over which two bridges have been built, called the Asuwa, and the other the Tsukumo which divides the city into two divisions. The northern part is the most active one, while to the south there is Asuwa hill which commands a fine view of the city. The people are proud of this river and hill because having these two attractions, the city looks very like Kyoto, well known for its scenic beauty. Fukui has 10,099 households and 50,136 inhabitants.

During the 16th century Fukui was the headquarters of such heroes as Shibata Katsuiye and Niwa Nagahide. Later on the elder son of Tokugawa Iyeyasu the founder of the Government was appointed the governor of this place, which took place in 1600. It must be then admitted that Tokugawa Hideyasu was the fore-father of the Matsudaira family and the founder of the city of Fukui.

YUKI HIDEYASU,
The Eldest Son of the Tokugawa Ieyasu and his Castle

Hideyasu was a well known general so that it may be said that the work of Tokugawa Iyeyasu, his father, in opening the seat of government in Yedo after pacifying the entire country, must be in a great measure attributed to Hideyasu. When he was appointed the head of this province, he revived all sorts of undertakings and exercised humane and charitable administration, at the same time teaching the people lessons in economy and guarding against extravagance and luxury. The virtues of this general attracted people from different parts of Japan to reside in the city so that it soon became one of the most prosperous cities in the vicinity. The castle was rebuilt with stone walls which were contributed by various lords. Even now the crests of these lords are seen on stones of the walls. This castle was reduced to ashes, but nothing was too hard for the Shogun to accomplish, so that in 1669 the castle was rebuilt which is the famous Fukui castle, in which resided the heads of the successive clans in that district.

Some few generations after Hideyasu, Matsudaira Yoshinaga became the head of the Fukui clan, who were celebrated lords in the latter days of the Bakufu government. It was at this juncture that the American men-of-war arrived at Yokosuka, when patriotic Japanese lords rose up like swarms of bees, stirring up the entire country. Lord Matsudaira upheld the cause of the Imperial Court and urged the necessity of accomplishing the work of the Restoration. As soon as the new government was formed he was appointed councilor and filled important posts in the Ministry of Civil Affairs, as well as that of Finance, always devoting himself to the furtherance of the interest of the country.

Matsudaira Yoshinaga was followed by Matsudaira Mosho, who in turn was followed by Matsudaira Yasumasa, who is none other than the present head of the family. He is keenly interested in agriculture and is well known among the nobilty in Japan. In this connection it may be stated that Prince Sanjo Kintomi, Count Hotta Masatomo, and Count Tachibana Hiroharu are nobles in Japan who are deeply interested in agricultural affairs. Marquis Matsudaira studied agricultural science in England and on his return home he was greatly struck with the agricultural condition of Japan. He made up his mind to improve agriculture and in 1893 he adjusted the site of the castle inherited from his forefathers, and by making a large amount of investment, he established the Agricultural Experimental Farms.

First of all he cultivated ordinary crops in this country, such as rice, barley, soja beans, red beans, millet, Indian corn, buck-wheat, indigo, cotton, flax, vegetables, and varieties of fruits. He established also a chemical laboratory for the purpose of conducting assays. In order to improve poultry

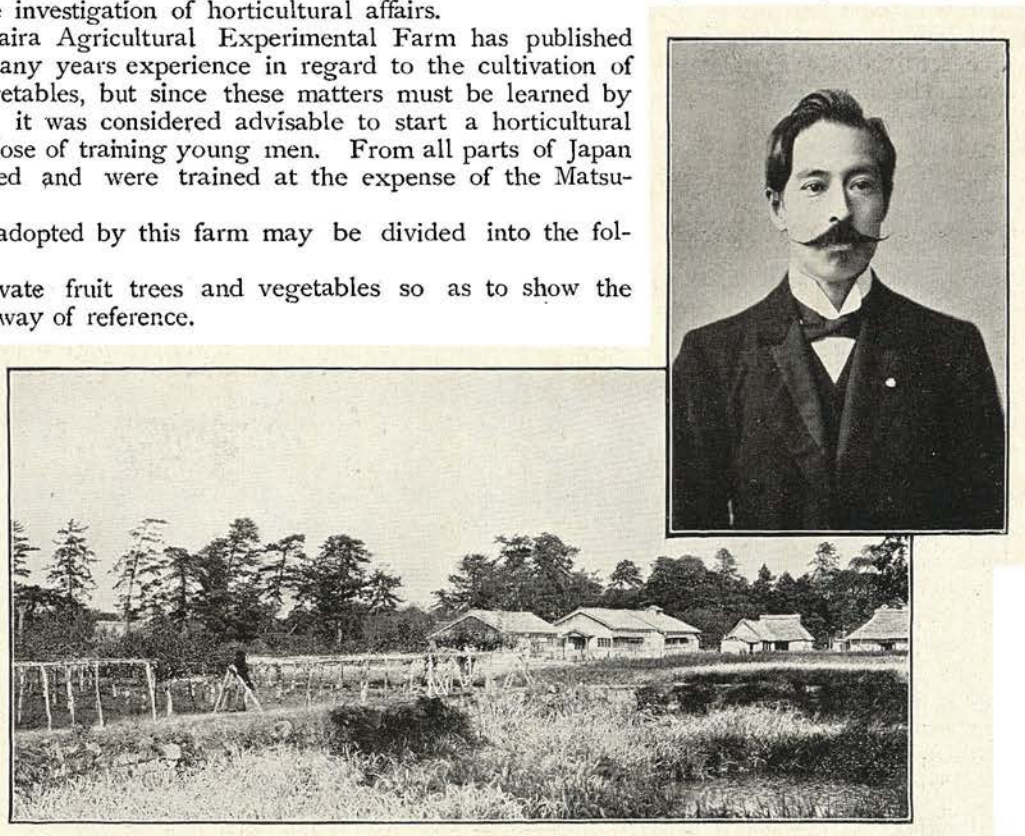
keeping he built a poultry yard. Being a man of noble extraction, he turned his attention to the improvement of agriculture which he effected by the application of new learning and principles so as to set forth an example to the public at large. Even the most conservative of farmers at once followed his example so that agriculture in Fukui has made remarkable progress.

Several years later, the Fukui Agricultural Association started an experimental farm where, for the sake of experiment, ordinary crops were cultivated, so that Marquis turned his attention to the study of horticulture, because the public began to appreciate such an industry and the experimental farm was devoted to the investigation of horticultural affairs.

The Matsudaira Agricultural Experimental Farm has published the results of its many years experience in regard to the cultivation of fruit trees and vegetables, but since these matters must be learned by actual experiment, it was considered advisable to start a horticultural school for the purpose of training young men. From all parts of Japan students were invited and were trained at the expense of the Matsudaira family.

The policy adopted by this farm may be divided into the following divisions.

1. To cultivate fruit trees and vegetables so as to show the people at large by way of reference.
2. In reference to fruit trees and vegetables, investigation shall be made concerning their varieties, method of cultivation, pruning and the extermination of noxious insects.
3. To distribute supplies at the request of those who are interested in horticulture.
4. To reply to questions put forward concerning agricultural affairs.
5. To show the plan of the horticultural gardens at the request of the public at large.
6. To give lectures on agriculture at the request of the public at large.
7. To establish a horticultural school for the training of young men.



MARQUIS YASUTAKA MATSUDAIRA AND HIS AGRICULTURAL FARM

In connection with this agricultural farm it may be stated that the area covered is about 4 *cho* excepting roads and pastures. The land is divided into orchards, vegetable gardens, flower beds, and paddy fields. In the orchards we observe such frints as apples, pears, peaches, persimmons, and other fruits. Supplies for these various trees are brought over from different districts and are cultivated by a special method invented by the agricultural farm, so that the output is quite satisfactory. The fruits called Oshiromono in the Fukui market are produced in the agricultural farm.

The Marquis does not permit any member of the family to pick off fruits at random but always requires them to be brought from the agricultural office. The Marquis is always of the opinion that the people should be led to taste beautiful fruits in order to cultivate the taste for horticulture.

There is employed one expert and several assistants and farmers who do the Marquis good service. It may be stated that the horicultural successes in the Fukui Prefecture have been brought about by the efforts of this farm.

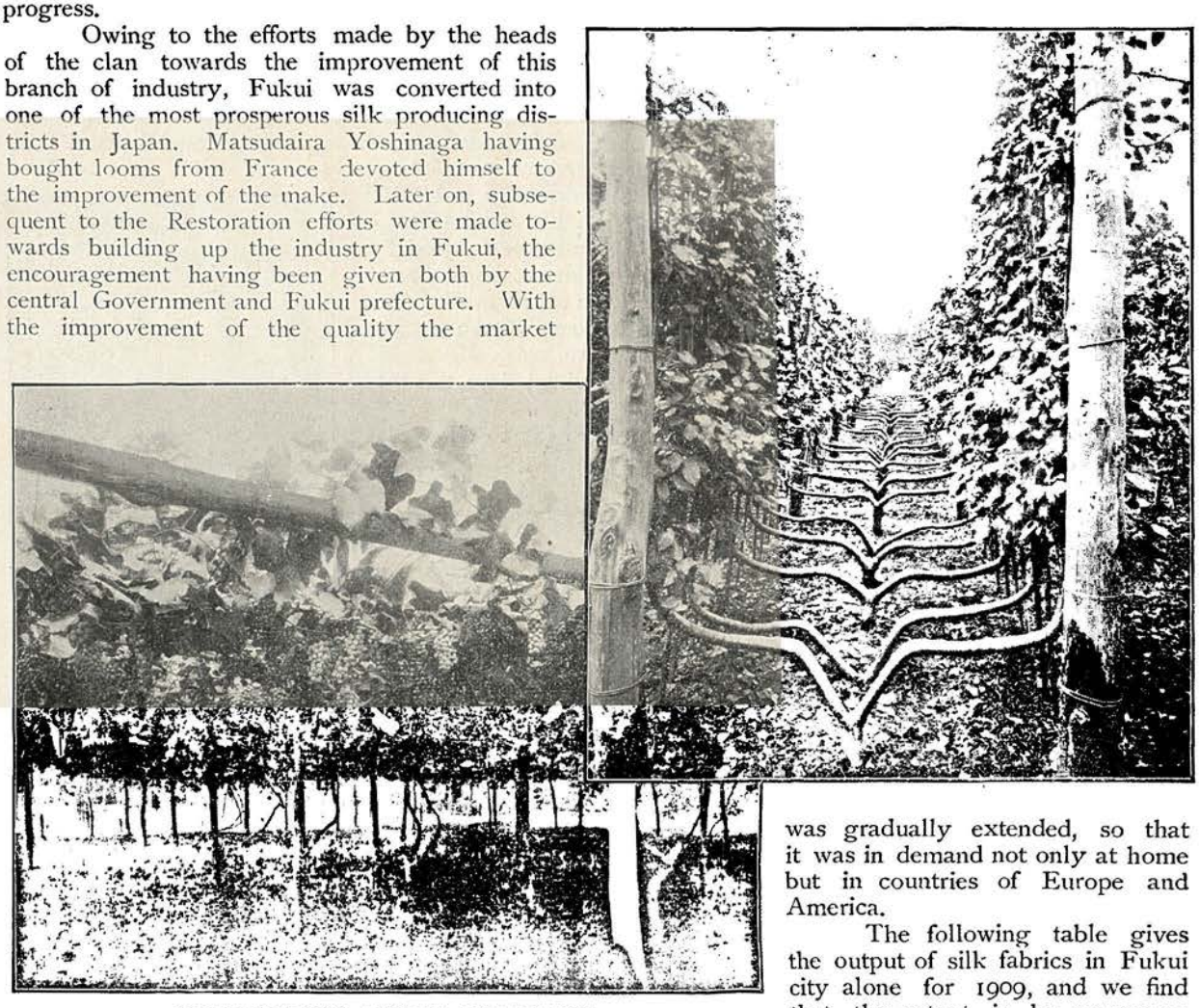
As stated before, the Agricultural Experimental Farm is in Fukui, the castle of which was known for its imposing structure, and the rich vegetation surrounding it in the feudal period. We recommend that people interested in agriculture pay a visit to this farm.

So far we have explained the work of the Matsudaira, and the agricultural condition of the province, but there is one thing which must not be left out, namely the manufacturing of silk fabrics.

In reference to the silk fabrics it may be noted that history runs back as far as 1200 years ago. In those days, however, the work was quite insignificant, but later on when the district came into the possession of the Matsudaira family various plans were made for the improvement of the silk

weaving industry as a result of which the silk weaving industry in that district has made a striking progress.

Owing to the efforts made by the heads of the clan towards the improvement of this branch of industry, Fukui was converted into one of the most prosperous silk producing districts in Japan. Matsudaira Yoshinaga having bought looms from France devoted himself to the improvement of the make. Later on, subsequent to the Restoration efforts were made towards building up the industry in Fukui, the encouragement having been given both by the central Government and Fukui prefecture. With the improvement of the quality the market was gradually extended, so that it was in demand not only at home but in countries of Europe and America.



ORCHARDS FOR APPLES AND GRAPES

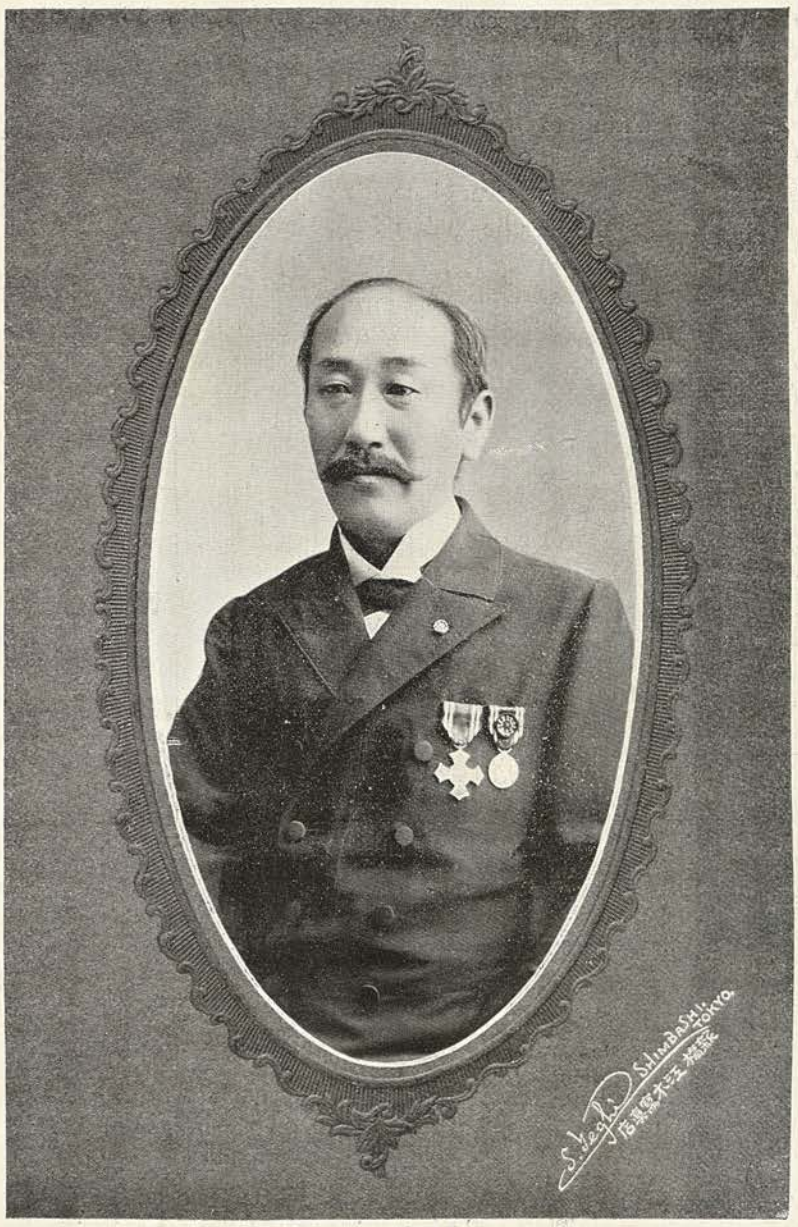
The following table gives the output of silk fabrics in Fukui city alone for 1909, and we find that the output is by no means very small.

		Habutaye	Hosho-Tsumugi	Umbrella Cloth	Rinzu	Cloth Stuff	Ushiginu (Thin Silk)	Hand-kerchief
Number of Weaving Houses...		537	16	7	34	32	150	10
Number of Looms		7,068	75	14	69	248	1.988	73
Number of Operators	Male	353	10	3	—	—	—	—
	Female	7.773	80	15	75	273	2.100	82
Plain	No. of Bale	35,150	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Quantity (*momme*) ...	49,378,247	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Value (*yen*)...	4,180,709	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aya Fabrics	No. of Bales	84,155	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Quantity (*momme*) ...	13,907,535	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Value (*yen*)	1,142,275	—	—	—	—	—	—
Figured Fabrics	No. of Bales	109,578	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Quantity (*momme*)...	15,532,274	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Value (*yen*)	1,073,858	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	No. of Bales	508,923	4,812	936	4,404	21,840	159,071	10,600
	Quantity (*momme*) ...	78,818,056	503,400	169,380	789,048	5,107,116	13,833,307	477,000
	Value (*yen*)	7,396,842	40,272	9,824	47,343	326,855	814,413	30,200

Just as under the auspices of Matsudaira Hideyasu the silk weaving industry made striking progress, making silk fabrics one of the principal products of Japan, efforts made by Matsudaira Yasumasa, the present head of the family, towards the improvement of agriculture have achieved splendid results. In conclusion it must be stated that the wisdom of the founder of the clan and the benevolent deeds of the Marquis are the two great blessings of the people of Fukui.

COUNT HOTTA'S AGRICULTUAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM

Count Hotta is well known for his zeal in agricultural affairs. Being a man of noble birth, great praise must be given him, for the fact that he takes interest in nurturing the foundation of agriculture. His father, Lord Hotta, must be always remembered as long as the history of civilization lasts. Previous to giving the work of the Hotta family, it may not be altogether amiss to give a short sketch of this noble lord.



COUNT SEIRIN HOTTA

The Restoration formed a turning point in the history of Japan. In order to solve this difficult problem, young men of learning and ability congregated in the capital, where they investigated all the burning topics of the day. Lord Hotta was the head of the Sakura clan, and was well-known for his ability. At the end of the Bakufu government, Japan suffered from the pressure of foreign powers following the coming of Commodore Perry. The country was stirred to the bottom, and the statesmen of the Bakufu were greatly disturbed, when Lord Hotta was appointed one of the State's advisers. On the receipt of a letter from the American Government urging them to open the country, the Bakufu was at a loss what to do. Lords of the time were not acquainted with the conditions of foreign countries. Every body was inclined to reject a proposal of this nature. Lord Hotta was perhaps the only one who was acquainted with the real strength of the Americans. He said "They have strong war vessels, which are wanting to us, they are good marksmen while we have not even guns; they are used to wars while we are used to peace." He urged therefore to accept their proposal, and then wait for opportunities either for war or peace. These ideas he obtained through physicians learned in European medical science. Lord Hotta was sincere and fond of learning. He established a school for the purpose of educating young men. He was appointed to take charge of affairs pertaining to foreign countries. He earnestly advocated the necessity of opening the country to foreigners. His idea was not only to merely supply water to foreign steamers, but to adopt a national policy with a view to the opening of the country. His colleagues in the government, were nearly all short sighted men, and could not adopt such a decisive policy at once, but he stood firm in his opinions, so that the habit of despising foreigners was finally weakened. It was in the year 1860 when the American Consul General, Townsend Harris, arrived in Japan,

that Lord Hotta received him kindly and listened to his advice in defiance of the public opinion of the times. He argued that unless the country was thrown open to foreigners at once, and trade started, it would be impossible to enrich and strengthen the country. In this way, he laid the foundation for the formation of the commercial treaty.

Just as Lord Hotta was the Pioneer in the introduction of foreign civilization, Count Hotta, his heir, may be regarded as a leader in the reform of agricultural industry. We should not wonder if he takes measures adequate to meet the condition of the times if we remember that the blood of his father runs in his veins. In 1890 when the Lord removed his residence to Sakura, he established a school of middle grade for the purpose of educating young men. Since the school was made a prefectural institution, he has continued to made an annual contribution. It was in the year 1905 when it was proposed to abolish this middle school, Count Hotta proposed to support it by the interest accruing from the shares of the Nippon Railway Co., in his possession amounting to 100,000 *yen*, but since last year, when the school was again brought under the prefectural control, he contributed a lump sum of money amounting to 42,000 *yen* although he gave up his annual contribution. Ever since, he has contributed the sum of 1,000 *yen* every year in order to help poor students; besides he makes from time to time contributions towards the public funds.

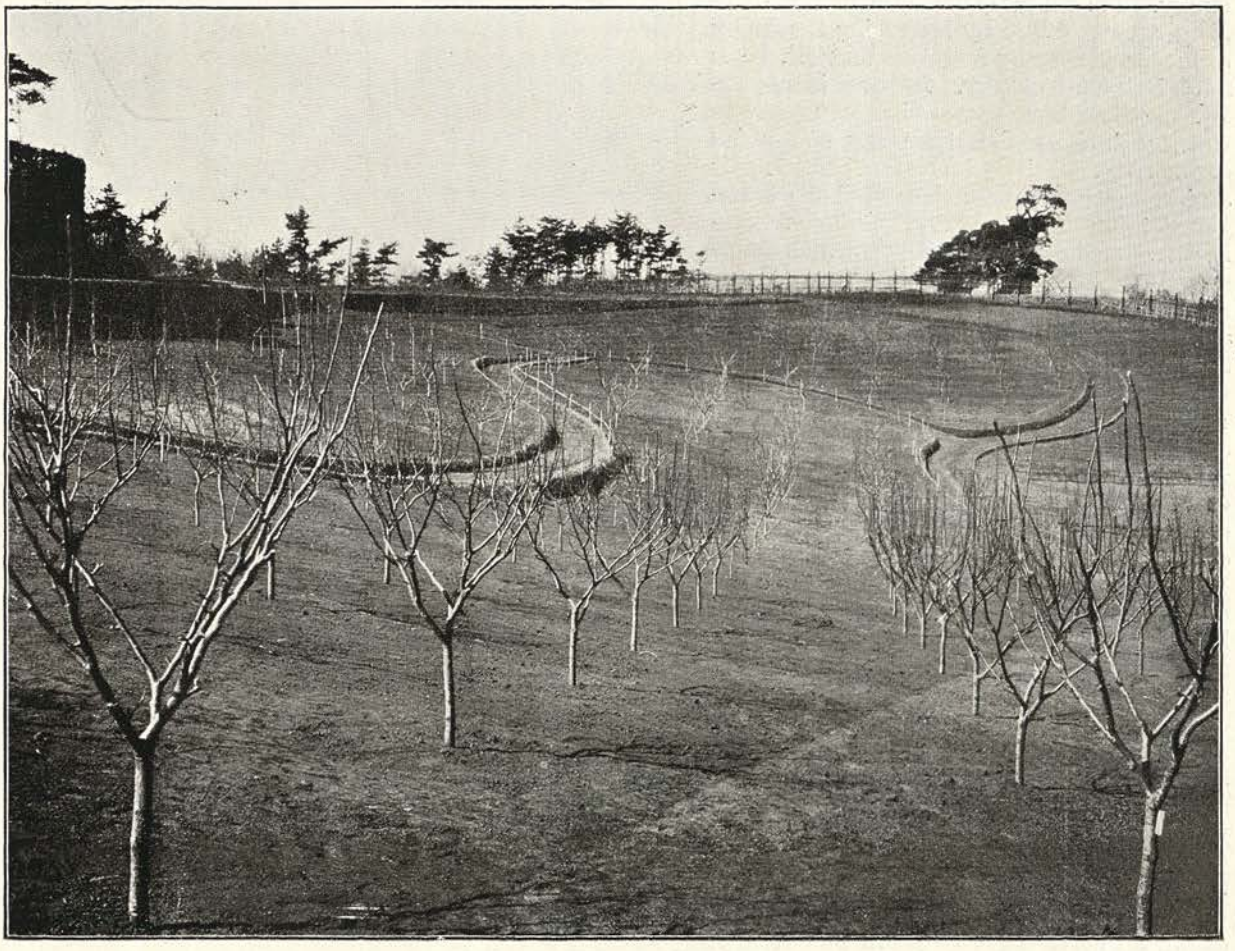
COUNT HOTTA'S PLUM GARDEN

Finding that there was no agricultural experimental farm in Chiba prefecture, in 1897, he established a farm for the purpose of experimenting upon rice, wheat etc. He has also established poultry and vegetable gardens, where provisions are made without charge for supplying seeds, sprouts, and hen eggs to those who apply for them. It was in the year 1904 that an orchard was laid out over which Teiichiro Kugahara was appointed as an expert. The particulars of the work connected with the farm are given in the following table: —

1. Experiments regarding crops and cattle: —In reference to the principal agricultural crops, much attention is paid to the selection of seeds, the improvement of the land and the nature of fertilizers, and methods of cultivation. In fact, a model farm was laid out to the interest of farmers, for the benefit of the people at large. Results of the agricultural farms have been published and distributed among those who are interested in agriculture. Efforts are made towards the development of agriculture. With regard to stock farming, an experimental provision was adopted, while breeds from England and America were imported. In the business referring to the live stock and poultry, the farm set a permanent example.

2. Compensation experiments:—Taking the standard of agriculture which is adopted in this farm, plans were made for the benefit of farmers, so that if in case the output is reduced as the result of such experiment, the farmer will be compensated. In reference to rice and wheat, such experiments were repeated since 1902, and according to the result, it was shown that there was much room for improvement. The cultivation of wheat, compared with that of rice, is still in an undeveloped condition, but as a result of the adoption of the new method, the crops have been considerably increased.

3. Distribution of print matters and lectures:—Results of experiments are printed and published, and by way of reference to farmers, they are distributed in all directions. Not far from the farm, there is a military regiment, and since a greater number of soldiers are sons of farmers, lectures given once or twice proved highly effective. These soldiers are trained in practical farming. The work of Count Hotta goes to prove his zeal in matters relating to agriculture.



COUNT HOTTA'S ORCHARD

4. The Instruction of farmers:—With the progress of the time, the improvement of the agricultural method has become a matter of serious importance. The farm dispatches experts to villages to make investigation regarding the agricultural economy, statistics and management by way of developing the knowledge regarding agriculture, and for that purpose he has employed every possible means for these improvements. Under such assiduous care, productive guilds have made a striking progress in this prefecture. In connection with this farm, there are formed the agricultural society, women's society and society for the improvement of poultry. In 1902, Prince Fushimi, President of the Dai Nippon Agricultural Association commended the work of Count Hotta by issuing a letter of appreciation, while in 1903, the first class medal was awarded in the 5th Domestic Exhibition. The work has made steady progress in every way since on account of his earnestness and zeal Count Hotta's efforts can not go on without being effective.

MR. ITO AND HIS AGRICULTURAL UNDERTAKINGS

The land of Harima is full of scenic beauty among which we may mention such features of fame as the Pine Tree at Takasago, the Stone Palace, and the Akao Castle. The Itos are a wealthy family, well known in Japan. Mr. Chojiro Ito, Member of the House of Lords, the Adviser to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, a native of Iho-mura, Innai county, of Harima province, is the most prominent representative of the Ito family. Mr. Ito has premises covering an area of 100,000 tsubo in the city of Kobe, while in Harima he possesses land which extends over 11 counties and the number of tenants reaches 3,000, so that the name of the family is spread far and wide in this country. He pays a direct tax to the national treasury amounting to 12,000 *yen* a year. Mr. Ito is the fifth in succession as head of the family. He rendered valuable assistance to his predecessor greatly increasing the family fortune. Personally frugal and honest, he is not given up to vanity. Austere in character, he is above the evils common to wealthy families of the country and is full of activity. His principal occupation is agriculture, while as a side work he is engaged in the transportation of cereals, having a store in Takasago, but with the construction of the Sanyo railway, he found that the city of Takasago lost its value as a commercial port, and removed his office to Kako-gawa, a small neighbouring town. His brother-in-law, who in those days managed all affairs for the Ito family was a man of progressive spirit, and established more than ten stores in places between Osaka and Hiroshima, and proposed to carry on such business as transportation, consignment, sales and exchanges. When Mr. Chojiro Ito came to investigate the details of his business, he foresaw the heavy losses accruing from this inflated business transaction, and in the presence of his father and brother-in-law, he stated his opinions on these undertakings. His father was very much struck with his practical common sense and entrusted him with the management of the business when he was only 20 years of age. Taking advantage of this opportunity, he was inclined to give up his transportation company business, but out of respect for his brother-in-law's feelings, he continued his business and waited for another opportunity.

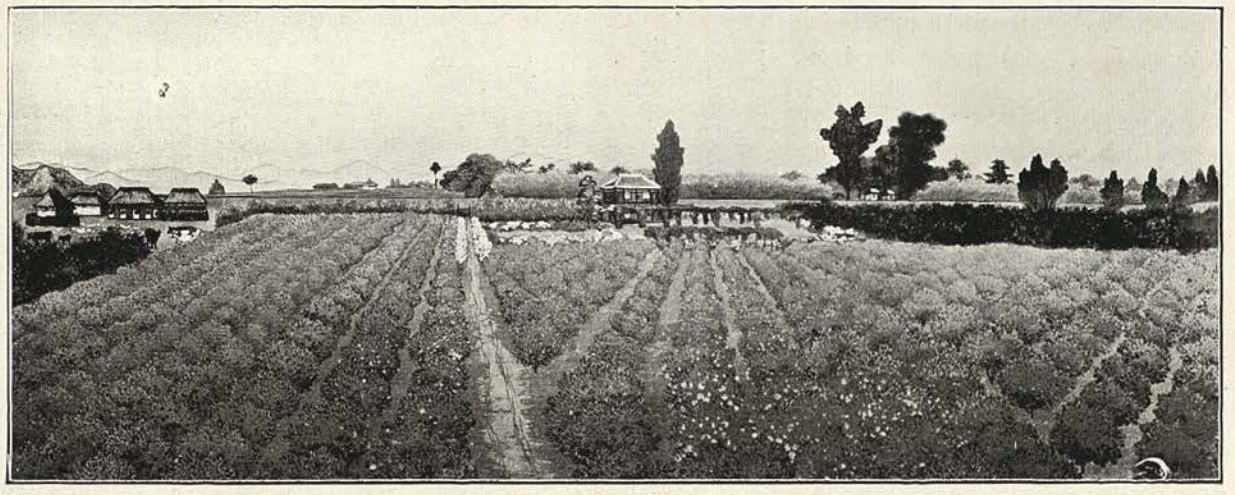
MR. CHOJIRO ITO

At the death of his father he became the head of the family, and has since engaged in his business with utmost diligence and caution. As first step for closing various branches, he handed over the business connected with these branches to those of his employees who wished to conduct the business themselves.

At the request of the public he engaged in numerous local undertakings. The Kako-gawa Bank is directly under his control and its business having prospered, shares went up to such an extent that they are at present sold at a double the original price. The Shin-ei Company, dealer in raw silk, has extended its business to a considerable degree since he became the president, and now ranks among the first class silk dealers in the province. Mr. Ito is the head of the Agricultural Association in the Hyogo Prefecture, and has under his control over 800 town and village agricultural societies, and 25 County Agricultural Associations. He literally gives his life to the progress and development of agricultural affairs. His affairs, are divided into three departments:—Company, Kobe Lands and Agriculture. His company department has charge of all affairs connected with the Kako-gawa Bank, the Shin-ei Company the Kobe Marine Transportation and Fire Insurance Companies, the Kobe Fukiai Harbour Reclamation Company, The Korean Bank and the Oriental Colonization Company. The Kobe lands

department attends to all the affairs connected with lands that he owns in the city of Kobe, and the agricultural department takes charge of all affairs regarding the lease of land and the collection of tenants fees.

One of the most laudable undertakings was the establishment and management of the Ito Agricultural Association. Perceiving that the people at large were inclined to attach great importance to commerce and industry at the expense of agriculture and also the fact that land owners were becoming capitalists instead of devoting themselves to the improvement of agriculture, and also observing that in extreme cases tenants were mal-treated by some of the land owners, Mr. Ito made up his mind that he would become a model land owner and in 1904 established the Ito Family Agricultural Association, with a view, first of all of harmonizing the relations between land owners and tenants, secondly, to bring about friendly relations among the tenants themselves, and thirdly, to bring about the improvement of agriculture. The members of the Association are the 3,000 tenants who cultivate the land owned by the Ito family. As many as a hundred advisers are chosen from among these tenants, who organize a general meeting which decides all the administrative affairs of the Ito Agricultural Association.



MR. ITO'S ORCHARD

In order to encourage the by-products of farmers, Mr. Ito established vast orchards to which visitors are welcomed with a view to impressing them with the profitableness of horticulture, and in the orchard provisions are made for poultry, the keeping of honey bees, sericulture, stock farming, cultivation of pasture grass and flowers, which form the principal by-products of agriculture. He has also paid attention to the encouragement of farmers by holding such exhibitions as the meeting for appraising rice raised by tenants, the meeting for the exchange of seeds, the meeting for the improvements of agriculture, and other gatherings for giving lectures etc. In order to give moral training to his tenants such associations as the Kojin Society, and the Sanchi-Kyokai were established, which are of a semi-religious nature. A Women's Association has also been formed to educate and elevate the position of women with a view to better management. The Credit Guild of Tenants has also been formed as a monetary organ of the Ito Agricultural Association to which the capital of 80,000 *yen* has already been advanced. The Ito family is rendering every possible help to effect the development of this Association. The Japanese Government expressed its opinion and recommended this guild as a model to the 5,000 credit guilds spread all over the country and the Government has decorated Mr. Ito with the Blue Ribbon of Merit in appreciation of his services.

His fame is rapidly rising in Japan. When some years ago there was an election for a member of the House of Peers he was chosen unanimously although he was the youngest of the 15 high tax payers in his prefecture.

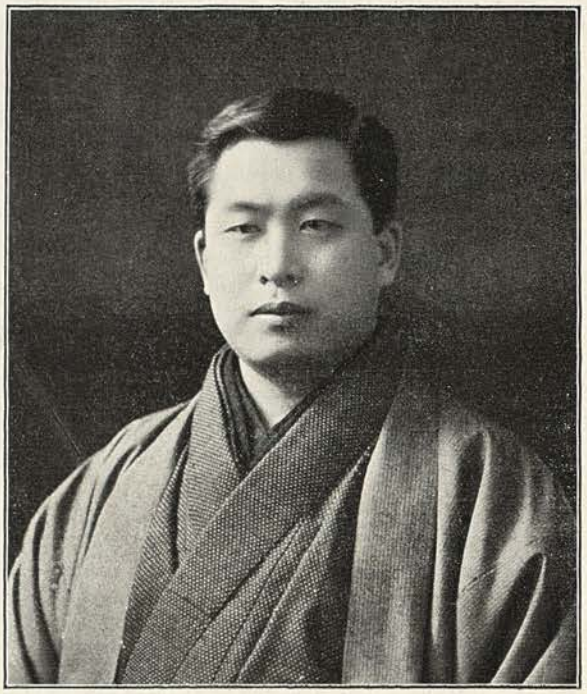
When a friend suggested to him that he should employ the service of an adviser who would attend to all his work both inside and out, he replied to the following effect:—

"I am not learned, therefore there may be the necessity for the services of such an adviser, but as far as I am concerned, I would rather make a study of ordinary things at large and when convinced of their value, I would at once devote myself to the execution of them."

Thus we find out at once the fact that he is a broad minded gentleman unlike many other wealthy persons. Mr. Ito accepted the position of adviser to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in order to seek material for the advancement of his ideals. His visit to England is also intended for this purpose. We can well imagine at this moment the results of his observation of the beautiful manners and customs of the English people.

MR. TOYOJIRO NAKAMURA M.P. AGRICULTURIST.

The natural resources of Japan, yet unexploited are found in Hokkaido. Previous to the Restoration, the Hokkaido was considered to be a land not fitted for cultivation, it being altogether too cold. Subsequent to the year 1868, the Japanese Government on perceiving the hidden resources of Hokkaido, appointed the chief of the colonial office and agricultural schools was established and emigration encouraged. The means of communication were extended, and the national resources were exploited so that at present the Hokkaido has come to be the agricultural land well known in Japan in point of rich production, the comparatively suitable climate and in easiness of living. Being left uncultivated, there is a vast expanse of land and forests yet left unexploited while compared with other parts of the Empire, it is but sparsely populated, so that there is ample room for further developments. As a result of the Japan-Russian war, the southern part of the island of Karafuto has come into our possession. Among the articles of daily necessity used by residents in this new territory, rice, wheat, and vegetables have been supplied from the Hokkaido. Under such circumstances, there is every reason for the further exploitation of the lands in Hokkaido. Such articles in the Hokkaido as wheat, beans, potatoes, cabbage, and apples are superior in quality and abundant in production, so that they are getting highly popular in the market. Since the establishment of the Hokkaido Colonial Bank in 1900, the industries of the Hokkaido have become greatly developed, which, being coupled with the natural adaptability of the island to agriculture, and with aid of science the output was considerably increased. There are hosts of men who may most properly claim for themselves credit for services done in the work of exploitation. Mr. Toyojiro Nakamura introduced to the public in these pages as one of the pioneers in the exploitation of the Hokkaido and his name stands high in the colonization record of the island. Mr. Nakamura is a native of the Miye prefecture, and is 38 years of age. After being graduated from the prefectural middle school, he was matriculated in the Tokyo Semmon-gakko which was the prototype of the Waseda University established by Count Okuma. Then he studied in the Queen Victoria public school at Yokohama, while in 1888, filled with ambition, he went over to America where he studied the agricultural condition of the Continent, but became so greatly occupied with the problems of human life that he made up his mind to study Buddhism. He waited upon celebrated priests in all parts of Japan from whom he studied the deep mystery of Buddhism whence he derived great benefits. It was in the year 1894 that fired with the ambition to exploit the Hokkaido, he moved and settled there planning to exploit an extent of land covering an area of several million *cho*. There are several thousand *cho* in extent under cultivation at present, while pumps on a large scale are installed to open up paddy fields covering an area of about 1,000 *cho* with a view to the cultivation of rice crops. In the construction of railways in the Hokkaido and the organization of the Hokkaido Colonial Bank, his services have been really great. Mr. Nakamura is the head of a village of the exploited land where efforts are made to develop the civic body while as a member of the parliament he represents a farmer, and is a leader of sound public opinion. He is also a director of the Kyoto Electric Railway Co. Ltd. (capital 3,000,000 *yen*) and of the Industrial Company of Japan (capital 1,500,000 *yen*), and is engaged in mining in various parts of Japan, among which we may mention the concession obtained by him to work the copper mine at the Kikaigashima in the Kagoshima prefecture. He is taking the present opportunity offered by the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition and aims at visiting London for a pleasure trip appropriating the leisure time for the purpose of various investigations.



MR. TOYOJIRO NAKAMURA

COMMERCE

THE BANK OF JAPAN

I.—Banking System Prior to the Foundation of the Bank

From the outset of its organization, the Government of the Meiji Era deemed it so urgently necessary to utilize the radical changes that had taken place in the national policy by introducing various institutions from Occidental countries, that it could find no leisure to essay any extensive scrutiny into the different methods and systems pursued by the most civilized nations with a view to determining their adaptability to the conditions existing in this country. Monetary and banking systems were no exceptions. They were directly copied from the systems of the United States of America; a standard money was fixed one *Yen* in gold that is nearly equal to one dollar; and the Government not only issued paper money, but also authorized each National Bank to issue its own bank notes, these National Banks of issue having been established all over the country under the auspices of the Government.

THE BANK OF JAPAN

But since the trade silver dollar was minted together with the standard gold coin, and subsequently the former was permitted to circulate in the interior, a change had been brought about to the monetary system in which silver now was to be the actual standard, while the gold standard remained only nominal. As to the paper money, both an increase of the Government issues consequent upon the pressing needs of the State and an increase of the notes issued by the National Banks had accelerated inflation to such an enormous amount as to bring about not a small premium between silver and paper. This at once affected and greatly disturbed the economic circles. And yet none of the National Banks was capable of doing the work of readjustment, for they established themselves in various parts of the country each one having a very small capital. Accordingly, monetary transactions were far from being smooth, and rate of interest ruling was very high.

II.—Foundation of the Bank of Japan

At this juncture, Marquis Matsukata, the then Minister of Finance, devised the establishment of a central bank after the fashion of the banking system in Europe with a view to facilitating monetary

transactions in all parts of the country and lowering the rate of interest for the benefit of productive industries, consolidating the privileges of note issue for the strengthening of credit, and transferring the Treasury business from the Government for preventing the State's finances from being in a chaotic state. The plan finally took shape in 1882 and the Bank of Japan was founded. But just at the time of its establishment, convertible bank notes could not be issued, a supply of hard cash being short in the whole country. Later on, however, with the progress of financial adjustment the amount of specie gradually augmented to such extent as to be kept in reserve against note issues, and at the same time, with the enactment of the Convertible Bank Note Regulations in May, 1884, the issue of such bank notes was inaugurated.

III.—Relation of the Bank to the Government

Soon after, the Bank having been organized in accordance with the intent and purpose for its establishment, the Government entrusted to the Bank the business for part of the State funds, followed by the business of employing the funds belonging to the Treasury Deposit Bureau, and since July, 1886, also the business in connection with the National Debt. After the Rules of Treasury were enacted in 1890, and the Bank was authorized by the Government to transact the business of receiving and disbursing the State funds in general, the Bank now has been placed in a position to conduct all the business in connection with State funds together with their distribution, and the issue and redemption of National Loans.

IV.—Relation of the Bank to the Yokohama Specie Bank

The Yokahama Specie Bank was originally established as an organ of our over-sea trade and has many of its branches abroad, so that the discounting of Foreign Bills as part of the Bank's business, is to be done not only through the channel of that bank, but also as Foreign Agency for the Bank that bank now is employed to transact the Bank's business in the foreign countries.

BARON SHIGEYOSHI MATSUO,
President of the Bank of Japan.

V.—Work and Services done by the Bank

Of the work and services done by the Bank a few facts may be mentioned. At the time of the Bank's organization, it did no little towards establishing the convertible note system and also rendered many services for the work of the Currency Reform in 1897. Again at the time of the wars with both China and Russia, the Bank contributed much towards the services for the State by taking up the work of receiving and disbursing the War Expenses which were so well regulated as to give no bad effect upon the money market. Especially during the war with Russia, the Bank itself not merely financed a considerable amount of sinews of war, but also took a business connected with the supply and distribution of the funds, under its own management. The Bank's management in the matter having been so satisfactorily carried out, the convertible note system has successfully been kept intact and no such injurious effect as monetary disturbanes has been left to be seen.

VI.—Development of the Bank

Though thirty years have not yet elapsed since the foundation of the Bank, it has made rapid strides in the growth of business. The Bank, for instance, was organized with a capital of 10,000,000 *yen*, but only within a few years the insufficiency of its resources was so felt, that in 1887 an increase of its capital was made from 10,000,000 *yen* to 20,000,000 *yen*. This was followed by another increase in

1895, the capital now standing at the figure of 30,000,000 *yen*. Still another increase to 60,000,000 *yen* is now proposed in order to meet the needs of the times. The expansion of the business transacted by the Bank is further illustrated by a comparison of the figures shown in the following tables:

(1) THE AMOUNT OF NOTE ISSUES AND SPECIE RESERVE ON HAND AT THE CLOSE OF EACH YEAR.

Year.	Note Issue.	Specie Reserve.	Year.	Note Issue.	Specie Reserve.
	yen	*yen*		*yen*	*yen*
1885...	3,956,161	3,311,461	1898...	197,399,901	89,570,239
1886...	39,549,815	23,855,237	1899...	250,562,040	110,142,169
1887...	53,454,803	31,579,904	1900...	228,570,032	67,349,129
1888...	65,770,580	45,022,871	1901...	214,096,766	71,358,371
1889...	79,108,652	57,409,299	1902...	232,094,376	109,178,817
1890...	102,931,766	44,622,413	1903...	232,920,563	116,962,182
1891...	115,734,545	63,178,333	1904...	286,625,752	83,581,226
1892...	125,843,363	81,158,265	1905...	312,790,819	115,595,026
1893...	148,663,128	85,928,516	1906...	341,766,164	147,202,125
1894...	149,813,700	81,718,291	1907...	369,984,110	161,742,131
1895...	180,336,815	60,370,797	1908...	352,734,271	169,504,513
1896...	198,313,896	132,730,192	1909...	352,763,201	217,843,275
1897...	226,229,958	98,261,473			

(2) THE TOTAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE BANK.

Year.	Sum.	Year.	Sum.
	yen		*yen*
1882 (for 83 days from Oct. 10th to Dec. 31st) ...	5,762,270	1896...	5,320,534,186
1883...	157,639,150	1897...	9,015,139,833
1884...	585,558,379	1898...	9,019,330,231
1885...	882,315,837	1899...	9,313,930,754
1886...	1,637,955,188	1900...	9,748,987,192
1887...	2,657,655,063	1901...	10,576,036,318
1888...	2,791,391,454	1902...	14,092,646,956
1889...	2,767,516,603	1903...	12,698,858,693
1890...	1,213,369,812	1904...	17,668,041,283
1891...	1,944,126,218	1905...	29,156,254,123
1892...	1,888,088,536	1906...	35,798,678,906
1893...	1,811,666,901	1907...	38,592,499,868
1894...	2,393,387,072	1908...	26,729,214,687
1895...	3,013,921,233	1909...	28,836,481,539

VII.—Present Condition of the Bank.

The Bank, as pointed out before, is now the only bank of issue in the country, and transacts the business in connection with the State funds and National Debts in addition to ordinary banking business. The administration of the Bank is in the hands of the Administrative Board which consists of one Governor, one Vice-Governor and four Directors. The Governor presides over the Administrative Board and executes the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Board. At present, the Governor is Baron Shigeyoshi Matsuo, and the Vice-Governor is Baron Korekiyo Takahashi.

The business at the Head Office of the Bank is at present conducted through the following divisions under the management of a Chief Officer at each division:—

1. Inspector's Bureau,
2. Foreign Bureau,
3. Business Department,
4. Cash Department,
5. Issue Department,
6. Treasury Department,
7. National Debt Department,
8. Secretary's Department,
9. Security Department,
10. Accountant Department,
11. Economic Research Department,
12. Private Secretary's Bureau.

The Bank has nine branches which are respectively located at Osaka, Saibu (Moji), Kyoto, Nagoya, Otaru, Hakodate, Fukushima, Hiroshima and Kanazawa.

VIII.—The Bank's Reports.

The Bank publishes the half-yearly balance sheet in February and August every year, when the General Meetings of Shareholders are to be held, and at the General Meeting of February it also publishes the Business Report for the preceding year. In addition to these reports the Bank publishes on every Wednesday the weekly balance sheet. The balance sheet at the close of the last year is shown as follows;—

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE FIRST HALF YEAR OF 1909

ASSETS				ITEMS	LIABILITIES			
Total		Balance			Balance		Total	
yen		*yen*		**BANK NOTE ACCOUNT**	*yen*		*yen*	
				Notes issued	304,739,951.	000	304,739,951.	000
				DEPOSITS AND CURRENT ACCOUNTS				
				Government deposits	162,440,018.	072		
				Deposits for payment of principal and interest of national debts	43,435,117.	636		
				Funds for payment of Mint certificates	524,207.	354		
				Government railway deposits	4,741,304.	817		
				Fixed deposits	4,000.	000		
				Current accounts	7,009,135.	840		
				Deposit-receipts	1,948,000.	000		
				Bills payable	113,600.	400	220,215,384.	119
		22,000,000.	000	**ADVANCE ACCOUNT** Loans to Government				
		7,238,000.	000	Loans				
		2,908,295.	540	Advances on current accounts				
		12,935,346.	670	Bills discounted				
		10,066,995.	050	Foreign bills purchased				
75,672,437.	260	20,523,800.	000	Deposits				
60,432,083.	410	60,432,083.	410	**GOVERNMENT BONDS ACCOUNT** Government bonds				
143,110,157.	990	143,110,157.	990	**BULLION ACCOUNT** Bullion				
		352,022.	620	**ACCOUNT WITH OTHER BANKS** Due from other banks				
				Due to other banks	11 044.	480	11,044.	480
		4,741,304.	817	Agencies accounts for Government railways				
		35,298,581.	425	Agencies accounts for national debts				
		2,227,705.	105	Sub-agencies accounts				
254,259,458.	289	211,639,844.	322	Foreign agencies accounts				
				SUSPENSE ACCOUNT				
				Suspense receipts	12,098,569.	156	12,098,569.	156
882,314.	400	882,314.	400	Suspense payments				
				SHARE HOLDERS ACCOUNT				
				Capital paid-up	30,000,000.	000		
				Reserve fund	24,250,000.	000		
				Reserve against depreciation of Bank property	250,000.	000	54,500,000.	000
		557,557.	152	**BANK PROPERTY ACCOUNT** Office grounds				
		1,324,133.	078	Buildings and Safes				
		48,800.	226	Furniture				
2,041,937.	384	111,446.	928	New building account				
				PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT				
				Net profit for the current half-year	3,092,449.	544		
				Profits brought over from last half-year	1,420,807.	919	4,513,257.	463
		59,332,089.	000	**CASH ACCOUNT** Gold coins				
		1,125.	750	Silver coins				
		25.	400	Nickel coins				
		8.	815	Copper coins				
53,679,817.	485	346,568.	520	Cheques and notes				
596,078,206.	**218**	**596,078,206.**	**218**	**GRAND TOTAL**	**596,078,206.**	**218**	**596,078,206.**	**218**

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE SECOND HALF YEAR OF 1909

ASSETS				ITEMS	LIABILITIES			
Total		Balance			Balance		Total	
yen		*yen*		**BANK NOTE ACCOUNT**	*yen*		*yen*	
				Notes issued	352,763,201.	000	352,763,201.	000
				DEPOSITS AND CURRENT ACCOUNTS				
				Government deposits	147,707,469.	015		
				Government railway deposits	2,449,803.	848		
				Deposits for payment of principal and interest of national debts	29,845,395.	897		
				Funds for payment of Mint certificate	2,146,469.	354		
				Fixed deposits	0.			
				Current accounts	5,129,992.	130		
				Deposit-receipts	425,000.	000		
				Bills payable	173,981.	080	187,878,111.	354
				ADVANCE ACCOUNT				
		22,000,000.	000	Loans to Government				
		6,970,000.	000	Loans				
		3,879,822.	810	Advance on current account				
		23,862,232.	540	Bills discounted				
		14,838,544.	400	Foreign bills purchased				
91,911,899.	750	20,391,300.	000	Deposits				
				GOVERNMENT BONDS ACCOUNT				
43,656,792.	650	43,656,792.	650	Government bonds				
				BULLION ACCOUNT				
146,054,353.	870	146,054,353.	870	Bullion				
				ACCOUNT WITH OTHER BANKS				
		214,269.	470	Due from other banks				
				Due to other banks	3,901.	330	3,901.	330
		2,449,803.	848	Agencies accounts for Government railways				
		20,432,365.	974	Agencies accounts for national debts				
		1,594,300.	301	Sub-agencies accounts				
252,632,809.	478	227,942,069.	885	Foreign agencies accounts				
				SUSPENSE ACCOUNT				
				Suspense receipts	8,322,827.	209	8,322,827.	209
3,092,536.	162	3,092,536.	162	Suspense payments				
				SHARE HOLDERS ACCOUNT				
				Capital paid-up	30,000,000.	000		
				Reserve fund	25,250,000.	000		
				Reserve against depreciation of Bank property.	250,000.	000	55,500,000.	000
				BANK PROPERTY ACCOUNT				
		557,557.	152	Office grounds				
		1,434,790.	691	Buildings and Safes				
		49,688.	416	Furniture				
2,129,383.	402	87,347.	143	New building account				
				PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT				
				Net profit for the current half year	9,116,285.	078		
				Profits brought over from last half-year	1,494,257.	463	10,610,542.	541
				CASH ACCOUNT				
		75,519,553.	000	Gold coins				
		1,119.	000	Silver coins				
		56.	350	Nickel coins				
		20.	162	Copper coins				
75,570,808.	122	50,059.	610	Cheques and notes				
615,078,583.	**434**	**615,078,583.**	**434**	**GRAND TOTAL**	**615,078,583.**	**434**	**615,078,583.**	**434**

STATEMENT OF NOTE ISSUES ON DECEMBER 31st, 1909

Specie Reserve and Securities				ITEMS	ISSUE	
Total		Amount			Amount	Total
yen		*yen*			*yen*	*yen*
				NOTES ISSUED	352,763,201. 000	352,763,201. 000
				SPECIE RESERVE		
		73,368,727.	000	Gold coins		
217,843,275.	000	144,474,548.	000	Gold bullion		
				SECURITIES		
		31,802,700.	000	Government bonds		
		6,611,050.	000	Treasury bills		
		22,000,000.	000	Government securities		
		68,836,000.	000	Other securities		
134,919,926.	000	5,670,176.	000	Commercial bills		
352,763,201.	**000**	**352,763,201.**	**000**	**GRAND TOTAL**	**352,763,201. 000**	**352,763,201. 000**

THE SUMITOMO BANK

(OSAKA)

The particulars of this important bank are given under the heading,

"Undertakings of Sumitomo Family."

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

The work of the Restoration is indeed a great glory for the people in Japan not only in political circles, but in economic as well as in productive and financial improvements. National Banks were established for the purpose of making the manipulation of the currency easy, while Industrial Banks were established in order to afford conveniences to the building up of the country's industries. For foreign trade and international monetary transactions, the Yokohama Specie Bank was brought into existence. Since the establishment of the Bank some 30 years have already elapsed, and as one of the oldest

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

Banks in Japan its business is growing in volume from year to year. It is scarcely necessary to dwell upon the fact that the development of foreign trade is attributable to this banking organization. It may not be altogether out of place to give a few facts concerning this Bank.

The History of the Bank:—The Yokohama Specie Bank was established in conformity to the Regulations for National Banks, but it had some special features which distinguish it from other banks. Its chief aim is to carry on exchange business with foreign countries. Its services, both for the Government and the people, have been quite efficient. The Bank was established with a capital of 3,000,000 *yen* for the purpose of acting as a medium in monetary transactions between Japan and foreign countries. With the increase of the specie of the country, the Bank was authorized to issue convertible notes against the security of public bonds and convertible Kinsatsu-notes. The monetary transaction

with foreign countries was during the early days practically monopolized by the agencies of a few foreign banks in Japan, so that the exchange quotation and other commercial rights were managed by foreigners, which fact placedt he Japanese traders in a most disadvantageous position. There took place a regular exodus of specie to foreign countries owing to the inflation of in-convertible paper-notes and it was felt necessary to establish a special organ for the purpose of stopping this outflow of specie to foreign countries. It was under these circumstances that in November 1879 under promotion of Mr. Michita Nakamura and 23 others the Yokohama Specie Bank was established. The Government at the same time adopted the policy of not allowing any more National Banks, but in reference to the Specie Bank she gave every possible consideration. In fact one-third of the capital was taken up by the Government. Encouraged by this help, the Bank was established in February 1880 with a capital of 3,000,000 *yen*. And in March 1887 the capital was increased to 6,000,000 *yen*, which ran up to 12,000,000 *yen* in 1896, while in September 1899 the capital was doubled, figuring at 25,000,000 *yen* fully paid up. Thus equipped the Bank steadily increased its business transactions, and at present it has a reserve fund of 16,000,000 *yen* and is one of the 4 largest banks in Japan.

The Adjustment of Bank Notes and War Notes:—The adjustment of war notes during the Japan-Russian War, and the issuing of bank notes, were among the memorable services rendered by this Bank. With the growth of the business it was authorized to issue notes payable at sight and they were issued for the first time in Tientsin in November 1902 and then successively in Shanghai and Newchwang. When the Japan-Russian War broke out in 1904, these notes payable at sight, together with war notes issued by the Government were in circulation in various districts in Manchuria, affording considerable convenience to the people of these regions. After the conclusion of the war, the Japanese Government ordered the Bank to make settlement of these war notes left unredeemed amounting to 15,000,000 *yen*. To the Bank, funds for exchange were transferred and these notes were to be gradually redeemed, while at the same time the notes of the Bank payable at sight were converted into bank notes and were issued as such under the Imperial Decree promulgated in September 1906. These bank notes took the place of war notes and are being extensively circulated in Manchuria. In this respect efforts of the Specie Bank must be highly appreciated.

The Branch Offices and Agencies:—A special organ like the Specie Bank cannot accomplish its work at home only; it must have agencies abroad in order to meet the demand at large. Measures for these were adopted, and in 1880 a branch was established in Kobe, while officers were dispatched to various important places in foreign countries with a view to facilitating monetary transactions. In September, 1884, a branch was established in London, followed by those of Lyons, New York, and San Francisco, as well as in various Oriental countries. In fact all large towns, both in the East and West, which have any trade interest with us are in some way or other connected in business transactions with the Yokohama Specie Bank. The following gives names of branches and the date of their establishment.

In Japan.							
Head Office	...	...	...	February 28th	1880	Hongkong Branch	... ... September 15th 1896
Tokyo Branch	...	...	...	May 1st	1899	London ,,	... ... December 1st 1884
Kobe ,,	...	...	...	July 17th	1880	New York ,,	... ... August 10th 1880
Osaka ,,	...	...	...	September 1st	1905	San Francisco ,,	... ... June 23rd 1886
Nagasaki ,,	...	...	...	July 1st	1899	Hawaii ,,	... ... August 8th 1882
In Foreign Countries.						Tientsin ,,	... ... August 1st 1899
Shanghai Branch	...	...	May 15th		1893	Bombay ,,	... ... December 20th 1894
						Lyon ,,	... ... May 7th 1882

Peking	„	... ...	January 21st	1902	Port Arthur	„	April 1st	1905
Hankow	„	... ...	August 11th	1906	Mukden Branch	... ...	May 8th	1905
Newchwang	„	... ...	January 4th	1900	Changchung Agency	... ...	February 9th	1907
Dairen	„	... ...	August 22nd	1904	Tiehling	„	August 21st	1905
Liaotung	Agency	... ...	June 18th	1906	Antung-hsien	„	July 2nd	1906

Cheques Handled by the Bank:—At the end of 1908 money paid out to orders amounted to 115,000,000 *yen* and that received to 153,000,000 *yen*. The cheques discounted at home and drafts bought were 88,000,000 *yen* in the head office, 87,000,000 *yen* in other places, and the money collected at home was 40,000,000 *yen* at the head office, and 25,000,000 *yen* in other places. In reference to foreign money orders it may be stated that the sum of 67,000,000 *yen* was paid out while 53,000,000 *yen* was received. Cheques discounted and drafts bought amounted to 91,000,000 *yen* in the head office and 140,000,000 *yen* in other places. The money collected by the Bank was 12,000,000 *yen* at the head office, and 2,000,000 *yen* in other places. The total amount paid out was 183,000,000 *yen*, and that received 206,000,000 *yen*, while the total amount of cheques discounted and drafts bought amounted to 179,000,000 *yen* in the head office and 228,000,000 *yen* in other places. The money collected by the head office was 53,000,000 *yen*, and by other places 27,000,000 *yen*, showing considerable increase compared with the figures of 1903. In reference to cheques discounted and drafts bought, we find some variation during the last several years, while the money collected shows a decrease of 610,000 *yen* compared with the figures of 1907, but an increase over those of previous years. The following table gives particulars of these statistics:—

Year	Money Order		Discount and Purchase of Exchange Bills		Amount Collected	
	Drawn	Received	Yokohama	Other Places	Yokohama	Other Places
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
1908	183,219,557	206,788,037	179,963,192	288,658,935	53,790,659	27,506,740
1907	135,223,388	156,388,068	225,020,780	261,360,388	64,400,289	29,932,329
1906	146,578,190	128,826,528	193,135,379	296,159,727	51,676,191	28,425,401
1905	172,779,627	145,451,583	273,389,411	386,907,070	41,296,262	58,107,768
1904	103,714,228	84,608,900	132,015,927	178,330,437	32,847,354	29,709,030
1903	65,550,619	85,955,156	146,732,823	145,053,212	23,991,931	36,555,802

As stated before about 30 years have elapsed since the foundation of the Bank. There have been changes in directors, and at present, besides the presidents, there are 10 directors of whom some act as general-manager, the managers, of the head office and chiefs of the examination department.

President:—Baron Korekiyo Takahashi.
Director:—Nagatane Sōma Esq.
„ Kōkichi Sonoda Esq.
„ Riyemon Kimura Esq.
„ Rokuro Hara Esq.
„ Ippei Wakawo Esq.
Director and General Manager:—Yuki Yamakawa Esq.
Director:—Masunosuke Odagiri Esq.
„ Viscount Yataro Mishima.
Director and Manager of the Head Office:—Chunosuke Kawashima Esq.
Director and Chief of the Examination Department:—Heikichi Totsugu Esq.

Baron Takahashi, President:—During the Japan-Russian War he stayed abroad as the financial commissioner and discharged his duties so successfully that his fame stands very high among

the Japanese. He bears heavy responsibilities as the Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, and as President of the Yokohama Specie Bank. He is one of the foremost bankers in this country.

Mr. Soma, Director:—Mr. Nagatane Soma, has been a director of the Bank for quite a number of years, and is a gentleman of mature experience. He is well versed in affairs connected with banking and financial interests. We may well imagine how important his position is in connection with the Specie Bank.

Mr. Sonoda, Director:—Mr. Kokichi Sonoda, is President of the 15th Bank, as well as Director of the Specie Bank. While young he was a diplomat, but later became banker. A man, noble in character and gentle in manners, Mr. Sonoda is a typical Japanese gentleman. The 15th Bank, which was organized in the interest of nobles, has attained great success owing to its able management, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Sonoda. His advice as a director of the Specie Bank is highly appreciated.

Messrs. Kimura, Hara, Wakawo, Directors:—These directors are wealthy men of the country and are well posted in business. Their important position in the economic circle gives weight to the Specie Bank.

Viscount Mishima, Director:—Viscount Yataro Mishima is a man of distinguished ability. As a politician he has great influence in the Upper House. He is very much interested in the work of the Specie Bank and is very earnest in discharging his duties as a director.

Messrs. Yamakawa, Odagiri, Kawashima, and Totsugu:—Mr. Yuki Yamakawa, is a director and the general-manager of the Bank. In point of experience and learning, he is well adapted to fill that important post. Mr. Chunosuke Kawashima is a director and the manager of the head office, while Mr. Heikichi Totsugu has charge of the Inspection Department; and Mr. Masunosuke Odagiri is well known for his acquaintance with things Chinese, all of them may be regarded as the main stay of the Bank. Mr. Odagiri was formerly a Consul-General in China. In short, since the establishment of the Yokohama Specie Bank as an organ of the State for financial manipulation, and that of business men for foreign trade, it has done great service. At present the business of the Bank is greatly extended and its credit is enhanced, so that its fame has now spread far and wide all over the world.

THE MITSUBISHI BANK

The Banking Department of the Mitsubishi is given under the heading "The Mitsubishi Undertakings."

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN

That Japan has made striking progress in industry within recent years has already been stated elsewhere. Just as the Yokohama Specie Bank has had a great deal to do with the building up foreign trade, the Industrial Bank of Japan, has given great stimulus to her industrial development. The Bank is one of the four largest banks in Japan, the others being, the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, and the Hypothec Bank of Japan. The Industrial Bank of Japan was established in March, 1902, under the regulations relating to the Industrial Bank of Japan, Law No. 70 issued in 1900. It was favourably greeted by the public. The Bank possesses the privilege of issuing debentures ten times the paid up capital, subject to increase in case of necessity arising from the importation of foreign capital, which the Bank undertakes under the sanction of the Minister of State in charge. When it was established, it had originally a capital of 10,000,000 *yen* divided into 100,000 shares, the face value of a share being 100 *yen*. In February 1906, the capital was increased to 17,500,000 *yen* the face value of a share being made 50 *yen*, the total number of shares being divided into 350,000 shares, and the increased shares were all taken up by foreign capitalists. The Bank is a useful organ in forming relations with foreign capitalists. The officers of the Bank consist of President, a Vice-President, 4 Directors and 3 Auditors, and their names are as follows :—

President	Dr. Juichi Soeda.
Vice-President ...	Mr. Ichiyo Tsukuda.
Director (staying abroad)	Dr. Tatsukuro Inoue.
Director	Mr. Jun Saito.
,, ...	Mr. Toshihiko Murata.
,, ...	Mr. Jūtaro Iwai.
Auditor	Mr. Kihachiro Okura.
,, ...	Mr. Kahei Otani.
,, ...	Mr. Otoya Banno.

DR. JUICHI SOYEDA,
The President of the Industrial Bank of Japan.

President Soeda :—President Soeda was formerly the Vice-Minister of Finance. He is one of the ablest graduates of the Law College of the Imperial University, and is well versed in economic problems, and the public expected him to be the future Minister of Finance. After resigning his post, he was appointed President of this Bank, and for the space of eight years, he has discharged his duties most faithfully. As a banker, his name is well known in Japan.

Vice-President Tsukuda :—Vice-President Tsukuda was appointed to his present post in June 1906. He is an able graduate of the Imperial University. Formerly, he was an official in the Department of Finance, but later he went to China, and acted as financial adviser to Yuan-shi-kai. We may naturally expect him to be well posted in the economic conditions of both Japan and China. The Bank is fortunate in having the services of such able men.

Directors :—Dr. Inoue enjoys high fame as a financial expert among the graduates of the Imperial University. He combines the characteristics of both a scholar and a man of practical ability. Since the year before last, he has been staying abroad, attending to the foreign side of the business of the Bank. Mr Saito, who has been the director of the Bank from the very beginning, is well known for his practical business ability. He was formerly an official of the Department of Finance, but when Dr. Soeda became the President of this Bank, he was appointed to his present post. Messrs. Iwai and Murata were appointed directors in August of last year, and are noted for their practical business ability. The Bank has a large number of able officers who render efficient services to the Bank.

Auditors:—Messrs. Okura and Otani are well known Japanese business men. Mr Okura is the President of the Okura-gumi, while Mr. Otani is a famous Yokohama tea trader, both of whom are well known among foreigners. Mr. Otoya Banno resigned his post as a director July 1909 owing to his weak health, but was again elected as an auditor in the following August.

Business of the Bank:—Since the main object of the Bank is so plain that it needs but little comment in these pages, we will give the gist of it as follows:—

1. To make loans on the security of national loan-bonds, prefectural and municipal loan-bonds, or debentures and shares of companies.
2. To subscribe for, or take over by transfer, national loan-bonds, prefectural and municipal loan-bonds, or debentures of companies.
3. To receive deposits of money and undertake the custody of goods entrusted to it for safe keeping.
4. To undertake trust business.
5. To discount bills.
6. To make loans on the security of estates (zaidan) created by virtue of special laws.

In the case of bills to be discounted under the foregoing Clause 5, national loan-bonds or prefectual or municipal loan-bonds, debentures or shares must be presented as collateral securities by the applicants.

ART. 10. The Nippon Kogyo Ginko may devote its unemployed funds to the purchase of national loan-bonds, prefectural or municipal loan-bonds, or the debentures of companies.

ART. 11. The Nippon Kogyo Ginko may not engage in any line of business not mentioned in this Law. This restriction shall not apply, however, when, with the permission of the Minister of State for Finance, the Bank engages in banking and other operations auxiliary thereto, which are conducted in foreign countries.

Thus, it will be found that the business of the Bank is quite different from that of other banks.

Importation of Foreign Capital:—If economic affairs are cosmopolitan, the Industrial Bank of Japan certainly lives up to its profession. As soon as the Bank was established, it transacted business pertaining to the sale of 5% Imperial bonds amounting to 50,000,000 *yen* in which the Bank was quite successful. Subsequent to the Japan-Russian war, there arose a necessity for the importation of foreign capital. Through the medium of the Industrial Bank of Japan, such public loans as those of the Hokkaido Colliery, the South Manchurian Railway, the Tokyo Municipality Loan, Osaka Municipality Loan and that of Yokohama, together with the Bank's own debentures, were issued. The following table gives some figures concerning these bonds:—

	Date of Sale or Issue	Grand Total of Sale or Issue	Face Value of Sale or Issue	Net Proceed	Rate of Annual Interest	Period of Redemption	Places of Sale or Issue	Banks in Charge of the Sale or Issue
		yen	£ Sh.	£ Sh.		year		
Imperial Japanese Government 5% Loan ...Oct.	1902	50,000,000	1.02 01	98.00	5%	55	London	Hongkong-Shanghai Bank, Bearing & Co., Specie Bank.
		£						
Debentures of the Hokkaido Colliery S.S....Nov.	1905	1,000,000	98.10	92.15	5%	15	„	Chartered Bank.
		yen						
„ „ Industrial Bank of Japan..Feb	1906	7,500,000	1.00.00	—	—	—	„	———
		£						
Tokyo City Loan ... ...July	„	1,500,000	1.00 00	96.10	5%	30	„	Hongkong-Shanghai Bank, Parrs Bank, Specie Bank.
S. M. R. Debentures (1st Issue) ... ... „	1907	4,000,000	97.00	92.10	5%	25	„	„
„ „ „ „ (2nd Issue) ... ...June	1908	2,000,000	98.00	96.10	5%	3	„	„
„ „ „ „ (3rd Issue) ... ...Dec.	„	2,000,000	97.10	92.10	5%	24	„	„
Industrial Debentures ... ...Oct.	„	2,000,000	97.00	92.00	5%	25	London Paris	Society General.
Osaka City Loan ... ...April	1909	3,084,000	97.00	92.00	5%	30	London	Hongkong-Shanghai Bank, Parrs Bank, Specie Bank.
Yokohama City Loan ... ...July	„	716,000	98 00	94.00	5%	45	„	„

The sum invested in industrial undertakings has of late been considerably increased. Originally, the amount invested did not exceed the sum of 1,169,000 *yen* which was increased to 36,264,000 *yen* in 1909, which are classified in the following table:—

	yen
Amount of Advances	26,807,486
Amount of Bills Discounted	5,019,394
Amount of Debentures Bought	4,437,479
Total	36,264,359

Bank's Services in Connection with National Loans and Local Loans:—The Bank's advance toward the national bonds and local loans at the end of the first year of its existence did not exceed 896,000 *yen*, which was increased to 18,199,000 *yen* at the end of the 15th term. Since local districts suffered from a high rate of interest on loans, the Bank undertook to renew these local bonds

after November 1906, which in all amounted to 3,733,000 *yen*. Should these adjustments make fair progress, the Bank's services in strengthening local finances will be really great.

The work of keeping in custody various securities is the chief characteristics of the Bank. In a word, the work of the Bank may be recapitulated as follows :—

1. Floating of debentures and shares of the company. 2. Attending to the payment of interest on debentures and the payment against shares, the sale purchase of public bonds and debentures and the keeping in custody of negotiable bonds and valuables. The following table gives the particulars thereof :—

Companies which Issued Debentures	Date of Issue	Amount of Issue	Face Value	Rate of Interest	Security
		£	£		
Hokkaido Colliery S. S.	Jan. 1906	1,000,000	98.10	5%	Railway, Mining
		yen	*yen*		
Fuji Paper Manufacture	Feb. „	2,000,000	92.00	5.7%	Factory
Dai Nippon Sugar	Oct. 1907	3,000,000	98.00	7%	„
Osaka Spinning	Dec. „	1,000,000	98.00	„	„
Nippon Spinning	„ „	1,000,000	98.00	„	„
Nippon Flour Manufacture	April „	350,000	100.00	8%	„
Dai Nippon Hotel	Feb. 1908	175,000	100.00	8 5%	Immovable Property
Osaka Mercantile S. S.	June „	2,000,000	97.00	7%	Ships, Immovable Property

The Work in Manchuria and Korea :—As a result of the Japan-Russian war, the necessity for creating a monetary organ was felt so that in August, 1905, Dr. Inoue was sent there to investigate as to the prevailing conditions, and it was decided to adopt some measures to facilitate the monetary transactions in those countries. In April, 1906, the Bank advanced the sum of 5,000,000 *yen* to the Korean Government for industrial purposes, and later on the sum of 12,963,000 *yen* was again advanced to the same Government. Towards the Japanese settlement communities in Korea, the sum amounting to 1,180,000 *yen*, while the sum of 450,000 *yen* was invested in the Agricultural and Industrial Bank in Korea, and in 1904, the sum of 3,000,000 *yen* for the Daiya Iron Mine in China, in March, 1906, the sum of 2,000,000 *yen* for the Pinyang Coal Mine, in 1907 the sum of 1,490,000 *yen* for the Shanghai Taisei Shoko Co. and 2,000,000 *yen* for the Hanyang Iron Work. At present the Bank has disbursed the sum of 25,639,000 *yen* in China and Korea altogether. There may be other investments, but we give here the principal ones. Thus, we have seen the services rendered by the Bank towards the industrial development of Japan. It is expected that the business of the Bank will be international in character. We herewith give an account of the business conditions of the Bank since its founding.

ACCOUNT OF GAIN AND LOSS

	Gain	Loss
	yen	*yen*
First Half of 1903	106,277,000	105,959,000
„ „ „ 1905	299,318,000	299,101,000
„ „ „ 1909	175,689,000	175,750,000

PRESENT AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS

	yen
Total at the End of First Half of 1903	1,649,000
„ „ „ „ „ 1906	17,642,000
„ „ „ „ „ 1909	8,930,000

AMOUNT DEPOSITED OR PAID BACK

	Amount Transferred from the Previous Term and Deposited for the Current Term	Amount Paid Back for the Current Term
	yen	*yen*
First Half of 1903	5,313,000	3,664,000
„ „ „ 1906	72,492,000	52,179,000
„ „ „ 1909	33,262,000	24,331,000

PRESENT AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS

	Current Account	Deposits at Notice
	yen	*yen*
First Half of 1903	20,000	947,000
„ „ „ 1906	2,811,000	6,415,000
„ „ „ 1909	399,000	1,258,000

AMOUNT DEPOSITED OR WITHDRAWN

	Amount Transferred from the Previous Term and Deposited for the Current Term	Amount Withdrawn for the Current Term
	yen	*yen*
First Half of 1903	21,846,000	20,878,000
„ „ „ 1906	137,957,000	128,730,000
„ „ „ 1909	45,169,000	43,510,000

PRESENT AMOUNT OF ADVANCE

	yen
Total at the End of the First Half of 1903	6,332,000
„ „ „ „ „ „ 1906	10,637,000
„ „ „ „ „ „ 1909	31,826,000

AMOUNT ADVANCED AND PAID BACK

	Amount Transferred from the Previous Term and Advanced for the Current Term	Amount Paid Back for the Current Term
	yen	*yen*
First Half of 1903	14,537,000	8,204,000
„ „ „ 1906	18,968,000	8,330,000
„ „ „ 1909	38,721,000	6,894,000

AMOUNT OF ISSUE AND LIQUIDATION OF INDUSTRIAL DEBENTURES

Amount of Issue	Amount of Liquidation	Present Amount
41,011,000 *yen*	7,680,000 *yen*	33,331,000 *yen*

Note :—The above were issued 13 times at home and once abroad.

AMOUNT OF NEGOTIABLE BONDS OWNED BY THE COMPANY

	Face Value	Actual Value
	yen	*yen*
First Half of 1903	3,021,000	2,904,000
„ „ „ 1906	23,299,000	21,833,000
„ „ „ 1909	25,499,000 £ 30,000	25,234,000

PURCHASE AND SALE OF NEGOTIABLE BONDS (Actual Value)

	Previous Term and Purchased for the Current Term	Amount Sold or Liquidated for the Current Term
	yen	*yen*
First Half of 1903	52,814,000	49,903,000
„ „ „ 1906	70,896,000	49,063,000
„ „ „ 1909	70,743,000	45,509,000

PROFIT AND DIVIDEND OF EACH TERM

Years	Semi-Annual Terms	Gross Profit	Transferred from Previous Term	Total	Gross Loss	Government Net Profit	Government Subsidies	Dividends	Rate of Dividends
1902	1st	74	—	74	62	11	22	32	5%
	2nd	166	—	166	143	22	42	62	„
1903	1st	925	—	925	572	352	—	75	6%
	2nd	446	2	448	354	94	—	75	„
1904	1st	432	3	435	339	96	—	75	„
	2nd	542	3	546	449	96	—	75	„
1905	1st	609	3	613	488	124	—	87	7%
	2nd	782	8	790	645	144	—	98	„
1906	1st	1,481	10	1,492	971	521	—	366	„
	2nd	1,913	49	1,963	1,267	695	—	515	7.5%
1907	1st	1,726	56	1,783	1,036	747	—	555	„
	2nd	1,963	61	2,024	1,093	930	—	609	„
1908	1st	1,747	61	1,809	941	867	—	650	8%
	2nd	1,698	62	1,761	838	923	—	650	„
1909	1st	2,113	63	2,176	1,251	925	—	650	„

Note :—The unit of the figures in the above table is "one thousand *yen*."

THE HYPOTHEC BANK OF JAPAN, LTD.

The chief aim of the Hypothec Bank of Japan is to advance capital for the improvement and development of agriculture and industry. The origin of the Bank dates back for many years. It was in 1882 when Mr. Matsukata (now Marquis) the Chief of the Finance Department, made representation to the Government urging the necessity of establishing the Central Bank of Japan. Several years later the Department of Finance dispatched the Chief of the Bureau on Banking, to Germany and France for the purpose of investigating the system of Hypothec Banks. Dr. Eggert, a German expert who was employed by our Government as financial adviser, was also instructed to assist in making investigations concerning the Hypothec Bank. Just when the plans were all completed, the condition of the productive industry subsequent to the Japan-China war afforded splendid opportunities to establish a monetary organ of this special nature, so that in 1895, the Government presented the bill for the establishment of a Hypothec Bank to the Imperial Diet, and obtained consent therefore. It was in the following year that the Hypothec Bank of Japan was established. It has a capital of 10,000,000 *yen*. For the improvement and development of agriculture and indust y, capital is advanced at a low rate of interest, to be paid back in long termed annual instalments. The Bank makes loans to the municipalities and local associations without any security for irrigation and public engineering works and also for the adjustment of cultivated lands. The banking business of this kind being a matter of new experience in this country, the Bank had to depend very largely on the precedents and usages of foreign countries. At the end of the year 1897, owing to the post-bellum financial boom and consequent collapse, the monetary circulation was almost stopped and the rate of interest reached its climax, plunging the cotton yarn spinning and other companies into a state of great difficulty. At this juncture, the Bank directed its whole attention towards supplying funds to these industrial companies, and rendered every possible assistance in order to help them. Again a few years ago when the north-eastern provinces of Japan suffered from a severe famine loud voices were heard asking for relief and the Bank, in consonance with the desire of the Government, advanced funds towards public engineering undertakings, the adjustment of cultivated land, the development of mulberry plantations, and irrigation and reclaiming works, thus relieving in an indirect way the sufferings of the poor people.

MR. TATSUO YAMAMOTO,
President of the Hypothec Bank of Japan.

(1) Issue of Debentures—Hypothec debentures issued by the Bank form the fountain heads of the funds of the Bank. The privilege of issuing these debentures with bonus is conferred on the Bank by the Government for the purpose of absorbing funds bearing a low rate of interest, so that the Bank may be enabled to make loans for extended periods. But at the beginning, the public could not appreciate the real nature of debentures with bonus, and much difficulty was experienced in issuing these bonds. The bank employed every possible means for the purpose of acquainting the public as to the nature and

advantages of hypothec debentures. Throughout Japan, there were opened 460 agencies for facilitating the issuing of these debentures under these agencies, there were over 1,900 sub-agencies, while 7,500 post offices also transacted business for facilitating the issue of the debentures. The savings debentures were also issued by the Bank as part of the financial programme of the Japan-Russian war period. The object of these saving debentures was to absorb an immense amount of money which was scattered among the labourers, so as to put a stop to the habits of extravagance and luxury, and the money thus collected was to be placed in the Depository Bureau of the Department of Finance. The fund thus collected was used by the Government for the purpose of economic adjustments of different kinds during the war. With the conclusion of the war, the issue of the savings debentures was discontinued. The amount of debentures at the end of the year 1909 is given below :—

Accounts	Hypothec Debentures	Savings Debentures
	yen	*yen*
Transferred from the Previous Term	40,932,570	19,438,875
Issued for the Current Term	8,500,000	—
Total	49,432,570	—
Redemption of Prize Debentures for the Current Term	394,090	211,745
Redemption of Debentures by Purchase	31,240	—
Total	425,330	—
Amount Outstanding	49,007,240	19,227,130

(2) Since the establishment of the Bank, the following amount of advances was made at the end of the year 1909 :—

Purposes of Advances	Amount Advanced	Amount Redeemed	Amount Outstanding
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
Agriculture	6,286,868	252,320	6,034,548
Industry	9,535,137	396,185	9,138,951
Public Bodies	13,645,966	382,433	13,263,532
Cultivated Land Readjustment Guilds ...	1,402,420	21,830	1,380,589
Total	30,870,392	1,052,771	29,817,621

(3) Advances made through the Agricultural and Industrial Banks—Besids advances made directly by the Bank, advances are made indirectly to local agricultu alists and industrialists through the Agricultural and Industrial Banks. There exists close connections between the Hypothec Bank and the Agricultural and Industrial Banks which are found in all prefectures, both contributing to the development of Agriculture and Industry. Advances are also made by the Hypothec Bank when one of these local Agricultural and Industrial Banks stands as guarantor. The amount of such advances at the end of 1909 stood as follows :—

Purposes of Advances	Amount Advanced	Amount Redeemed	Amount Outstanding
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
Agriculture	12,372,274	367,363	12,004,911
Industry	10,622,831	410,7 5	10,212,066
Public Bodies	756,884	27,723	729,160
Cultivated Land Readjustment Guilds ...	4,161,079	172,643	3,988,435
Total	27,913,069	978,494	26,934,575

Again, advances are made to the Agricultural and Industrial Banks against securities in shape of bank rights upon others. The amount of such advances stand at present at 843,000 *yen*.

(4) Formosan Loans—Perceiving the necessity of making advances to improve and develop agriculture and industry in Formosa, a new clause was added about 8 years ago to the regulations relating to the Hypothec Bank of Japan, whereby the Bank was enabled to make advances through the hands of the Bank of Taiwan. The amount thus loaned stood at the end of 1907 as follows :—

Purposes of Advances	Amount Advanced	Amount Redeemed	Amount Outstanding
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
Agriculture	46,000	6,200	39,000
Industry	21,000	16,000	5,000
Public Bodies	23,000	15,000	8,000
Total	90,000	37,200	52,800

The different kinds of loans above mentioned were all made with a view to agricultural and industrial advancement at the earlier part of the year 1910, the rate of interest for the different kinds of advances stood as follows :—

1. The highest rate of interest on loans to be paid back in annual instalments.

Advance, made to individuals per year and companies	$7\frac{1}{2}$ %
,, to associations for the adjustment of cultivated lands ...	$7\frac{3}{10}$,,
,, to civil bodies	7 ,,
,, to public corporations	$7\frac{2}{10}$,,

2. The rate of interest on loans for periods is higher by 5 *rin*, than the rate on loans to be paid back in instalments.
3. The rate of interest on loans made through the Agricultural and Industrial Banks is the same as the highest rate of those Agricultural and Industrial Banks.
5. The maximum rate of interest at which Formosan loans to be paid back in instalments are made is 10% a year.
6. The rate of interest on loans for fixed periods is 11%.

The account at the end of 1909 stood as follows :—

THE STATEMENT OF THE BALANCE SHEET

	yen		*yen*
Advances to be redeemed by Annual Instalments ...	29,817,621	Deposits at the Depository of the Financial Department	19,765,048
Advances in Formosa to be redeemed by Annual Instalments	1,436,783	Current Account and Deposit at Notice	738,520
Advances on Securities to be redeemed by Annual Instalments	26,934,575	Receipts of the Agencies from the Issue of Hypothec Debentures	140,440
Advances on Special Securities to be redeemed by Annual Instalments ...	843,000	Advances of Agencies and Funds for Payment... ...	589,294
Fixed Advance	266,073	Amount of Capital Unpaid...	3,750,000
Fixed Advances in Formosa	52,800	Buildings and Furniture for Business	86,330
Agricultural and Industrial Debentures Undertaken...	438,715	Immovable, Counterfeited Mortgage...	6,327
Public Loan Bonds	693,648	Suspense Payment	621,544
		Cash in hand	32,335
		Total	86,213,060

THE ACCOUNT OF LOSSES AND GAINS

	yen		*yen*
Gross profit...	2,973,544	Gross Loss	2,493,962
Interest on Advance ...	2,129,001	Interest of Hypothec Debentures	1,050,859
Interest on Bonds etc. owned by the Bank ...	33,983	Premium of Hypothec Debentures	164,748
Interest on Deposits at the Depository Section of the Financial Department...	654,963	Interest of Savings Debentures	379,711
Deposit and Interest ...	26,796	Premium of Savings Debentures	237,072
Receipts from the Transaction of Bonds etc. ...	105,930	Expenses for the Issue of Debentures	161,090
Receipts of Various Fees and Charges	9,844	General Charges	108,762
Sundry Profits...	13,023	Sundry Expenses	199,938
Transferred from the Previous Term...	97,471	Net Profit	577,053
Total	3,071,015	Grand total	3,071,015

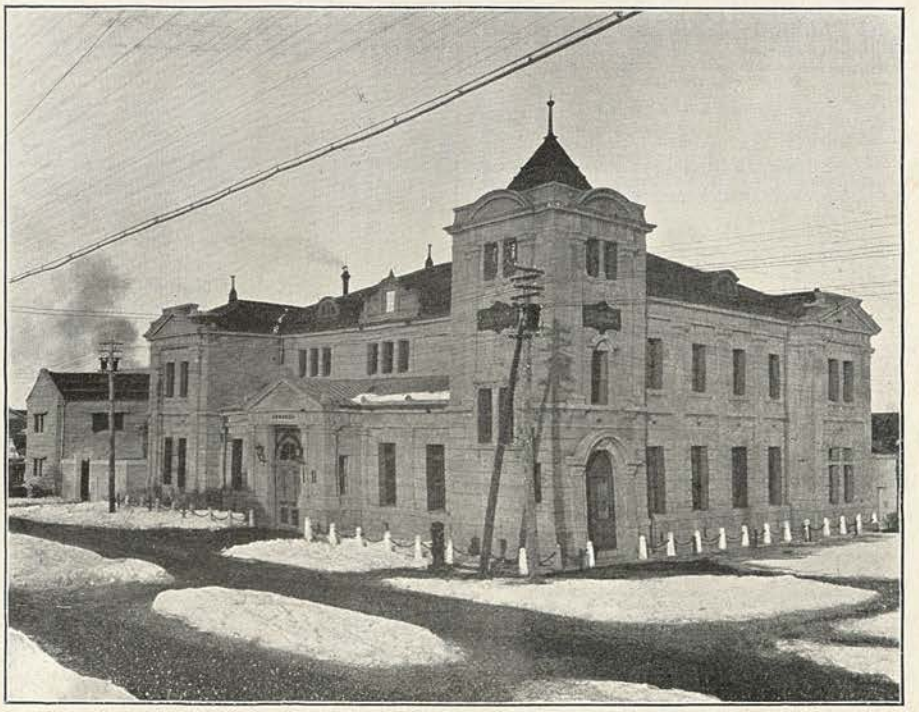
Mr. Shinkichi Takahashi has been President of the Bank ever since its first establishment, but last year, with the expiration of the term of office he resigned his post in favour of Mr. Tatsuo Yamamoto, who was formerly the President of the Bank of Japan ; Mr. Gentaro Shimura is the Vice-President, and Messrs. Keijū Ario, Keishi Igarashi and Naonosuke Kawakami are Directors ; all of whom are men of learning and high probity and under the able management of these men, the company's future is full of promise.

THE HOKKAIDO COLONIAL BANK

Since the establishment of the Colonial Department in Sapporo in the 4th year of Meiji, 1871 for the period of thirty years, through the efforts of both the Government and the people, the opening of Hokkaido is steadily going on, but vast tracts of land are left uncultivated, still retaining their ancient features. Before treating of the relation between the colonization and monetary market, let us investigate the condition of Hokkaido in all its bearings.

The area of Hokkaido proper is 6,135 square miles and occupies more than one fifth of the whole area of Japan. On the north lies the Soya Strait, on the west it faces the Sea of Japan, and the Tsugaru Strait lies on the south. The distance between Aomori and Hakodate is 60 miles and can be navigated within six hours. In Hokkaido proper, there are mountain ranges such as Hidaka, Chishima, the North-Eastern and Taizan. The principal rivers are the Ishikari (92 *ri* in length), the Amajio (77 *ri*), and the Tokachi (50 *ri*), and for the distance of 50 *ri* in the lower part of the Ishikari, steamers are in use. Along the river, there is the rich alluvial plain of the Ishikari extending a score of miles. The principal communication on land is by railways extending about 600 miles.

These were purchased by the Government, except the 160 miles of the Hokkaido railway. Communication between harbours is carried on by the periodical and special despatch of steamboats



THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE HOKKAIDO COLONIAL BANK

of the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha, and other companies. Since the beginning of the present regime, the Government has been engaged in cutting and making roads, and at the end of 1905, the total length of roads extended over 1,754 *ri*, and in places where there are no hotels or horses or coolies to be had, stage routes under official protection are established for the convenience of travellers. Post, telegraph and telephone systems are perfected from year to year. The principal harbours in the Hokkaido are Hakodate, Otaru, Iwanai, Muroran, Kushiro, Nemuro, Masuge, Rumoe, Ouchi, Ezashi, and Ajiro, out of which, the four Hakodate, Otaru, Muroran, and Kushiro, are open ports. The snowy season in Hokkaido proper is from March to May.

Out of doors, there prevails occasional severity of cold, but generally speaking, it does not snow much, and as every protection is made against the cold, life in the Hokkaido is not so intolerable as has been imagined by those in Japan proper. The pleasant character of the summer is beyond comprehension. The population of Hokkaido proper is 1,200,000 at the end of 1905, and shows an increase of 51,867 per annum for the last ten years. The number of Ainos in 1884, when the Hokkaido administration is created, was 17,460 but at the end of 1905, the number decreased to 1765.

The administrative system of the Hokkaido has undergone various changes since the first foundation of the colonial government was laid in 1871, country offices were established in 1879, and in 1882 the colonial department was abolished, and three prefectures of Hakodate, Sapporo, and Nemuro

were established, and again in 1886 the three prefectural governments were abolished, and the Hokkaido administration was established in Sapporo, the same being the centre of the administration. Country offices and eighteen branches of administration were abolished in 1898 and in 1899 the ward system of Hakodate, Otaru and Sapporo was established, and the first and second class city, and village organizations were adopted, diffusing the idea of self-rule for towns and villages. After making a few alterations, we have at present, 16 branch administrations and 3 ward-offices.

Products and Quotations:—Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people on the main land, accompanied by marine technical and mining works. The output of these various articles in 1906 and their prices are as follows:—

	yen			*yen*
Agricultural products	22,000,000	Technical ... ... (1905)		9,849,692
Marine	12,000,000	Mining ... ... (1905)		7,844,607

The above is a brief resume of the present condition of the Hokkaido, and productive industries are yet in a state of infancy. To properly develope them, means have not been exhausted yet, but the proper provision for the monetary organs and the supply of capital are most important undertakings. This fact necessitated the formation of the Hokkaido Colonial Bank. In February 1889 a certain member of the Upper House introduced a memorial for the establishment of the Hokkaido Colonial Bank which was approved by the House, and as the Government also felt the necessity of the formation of such special banking facilities, the resolution concerning the Hokkaido Colonial Bank was introduced into the Imperial Diet, with whose approval in March, the same year, the establishment of the Bank was announced under law No. 76. Not long after such an announcement was made, a committee of 22 with Mr. Matsuo as the chief were appointed to make arrangements for the establishment of the Bank. The committee applied for the charter to float the company, and in December 1889, the bank received the Government's sanction, and the first payment against the face value of shares was made. In February 1890, a general meeting of shareholders was held, and directors were appointed and the company was registered during the same month. The headquarters of the Bank are at No. 2, 1 chome, Otsu, Higashi Sapporo, and since then the following branches have been established:—

Otaru Branch	Oct.	1901
Tokyo ,, ...	March	1905
Hakodate ,, ...	April	1905
Asahigawa ,, ...	Oct.	1905
Karafuto ,, ...	,,	,,

THE TOKYO BRANCH OF THE HOKKAIDO COLONIAL BANK

Excepting the Otaru branch, others were all established in 1905.

The capital of the company was five million *yen*, of which the Government holds shares amounting to one million *yen*. The arrangement was that for ten years from the date of the establishment of the Bank, no dividend of the profits will be made against those shares held by the Government. The capital of the Bank was three million *yen* at first, but in October 1906, an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held, and another two million *yen* was added. The shareholders were required to pay in by the 15th of January 1907, one quarter of the capital increased, namely half a million *yen*. The charter of the company is for fifty years, but the period may be lengthened with the decision of the general meeting of shareholders and the sanction of the Government. There are four directors (one of them the managing director) and three auditors. The qualification for directors is the holding of 100 shares and that for the auditors, above 50 shares. Directors and auditors must be chosen by the general meeting of shareholders. The period of service for the former is three years and for the latter two years.

The consideration of circumstances under which the Bank was founded make it evident that the business of the Bank must be adapted to the condition and progress of the colonization work in the Hokkaido. The following are items of business of the Bank:—

1. To advance money against the security of real estate, to be paid back by instalments within thirty years. 2. To advance money against the security of real estate, by periodical instalments within five years. 3. To advance money on shares, debentures of the stock companies with a view to the colonization of the Hokkaido and to underwrite for debentures of such companies. 4. To advance money on the documents and the products of the Hokkaido. 5. To advance money without any security. 6. Deposits held in trust. 7. The discounting of bills.

The bank was opened on the 2nd of April 1900 with a paid up capital of 750,000 *yen*. Various enterprises arose in Hokkaido, and it was impossible to meet all the demands made, as the Bank was under a certain legal restriction. In three months time after the business was opened, the sum of the demand made totalled 1,275,000 *yen*, but against this demand, the bank was able to advance only 140,000 *yen*, and that under negotiation and investigation was 760,000 *yen*. The amount of advances and deposits was gradually increased, and in 1900, all the shares were fully paid up. In July and August, the banks of the Ishikari river were twice washed away, causing a great deal of trouble and damage among the people, and the Bank either by the increase of amount of advances or by the prolongation of the instalment period rendered every possible help. During the Japan-Russian war, the Bank did its best to mitigate and readjust the results of business consequent upon the war.

With the restoration of peace, the future of the Bank was full of prospects. Let us see how the business is conducted under the following headings:—

1. The Advance made upon Real Estate:—Reached 1,400,000 *yen* in 1901, and now the figures including all the branches stand as follows:—

	yen
The amount advanced at the end of 1905	3,932,027
The amount advanced at the end of 1906	5,050,420

The figures for the year 1906 show an increase of 1,180,000 *yen* over the corresponding figures of the previous year. It goes without saying that with the increase of population and the development of colonization, the sum to be advanced will make a corresponding increase.

2. Advances on Movable Property (inclusive of products, debentures and the document):— When the bank was established in April 1900, no advances were made against movable property, but from the latter half of the year, the Bank began to advance on such securities, and as a result of the revision of the laws in March 1905, the sphere for receiving securities was enlarged, and the amount of such advances including all branches was as follows:—

	yen
At the end of the year 1905	1,403,714
At the end of the year 1906	1,814,684

3. Deposits:—There has been a yearly increase in the amount of deposits, which stands as follows including branches:—

	yen
At the end of 1905	2,786,410
At the end of 1906	3,529,528

Thus we find that during one year there has been an increase of 743,000 *yen*. For the year 1906, amount of the current deposits was the largest, amounting to 1,370,556 *yen*, and the fixed deposits amounted to 1,219,229 *yen*.

4. Remittance Orders:—As a result of the revision of the Law of March 1905, the business of remittance orders was started by the bank with the following results.

	1905	1906
	yen	*yen*
For other places	2,934,116	6,547,479
From other places	3,239,065	6,841,082

5. Debentures Issued:—With the general progress of the business of the bank, the demand for capital was rapidly increasing and the insufficiency was felt in spite of the fact that shares had been all paid up, so that in August, 1905, 7% interest debentures amounting to 800,000 *yen* were issued the liquidation of which was to be done by casting lots, after leaving it standing for the period of five years. As we mentioned elsewhere the debenture of two million *yen* was issued on July 1st, the present year. It was a grand success. Considering all the circumstances, we may state that prosperity and development are in store for the business of this Bank in future.

THE MITSUI BANK LIMITED

The Mitsui Bank Limited, recently reconstituted as a joint stock company is one of the oldest and the largest institutions in the Empire of Japan. It has grown out of the Mitsui Exchange House founded at Kyoto, Osaka and Yedo (now Tokyo) by Takatoshi Mitsui over two centuries ago. The celebrated financier invented and organised for the first time in Japan a special banking system, and this, be it remembered, was done when the knowledge of banking or bills of exchange was entirely lacking in our country, and when in England the business of modern banking was first introduced by the New Fashioned Goldsmiths or Bankers in London. It is to be noted that the Bank of England which has been the principal bank not only in England but in the whole world, was projected by

THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE MITSUI BANK

William Paterson and incorporated in England just three years after the appointment of Takahira, the eldest son of Takatoshi, by the Tokugawa Shogunate as its Exchange Controller in 1691. With the Restoration of Meiji, an important epoch was opened in the history of the firm. While the new government under the direct control of the Crown was in process of consolidation, the Mitsuis acted as its principal financing agents and it was in a great measure due to this that the country was enabled to bridge over a great crisis with which it was then threatened from within and without. In 1871, three years after the Meiji Restoration the firm was authorized by the Government to issue convertible notes amounting to three million yen, and subsequently the Hokkaido notes for two and a half million yen also. At that time, the Mitsui Exchange House had already been projecting the transformation of its institution into a central bank of Japan, but in the meanwhile, the Government adopting the American banking system, the National Bank Act was promulgated. In 1872, the First National Bank was established at Tokyo, and the Mitsuis became its principal share-holders. Thus although the Mitsuis had to abandon their project, they never ceased to be a prominent power in the financial

dominion of the country. In 1876, the Mitsui Bank was organized, upon having revised and enlarged not only the original business of the Exchange House, but also its general banking transactions, which were increased to a vast extent. In 1893, by the enactment of the Commercial Code it was remodelled to an unlimited liability concern.

Recent development

The financial development of late years has necessitated the reconstitution of this partnership as a joint stock company to meet the requirements of the present situation. Thus, from November 1st. 1909 it was transformed into a joint stock bank under the style of **The Mitsui Bank, Limited,** in the same place of business and under the same management as before with a fully paid-up capital of Twenty Million Yen. The great improvements made of late on the management of the Bank have more and more strengthened its foundation, and have given it a distinct position and unrivalled credit, and it stands foremost amongst other Japanese banks in the magnitude of its business. By means of an ample reserve of liquid assets the bank is enabled at all times to meet the demands of depositors and to protect its own safety in case of emergencies. The striking growth of deposits since 1904 is an ample evidence of its credit and fame.

Business Transacted

The Mitsui Bank, Limited, conducts all descriptions of banking business in conformity with the practice of home bankers, of which the more important items are as follows:

1. Loans against approved securities.
2. Discounting bills.
3. Opening current account.
4. Remittance by drafts, telegraphic transfers and collection.
5. Receiving deposits.
6. Issuing letters of credit.
7. Safe deposit, exchange, etc.

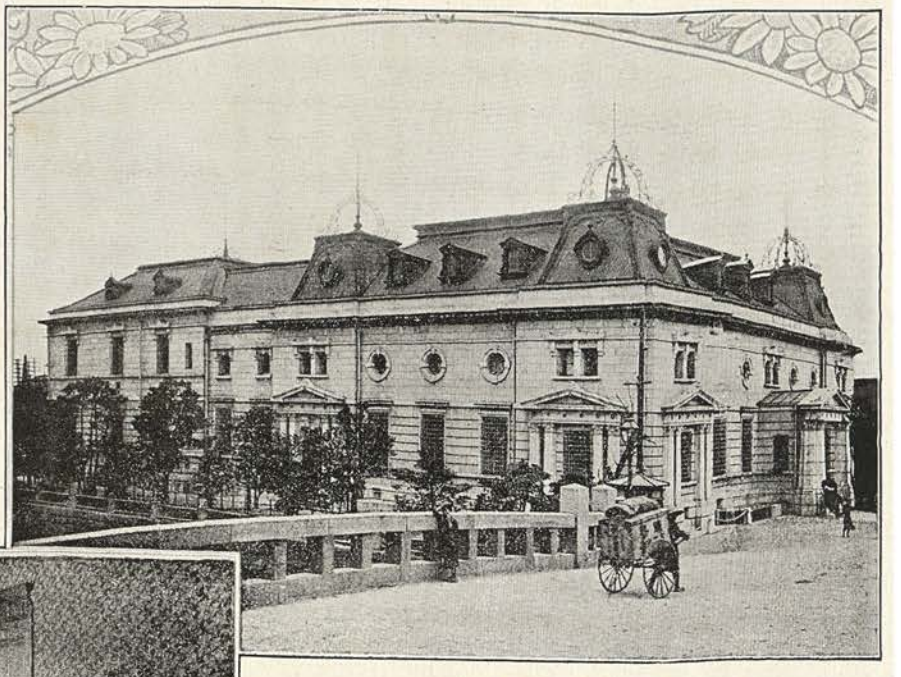
OTHER UNDERTAKINGS OF THE MITSUI FAMILY

Accounts of the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha, and Mining Department are given in other pages

THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST BANK

Let us give a description of the origin of the First National Bank. When the National Bank Act was framed, the Government urged the prominent merchants of Tokyo, Osaka, and elsewhere to organize banks in accordance with the same. At that time there were a number of commercial houses, the two most prominent being Mitsui and Ono which acted as the financial agents of the Government. These houses, immediately following the direction of the Government, had agreed to establish a bank and at the same time continue their work as official accountants. Thus before any bank was organized, the masters and clerks of the two houses had formed a body of promoters and applied to the Department of Finance for the necessary permission; and though there had yet been no public announcement of the new act, the Government granted this on the 15th day of August 1872. The promoters at once began to canvas for the subscription of shares of the proposed bank, the capital of which was to be 3,000,000 *yen*, themselves having already subscribed two-thirds of this sum.

Notwithstanding all their efforts, however, the subscription was not very successful: the public had not as yet sufficient knowledge of the corporation system to appreciate this new enterprise. On the lists being closed, it was found that thirty nine new subscribers only had been secured, bringing in a sum of 440,800 *yen*. Adding this to the amount already subscribed, a total of 2,440,800 *yen* only was reached; consequently the promoters were obliged to reduce the capital to this amount. In this way the First National Bank was organized. The first general meeting of the shareholders was convened at Tokio, when the by-laws of the Bank were discussed and decided, and officers elected.



THE FIRST BANK

THE RECEPTION ROOM

As the capital had all been paid in and preparation made for opening business, the Government was petitioned for the official permission, which was granted on July 20th, 1873. On the same day, the bank began business at No. 1, Kabutocho, Nihonbashi ku, Tokyo, transacting general banking as well as National Treasury business. Mr. Shibusawa, Assistant Vice-Minister of Finance, resigned office and was elected General Superintendent of the Bank, discharging at the same time, the duties of President. By his careful and prudent management, the First National Bank passed the first term very successfully, making a net profit of 112,000 *yen* and establishing a reserve fund with 11,000 *yen*.

Experience During First Three Years

At the beginning of the second term, a special meeting of shareholders was called on January 21st, when it was decided to increase the capital to 2,500,000 *yen* for which permission was granted by the authorities. During this term the business became very much extended; at its close, the Bank was able to show a net profit of 157,000 *yen* and to add 15,000 *yen* to its reserve fund after deducting dividends at the rate of 6.5 per cent per annum and carrying forward 33,000 *yen* to the next half year. Thus it will be seen that the First National Bank enjoyed a very successful and prosperous time during these first two terms of its existence. But this good time was not to last very long. The Bank had

now to struggle with difficulties which, in its tender stage of growth, affected it as a sharp snap of frost to the young mulberry shoots. In 1874-5 a depreciation of the bank notes, owing to a rise in the price of gold and silver, caused the public to demand the redemption of these in order to export gold, the result being that the more the notes were issued, the more they were redeemed. The Bank authorities exercised the utmost care and discretion in meeting this difficulty. They purchased as much as they could to increase the reserve for the redemption of notes, and successfully weathered the squall. Just after this a small panic occurred throughout the Empire, Tokio and Osaka especially suffering. At this juncture the Bank received a terrible blow in the break-up of the large commercial house of Ono. As has been related this unfortunate house had been very closely connected with the First National Bank; it was one of the latter's largest shareholders and had borrowed from it a considerable sum; so that, when it failed, the Bank incurred a heavy loss. For the adjustment of this affair, the Bank called a general meeting of shareholders on January 10th, 1875, and resolved thereat that the house of Ono's obligations to the Bank should be met by the shares amounting to 1,000,000 *yen* which the house owned and other securities, and that consequently the capital should be reduced from 2,500,000 *yen* to 1,500,000 *yen*.

With this reduced capital the Bank continued its business and made considerable improvement in its methods of transaction, as well as in the general management. Mr. Shibusawa, who was General Superintendent, was now elected its President. Since that time, he has filled the same office so ably and prudently that the high position which the Bank holds to-day is largely due to his strenuous efforts. It was especially fortunate in the midst of the emergencies just mentioned, for the Bank to have had him at the head of affairs.

Although under Mr. Shibusawa's wise management the Ono affair occurred without any loss to the Bank, yet it gave the Government such an impression that the latter began to have misgivings as to the advisability of leaving the management of the National Treasury in the hands of private commercial house. Accordingly, in each of its departments it established an account bureau, which was to manage the finances of each separately. This action on the part of the Government gave a terrible blow to the business of the First National Bank, yet it carried with it a measure of good. For, as the Bank was compelled to hand over to the Government all the latter's money left in its keeping, it had of necessity to make every effort to extend its business with the general public, and thus firmly established its business among the commercial circle in lieu of being merely a government's financial agent. In his address to the general meeting of shareholders on July 16th 1876, President Shibusawa stated, "By June 30th (1876), we handed in to the Government all its money heretofore in our charge, and cut all official connection with our business except a few. But by experience gained since the opening of the Bank we have ample reason to believe in the possibility of extending our business with the general public, and in our ability to continue independent of Government patronage.

How the Dai-Ichi Ginko was Organized

The revised National Bank Act of 1876 had authorized the Bank to transact banking business for twenty years, which term would therefore expire in 1896. On the 19th day of May that year, a general meeting was convened to consider the question of continuing the business as a private bank. To this meeting President Shibusawa presented several resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

These resolutions were:

1. That we make some changes in our by-laws and continue our business under the name, Kabushiki-Kwaisha Dai-Ichi Ginko (the First Bank, Limited).

2. That we take 2.250,000 *yen* out of several kinds of reserve funds, and apply that amount to the payment of the new capital so as to make the total capital 4,500,000 *yen*.

3. That after taking out 2,250,000 *yen* for the additional capital and clearing off doubtful debts out of the reserves, the remainder of 140,130 *yen* be held as the reserve fund of the Bank.

Thus the First National Bank was dissolved and the Dai-Ichi Ginko incorporated under the new Bank Act. The general meeting of the shareholders was held on July 10th, and the following officers elected: Eiichi Shibusawa, Kinshige Saionji, Hachirojiro Mitsui, Yunosuke Sasaki, Tatsutaro Kumagaye, directors; and Tokichiro Suto and Yoshio Kusaka, inspectors. Baron Shibusawa was elected President, and Mr. Sasaki was appointed General Manager. The Bank resumed the business on Sept. 26th, 1896.

At the end of the authorized term, the Bank stood as follows :

LIABILITIES	*yen*	ASSETS	*yen*
Capital	2,250,000.000	Loans Receivable, Bills Discounted	13,368,239.529
Reserve Funds	2,440,130.533	Bonds	2,570,206.815
Orginal Reserve Fund 1,500,000		Due by Correspondents	1,067,129 438
Special Reserve for Redemption of the Notes ... 940,130,533		Bank Tax	1,400 000
Loan	1,155,000.000	Bank Premises	27,812.000
Deposits	11,796,777.824	Cash in Hand	2,365,859.971
Loan for the Redemption of the National Bank Notes	255,000.000		
Due to Correspondents	1,432,987.293		
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	170,639.603		
Dividend Payable	112.500		
Total	19,500,647.753	Total	19,500,647.753

Table showing the Amount of Capital, Net Profit and Dividend for each fifth year during the authorized term since 1873.

Years	Paid up Capital *yen*	Reserve Funds *yen*	Net profit *yen*	Dividend *o/o*
1873 Dec. 31st	2,440,800	—	112,712	4.5
1877 „ „	1,500,000	185,000	147,318	14 0
1882 „ „	1,500,000	630,000	214,129	18.0
1887 „ „	1,500,000	1,077,957	310,119	18.0
1892 „ „	2,250,000	2,281,598	229,781	12.0
1896	2,250,000	2,833,981	227,905	12.0

After deducting doubtful debts from this amount 2,440,130.533 *yen* succeeded by the First Bank.

The Bank, soon after having taken the business of the First National Bank, increased its capital to 5,000,000 *yen*. Again at the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held in Jan. 1905, it was unanimously resolved to add to the capital 5,000,000 *yen*, so as to make the total capital to 10,000,000 *yen*. This sudden increase of its capital was greatly due to the extension of our business in Korea though partly caused by the extension of business at home. Therefore, before we describe the present condition of the Bank, let us briefly state its relation with Korea and the work it has accomplished there.

The Bank's Work in Korea as the First Monetary Organ

The relationship between this Bank and Korea has existed for good many years. In 1878, the First National Bank petitioned the Japanese Government to establish a branch office at the port of Fusan, which permission was immediately granted. Since then, the First National Bank has rendered valuable services as the chief financial organ of the Japan-Korean trade, the Koreans until quite recently having had little or no conception of regular banking business and the government paying hardly any attention to this matter, so that the Bank has been in effect the only institution acting as a monetary organ. Afterwards the increasing commercial relations between Korea and Japan caused the Bank to establish new branches at Chemulpo, Seoul, Mokpo and Chinnanpo. In 1884, the First National Bank entered into a special contract with the Korean Government to issue Custom House Notes in the treaty ports, the object being to enable customs duties to be paid readily with notes and thus to facilitate and promote trade. Besides this, when the Imperial Household and government of Korea needed to float loans, the First National Bank served the Korean finance authorities, by complying with their requests.

The Bank's Notes in Korea

It was in 1901 that the Dai-Ichi Ginko applied to the Department of Finance of Japan for permission to issue and to circulate its notes payable at sight in Korea, in order to save confusion of

the monetary system and to facilitate the industry and commerce of that country. The application was granted by the authorities, the notes being secured on reserves according to a special regulation, and were issued for circulation from the end of May in that year. These notes being highly approved of by the merchants and traders of Korea, they circulated very freely; at one time, before the bank gave its place to the Central Bank in Korea, the amount in circulation was some 3,500,000 *yen*.

Currency System was Re-arranged by the Bank

After the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war, Japan's paramount position in Korea was universally recognized by civilized countries, and her responsibilities in the reforming of the Korean administration grew greater. The first thing to be reformed was the chaotic currency system, which had ever been one of the chief obstacles in the improvement of Korea. The nominal standard was gold but in reality it was nickel. The Korean Government minted no gold coin, caring only for the higher profits derived from minting nickels, paying little attention to the quality of these as long as they could issue them in sufficiently large amounts. On the other hand, counterfeit nickels were smuggled into the country from Japan and China, and these, with those privately minted by the natives, added very considerably to the already enormous issue, so that ultimately the market value of the coin fell to one half or less of the Japanese gold currency. Besides there was another kind of copper coin cash. Although this copper cash could not be called a debased coin, yet its size and weight were most inconvenient for monetary transactions. Moreover this copper cash often fluctuated from 100 per cent to 60 per cent. premium. If the country had been left with its monetary system in such a chaotic condition, the whole nation must inevitably have been ruined. Therefore, the Japanese Financial Adviser soon after his arrival at Seoul, in 1905, caused the Korean Government to announce by Imperial edict that in order to put the currency on a sound basis, a gold standard should be adopted from the 1st of June that year. In order to accomplish this object, the Financial Adviser persuaded the Government, in consideration of the Bank's already close connection with the Korean financial world, to enter into an agreement with it on Jan. 31st, 1905 to manage the re-organization and re-adjustment of the Korean coinage. Accordingly the Bank, in its Korean branches at Seoul, Chemulpo, Ping-yung, Kansan and Chinnanpo, where nickel coins predominated, began the withdrawal of the old nickel coins and copper cash from circulation under the superintendence of the Finance Department.

The old coins were in part exchanged at certain fixed rates according to their quality for the new coins, a part was received in payment of taxes, and ultimately bought. By the best endeavours of the Bank, these measures brought about satisfactory results. The total number of old coins withdrawn up to June 30th 1909, reached 11,898,428 *yen* in the new currency, and we can say that the circulation of these has been almost entirely abolished without causing any financial disturbance, while every effort has been made with the assistance of the authorities to encourage the circulation of the new currency. The result of this reform has been to bring about a much brighter condition in the financial world of Korea. The unification of the currency system being now almost completed, the new coins as well as the notes of the Bank began to circulate smoothly throughout the country.

The Bank as the National Treasury

Until quite recently, public funds in Korea were handled by means of a class of privileged traders, through whom, officials not infrequently effected dishonest deals. Acting on the advice of the Financial Adviser, the Finance Department issued an ordinance on December 30th 1904, in which it was provided that the Seoul branch of the Bank should act as the Central Treasury of the Government in receiving and disbursing national funds, and that its branch offices in the open ports and other important places should act subordinately in the same capacity; a contract to this effect having already been concluded between the Seoul branch and the authorities. The Bank commenced its function from July 1905, and soon afterwards established new branches and sub-branches in various parts of the country in order to cope with the increasing volume of business in connection with the Treasury.

The Finance Department of Korea thus has the financial affairs of the country actually under

its own control, but the receiving of revenue and the disbursements on account of expenditure was handled by the First Bank and its branches and agencies, they acting as agencies of the Central Treasury.

The Dai-Ichi Ginko as the Central Bank.

As already stated, owing to the Bank's close relations with the Korean financial world, it has played an important part in the reform of the currency system and was authorized to act as the Central Treasury of the State. It soon received further proofs of the confidence of the authorities. On January 1905, the Government officially recognized the Bank's notes as legal tenders under all circumstances in official and private transactions, provided that the business of issuing them be placed under the direction and supervision of the Minister of Finance. These privileges accorded to the Bank were ratified by a Japanese Imperial Ordinance (No. 73) issued in March 1905. At the same time, the Bank was placed under the joint control of the Japanese Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Finance; on the establishment of the Residency-General at Seoul the control of the Bank was handed over to the Resident-General. According to the above ordinance, the Bank is authorized to issue notes on the specie reserve, and additional notes to the amount of 10,000,000 *yen* on the security reserve. The Bank's notes kept steadily gaining the confidence of the general public and their circulation has increased year by year, standing at 10,051,100 *yen* at the end of June 1909.

As has already been stated, the reform of the currency system having been practically completed owing to the endeavours of the Bank, and the business of the Central and Subordinate Treasuries having been organized on a sound basis, a stimulus has been given to the creation of monetary organs in co-operation with the Residency-General, and various institutions of this character have been established. Branch offices of Japanese Banks, Native Banks, Agricultural and Industrial Banks, Notes Associations, Local Associations for money circulation and Warehouses have been established not only in business centres, but also in country localities; and the result of this is, that the trade between Korea and Japan has been greatly facilitated and the commercial and industrial enterprises of the latter country have taken on a most promising line. On the principle that it is theoretically not good finance to permit a private bank to either perform the duty of the National Treasury or issue legal notes, the Residency General and the Government decided to establish a new "Central Bank of Korea" on a semi-official basis. Recently, on the advice of the Resident-General, an agreement was entered into between the Government and the Bank, to the effect that the Bank's business in Korea together with its buildings and officers should be handed over to the new Central Bank on its establishment. The First Bank, however, would continue as hitherto its ordinary banking business in its important branches in the commercial centres of Korea.

Present Condition of the Bank.

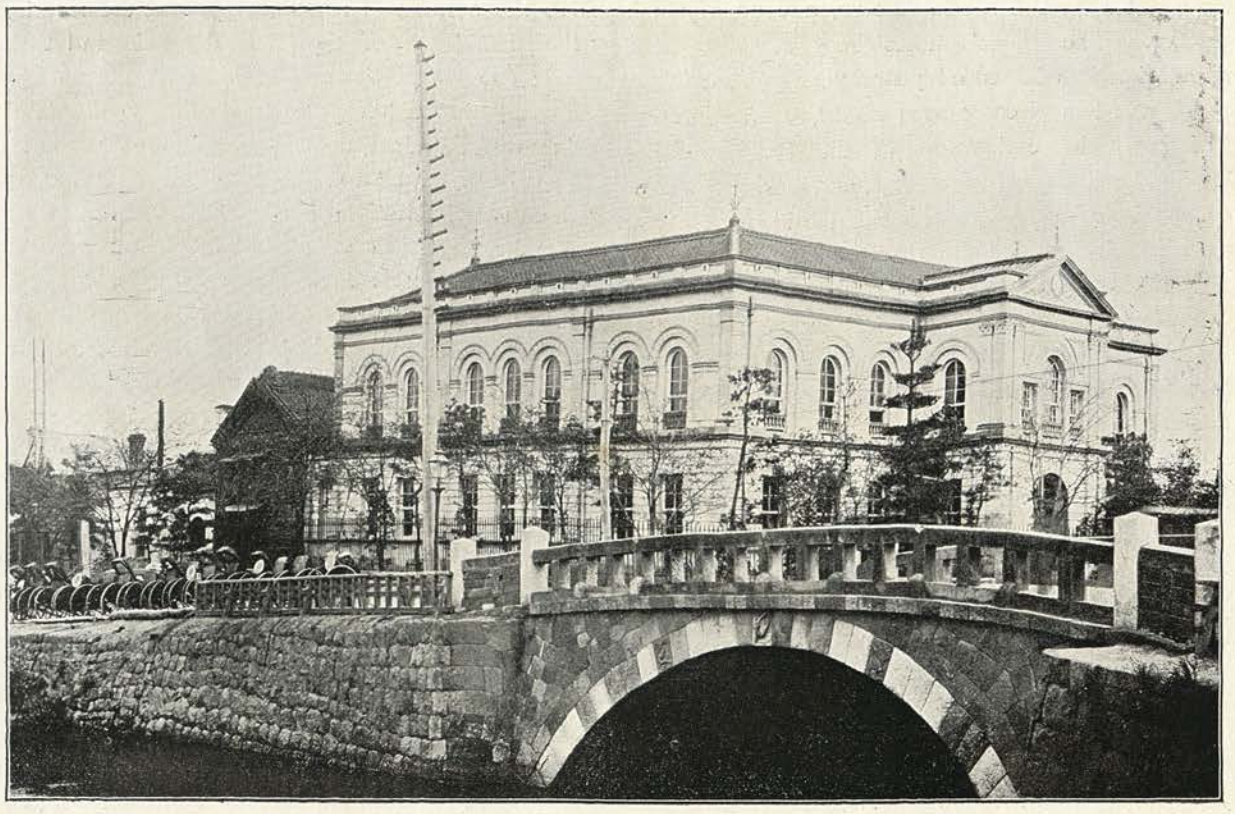
At the time of its establishment, the Dai-Ichi Ginko had already branches in the commercial centre and chief cities in Japan and Korea, namely at Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, Yokkaichi in Japan and Fusan, Seoul, Chemulpo in Korea. The business of the Bank, however, having largely increased with every year, new branches were added in 1899 at Mokpo, (in Korea) Fushimi and Hyogo, (in Japan) and in 1904 at Kunsan, Chinnampo and Wonsan (in Korea). Moreover, to meet the expansion of the Bank's business in Korea, owing to its taking charge of the National Treasury, branches were established in 1905, at Pyngyang, Taiko, Shogdo, Songchin in that country, and also a branch at Putung, Manchuria, the Bank's capital being, at the same time, doubled to 10,000,000 *yen*. Soon afterwards other new branches at Masan, Ham-Heung and Kyongsong were added, for the purpose of carrying on the business of the National Treasury.

At the present the Dai-Ichi Ginko has twenty six offices, eleven at home, fourteen in Korea, and one in Manchuria. It has a capital of ten million *yen* fully paid up. Its reserve fund amounts to 5,100,000 *yen*, which accumulated during the thirteen years after it opened business as the successor of the First National Bank. The total sum of its deposits exceed fifty four million *yen*, its advances being in ordinary proportion to them. It has made from its start a steady and continuous progress under the Presidency of Baron Shibusawa, holding the position of leadership among the banks of the country. It is looked up to as a most trustworthy private bank by the general public.

THE FIFTEENTH BANK LTD

It is a well known fact that the Fifteenth Bank Ltd. often goes under the name of the "nobles bank." It was in the year 1876 that the Regulation for *Kinroku* public bonds were issued, as a result of which lords of clans, and *Kuge* (court nobles) were favored with a vast amount of public bonds as compensation for their estates. Prince Iwakura, then Minister of State proposed to form a bank with a view to safeguard the property of various noble families and at the same time to build railways.

In those days, the Imperial work of the Restoration was just started, and the disturbances were not quite settled, so that the proposition was received with considerable opposition but in March the following year, the bank was established under joint efforts of these nobles, under the name of the 15th National Bank whose business was regulated by the National Banking regulations. As else-where stated, the National Banks were established in the beginning of the Meiji era under the special protection for the development of banking business in Japan. According to the regulations then adopted, they were enabled to deposit with the Government, public bonds corresponding to 80 % of the capital and to issue bank notes of the same amount. Reserve funds for these notes were to be kept in currency corresponding to 20% of the capital inconvertible notes of the Government then in circulation being included, so that banks to be established by these regalations were given special facilities.



THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE FIFTEENTH BANK

At the time of the establishment of the bank, there broke out Satsuma rebellion when the bank advanced the sum of 15,000,000 *yen* to the Government to facilitate military operations. In 1881 the Japan Railway Company was established under the auspices of Prince Iwakura, with a view to-build railways in the north east of Japan; the bank approved the work, and assisted their progress by making a vast investment.

On the occasion of the Japan-China war when military bonds amounting to 150,000,000 *yen* were issued the bank made subscriptions to the amount of 17,000,000 *yen* and in the Japan-Russian war, it also subscribed to the amount of 50,000,000 *yen*. The shares of the bank were given special privileges of being counted with the entailed property of nobles on the same level as real estate. At first the capital was 17,826,100 *yen*, which in 1897 was increased to 18,000,000 *yen*, and the bank came to be called the Fifteenth Bank, Ltd.

The business of the bank has made striking increase so that the amount of the deposits which was some 14,000,000 *yen* in 1903 has at present reached the amount of some 19,000,000 *yen*.

The amouut of loan has naturaly been increased; so that while in 1903 the amount was some 14,000,000 *yen*, it now stands at 20,000,000 *yen*. In regard to dividend it has also correspondingly

increased so that while in 1903, the dividend declared was 7%, but in the latter half of the year 1905 to the rate has increased to 8%. In latter half of the year 1908, in spite of general depression the bank

MR. KOKICHI SONODA,
President of the 15th Bank.

was enabled to declare an ordinary dividend of 9% and a special dividend of 2% besides. The following statement shows the condition of business of the bank at the end of the year 1909 :—

(1) THE STATEMENT OF THE BALANCE SHEET.

Assets	Amount *yen*
Loan	3,263,655
Overdrafts	890,845
Bills Discounted	11,935,614
Deposits	30,549
National Loan Bonds	23,668,939
Various Debentures	979,000
Various Shares	632,700
Account due from Other Banks	128,772
Account due from Agencies	45,970
Bank Property	104,700
Suspense Payment for the New Branch Building	11,977
Bank Premises	167,466
Furniture	104,498
Cash in hands	1,984,891
Total	43,855,581

Liabilities	Amount *yen*
Fixed Deposits	7,904,220
Current Account	12,435,307
Special Deposits	240,789
Deposit Bills	836,622
Bills Payable	31,493
Accounts with the Bank of Japan	185,744
Account due to Other Banks	384,104
Account due to Agencies	310
Capital	18,000,000
Reserve Funds	1,940,000
Funds for Equalizing Dividends	160,000
Reserve for the New Branch Building	50,000
Dividends unpaid	666
Profits	1,686,325
Total	43,855,581

(2) THE ACCOUNT OF PROFIT AND LOSS.

	yen
Gross Profit of the Current Term (Last Half of 1909)	1,643,328
Gross Loss of the Current Term...	681,672
Balance	
Net Profit of the Current Term ...	961,656
Transferred from the Previous Term	724,668
Total	1,686,325

The distribution of the above is as follows :—

	yen
Reserve Funds	100,000
Bonus...	48,000
Dividend to Shareholders...	810,000
Carried forward to the Next Term ...	728,325

Reserve funds of the bank at present amount to some 2,000,000 *yen* which cannot be called very large compared with the capital of the bank. There is one point that needs special mention, namely, that the bank possesses a property of 35,000,000 *yen* in the shape of public bonds which have all along figured at the rate of 60 *yen* per face value of 100 *yen*, so that converted into the current value there is a balance of over 13,000,000 *yen* in the bank's favour which sum may be regarded as a reserve although it is not apparent on the face of the above statement. The President of the Bank at present is Mr. Kōkichi Sonoda who was early in life an official of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

In 1874, he went over to London in the capacity of the Japanese Commissioner of the International Exhibition held in England. This afforded him an opportunity for the first time to come into contact with the customs, manners, and characteristics of the English people. When the Exhibition was over he was appointed the secretary of the Legation, where he spent six years. Having thoroughly imbibed the best characteristics of the British life he returned to Japan and he was appointed private secretary to Count Inoue, the then Minister for Foreign Affairs. It was in the year 1882 while he was in London, that the Japanese Consulate was again established in London and the affairs relating to the Imperial finances which were transacted by the Japanese Legation in Paris were transferred to London. In this capacity, he served for eight years, so that altogether he spent 14 years in England.

This was a splendid occasion for him in which to polish up his English, of which he has been an ardent student from boyhood. He became such an adept in English that he could communicate his ideas most freely to Englishman ; he even came to be regarded as an eloquent speaker. Assisted by the social tact of Mme. Sonoda, he distinguished himself in London Society, and was regarded as a rising diplomat. The study of the financial subject which formed a part of his function made him thoroughly acquaintep with the manipulation of economic affairs, and when he returned home in 1888 on furlough he was strongly urged by Count Matsukata, then Finance Minister to change the course of his life and enter the Bank of Japan as one of its directors. It was characteristic of him, to refuse this tempting offer on the plea that he was not well prepared, but promising the Count that he would follow his advice when he found himself fit for the office. So he went back to London, and took much pains in the investigation of the organisation and business transactions of the Bank of England. On being thoroughly informed of the particulars of the banking business, he returned home with a view to become a banker. But as there was no vacancy for him in the Bank of Japan, he entered the Yokohama Specie Bank, on the recommendation of Count Matsukata. He at once set about readjusting affairs connected with the bank, and rendered his services towards making the bank an efficient organ of foreign exchange for which purpose branches were established in Shanghai, Hongkong, Bombay, and Hawaii. At the time of the Japan-China war, the bank rendered great service in assisting the financial manipulation of the Government. His services were publicly recognized. When the Chinese indemnity was to be received he was dispatched to London to aid in the transaction and he discharged his duties satisfactorily.

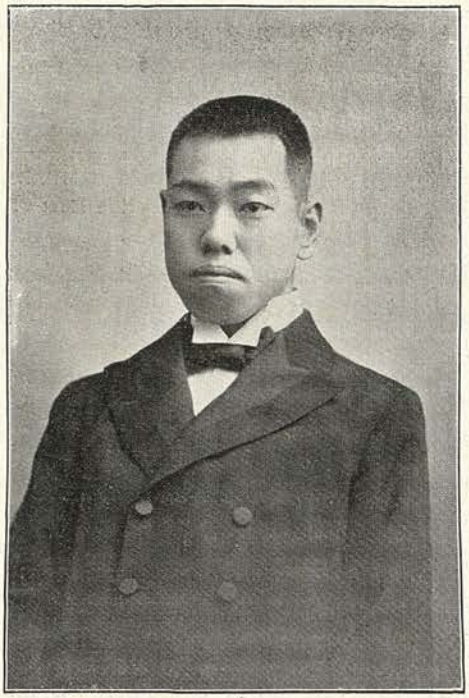
On his return from London, his health was impaired to such a degree that he had to resign the presidency of the Yokohama Specie Bank. In 1898, however, the 15th Bank wanted a president, which post he was induced to fill. Under his able management, the *morale* and the business method of the bank were improved so that the deposits have increased three times and loans have doubled, enhancing the popularity of the bank.

His great ability and probity as a business man are widely known and he is regarded by the economic and industrial circles of Japan with the utmost confidence, while the 15th Bank is growing steadily in business prosperity.

THE THREE LARGE BANKS OF THE YASUDA FAMILY.

Mr. Zenjiro Yasuda is an eminent figure in the Meiji period, and unlike other wealthy men in Japan, he devoted himself to banking. To be sure there are some other lines of business with which the members of the Yasuda family are connected, but banking forms the chief industry with them. Soundness and efficiency form the principle of the business method of the Yasuda family, and under the circumstances, we should not wonder if the public attaches a great deal of importance to these banks which are under the control of the Yasuda family. First of all, the name, Yasuda Bank stands pre-eminent. It forms the very headquarters of the Yasuda family for their financial manipulations. The Third Bank which is chiefly under the management of Mr. Zenzaburo Yasuda may be counted the most promising branch of the industry connected with the Yasuda family. The Meiji Shogyo Bank which is also one of the three banks managed by the Yasuda family claims our attention. A greater part of the capital of the Bank is subscribed by Marquis Mayeda, but the Bank is under the control of Mr. Zenjiro Yasuda. If the Yasuda Bank may be regarded as the corner stone of the Yasuda family, the other two banks must be regarded as important supports of the fabric. There are many banking corporations which are under the control of the Yasuda family in one way or an other. The whole family is thus united in building up the work in which they all are interested. Let us then begin with an account of the Yasuda Bank.

MR. ZENNOSUKE YASUDA,
President of the Yasuda Bank.



MR. ZENZABURO YASUDA,
President of the Dai-San Ginko.

The Yasuda Bank.—The Bank stands under the management of the Yasuda family as stated in the above. Its headquarters is Kobuna-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, and it was founded in the 1st year of Genji (1864). Its was originally called the Yasuda Shoten where they were engaged in the exchange business. The firm became well-known for the soundness of its business dealings; so that the firm won high credit among the people. In the 13th year of Meiji (1880), the Yasuda Shoten was changed into company under the name, "The Yasuda Bank." The rate of dividend is comparatively small, but a great deal

goes towards the reserve funds of the company. At present, the Bank has a capital of 5,000,000 *yen* and reserve fund amounting to 3,000,000 *yen*. The business policy of the Bank somewhat differs from that of other banks particularly in its doing a large amount of trust business in debentures issued on securities. It enjoys high credit and popularity among the people at large.

MR. ZENSUKE YASUDA,
President of the Meiji Shogyo Ginko.

The Third Bank, Ltd.—The Bank was established by Yasuda, senior (Mr. Zenjiro Yasuda) in the 9th year of Meiji (1876). Since the Bank was formed for the purpose of giving facilities to business men the method of business dealings is as simple and practical as possible as may be proved by numerous instances. It is said that a number of banks took the method set by the Third Bank as model.

The Meiji Shogyo Bank.—This was established in the 29th year of Meiji (1903) its headquarters being in Honfuna-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. The capital of the bank is 3,800,000 *yen*, the greater part being subscribed by the Yasuda family, and Lord Mayeda of the Ishikawa Prefecture Mr. Zensuke Yasuda is the president. The staff consists of about 100 employees. The Bank has three branches in Tokyo and also Kanazawa, Ishikawa and Matsumoto, Nagano, while the Bank has corresponding agencies in Taiwan, Hokkaido, Karafuto, Korea and other principal places. According to the latest report, the deposits run up to 6,980,000 *yen*, and the amount of capital invested in various undertakings was 9,014,000 *yen* against security. The Bank was also engaged in underwriting for debentures and also discounting commercial notes. The Bank makes advances on valuables and negotiable bonds. In other words, the Bank transacts the business of savings banks. Agencies of the Bank are established in the principal parts of the country.

THE TOKYO AGRICULTURAL & INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

(The Tokyo-fu Nōkō Ginko)

The agricultural and industrial banks are joint stock companies whose aim is to make advances on instalments for long terms and at a low rate of interest. The chief business items of these banks are summarized as follows :—

1. The capital of the company is over 200,000 *yen*, the face value per share being 20 *yen*.
2. The Agricultural and Industrial Banks are established in the Hokkaido and every *Fu* and *Ken*.
3. Shareholders are confined to those who have their registeration and domicile in the business jurisdiction of the bank.
4. Fu, prefectures, counties, cities, towns and villages may become shareholders.
5. The business of the Agricultural and Industrial Banks are of the following six kinds :—
   (A) Making loans on the security of real estate which may be liquidated by means of annual instalments in 30 years. (B) Making loans on the security of real estate amounting to $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total instalment, which is to be liquidated by fixed instalments in 5 years. (C) Making loans without security to any public body organized by law and to cities, towns and villages. (D) In cases that the adjustment of the arable land is executed under the Law Relating to the Adjustment of Arable Land, and if the total number of those who own the land in question should apply for loans under joint responsibility, advancement will be made on the instalment system without any security. (E) In cases when agriculturists or manufacturers numbering in all twenty or above twenty apply for loans under joint responsibility, loans will be made without security redeemable by a fixed instalments in 5 years. (F) To such guilds as credit co-operation, purchase cooperation, productive cooperation of unlimited responsibility established by the Law Relating to Productive Industry, loans will be made without security on a fixed instalment system in 5 years.
6. Besides the above mentioned items with an exception of (F), advances will be made to those engaged in the attainment of the following work :—
   (A) For the purpose of reclaiming, irrigation, and the improvement of arable land. (B) Building and improvements of roads connected with arable land. (C) The plantation of forests. (D) The purchase of seedlings, fertilizers, agricultural and technical materials. (E) The purchase of agricultural and technical machinery, implements, boats, wagons and cattle. (F) The building and improvement of agricultural and technical buildings. (G) The improvements of agricultural and technical industry above mentioned.
7. When more than a quarter of the capital of the Agricultural and Industrial Bank is paid up, the bank may issue agricultural and industrial debentures up to 5 times the paid up capital.
8. The Agricultural and Industrial Bank may apply to the Hypothec Bank of Japan for further loans by the annual instalment system by placing the right of claim and securities obtained against its advances redeemable by means of annual instalments.
9. Both the interest and the dividend each term shall be sanctioned by the Minister of Finance.

The Agricultural and Industrial Bank established after the above mentioned conditions with Tokyo as its business jurisdiction is the Tokyo-Fu Agricultural and Industrial Bank, with a capital of 1,000,000 *yen*. The following are principal business items of the bank for the latter half of the year 1909.

	yen
Fixed deposits	1,059,803
Loans redeemable by annual installments	783,562
Loans redeemable by the fixed liquidation methods	51,700

When these loans are classified according to localities in Tokyo, we have the following table :—

Counties and Cities	Loans Redeemable by Annual Instalments		Loans Redeemable by Fixed Instalments	
	No.	Amount *yen*	No.	Amount *yen*
Tokyo	78	424,397	4	46,000
Ebara	14	36,435	—	—
Toyotama	28	41,567	—	—
Kita-Toyoshima	40	30,887	2	5,400
Minami-Adachi	7	3,831	—	—
Minami-Katsushika	37	46,536	—	—
Nishi-Tama	299	52,905	1	300
Minami-Tama	341	93,009	—	—
Kita-Tama	240	50,338	—	—
Oshima	1	546	—	—
Total	1,035	783,462	7	51,700

When loans are classified according to borrowers we have :—

Borrowers	Advances by Annual Installments		Loans Redeemable by Fixed Installments	
	No.	Amount *yen*	No.	Amount *yen*
Farmers	813	301,066	1	3,000
20 farmers under joint responsibility	—	—	2	3,700
Manufacturers	272	482,495	4	45,000
20 or more manufacturers under joint responsibility	—	—	—	—
Total	1,085	883,562	7	51,700

The bank has charge of cash transactions for the Tokyo-Fu and the Tokyo Municipality. Among the principal shareholders of the bank, we may mention the Governor of Tokyo (4,000 shares), the Mayor of the City (2,039 shares) and towns and villages in the Municipality (4,768 shares).

The present staff consists of Mr. Shogo Hashimoto (president) Messrs. Nakajima, Nishikawa, Kato, and Morita (directors), and Mr. Saichiro Nakayama is the special manager. The rate of dividend of the bank has never been below 10% each term.

THE HUNDREDTH BANK L'TD.

The bank is situated in Yorozu-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. It was established in the year 1878 with a capital of 200,000 *yen* when Mr. Rokuro Hara was elected as the president. It served as a monetary organ both at home and abroad, and under the able management, the bank's business attained such a degree of prosperity that at present it is one of the most useful banking corporations in Japan. When Mr. Hara was appointed the president of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Messrs. Kojiro Takata and Kenzo Ikeda took charge of the business affairs of the bank.

The present staff consists of the Kojiro Takata (president), Mr. Kenzo Ikeda, (managing director) Messrs. Yoshitoyo Ogura, Hiroshi Ando, Shunkei Katsura, and Yosoji Tsukamoto (directors). According to the statistics taken in January 1910, the capital of the company is 2,000,000 *yen* and the amount of reserves 5,630,000 *yen*, and the amount of cash transaction at every half term of the year runs up to 130,000,000 *yen* while the dividend to shareholders ranged from 25% ot 30%.

The following gives the statement of assets and liabilities of the bank in January 1910:—

	Remarks	Amount
	cases	*yen*
Advances	176	616,404
Overdrafts	391	3,691,329
	Bills	
Bills Discounted	4.359	16,694,180
Foreign Bills	1,334	1,655,902
	places	
Deposits	3	378,758
	yen	
National Loan Bonds... Face Value	1,293,650	1,264,893
Treasury Bills ... Face Value	2,000,000	2,000,000
Various Debentures ... „ „	86,400	82,944
	places	
Account due from Others in Japan...	518	811,391
Account due from Others abroad ...		289,310
Lands for Business		249,474
Buildings for Business		127,954
Furniture for Business		18,247
Lands and Warehouse		221,245
Cash in hands		3,358,705
Grand Total		31,460,743

MR. KENZO IKEDA,
Managing Director of the Hundredth Bank.

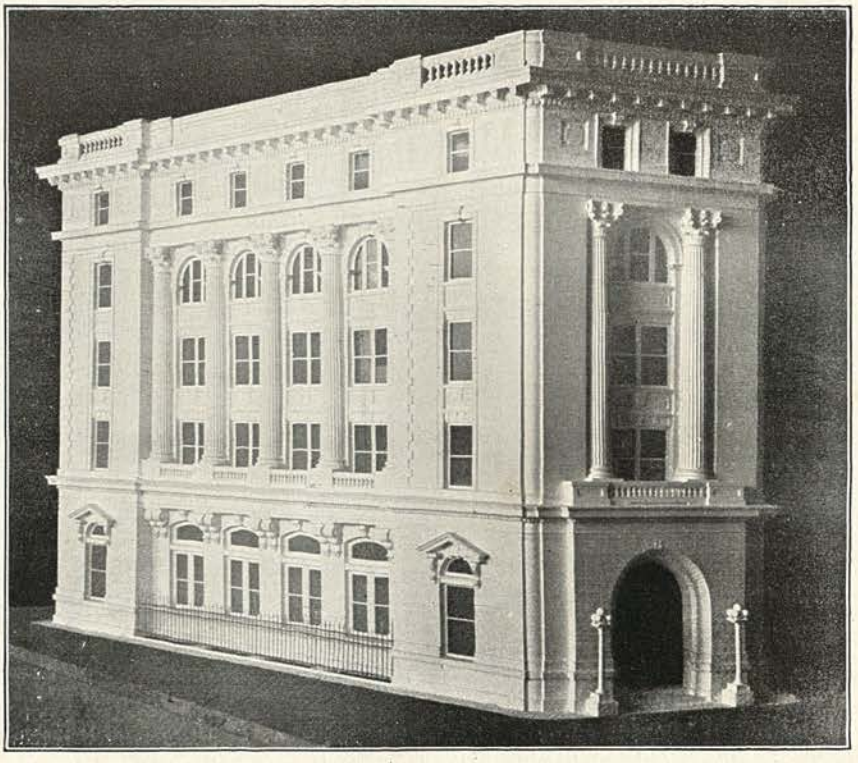
The bank is engaged in the general discharge of the business while correspondence is opened with London, Paris, Lyons, Berlin, Hamburg, Vienna, New York, San Francisco, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Chicago, Melbourne, Rome, Bombay, Manila, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Hongkong, Seoul and Vladivostock.

Of all the banks in Japan, the Hundredth Bank is best known for its sound and rational methods of business. Its standing both at home and abroad is quite high as may be evidenced by the fact that in March the present year, the share of the Hundredth Bank (100 *yen* paid up) was quoted at 408 *yen* while the share of the Bank of Japan (200 *yen* paid up) was quoted at 605 *yen*. Comparatively speaking, the quotation of the share of the Hundredth bank is much higher than that of the Bank of Japan, thanks to the high credit of the Bank. In observing the striking development of the bank, the efforts of directors must of course be taken into account, but we must also observe the fact that all is due to the indefatigable diligence of Mr. Kenzo Ikeda who has continued to remain in the office for the last decade.

Mr. Ikeda was formerly an official in the Department of Finance, but he soon became connected with the silk trade in Yokohama. When Mr. Rokuro Hara left the bank to take up the post of the presidency of the Yokohama Specie Bank, he invited Mr. Ikeda to the present post entrusting him with the management of the bank. What is remarkable about Mr. Ikeda is the concentration of his business energy. From the beginning to the present, he has never taken up any other work but that connected with the Hundredth Bank and the branch of the Tokyo Savings Bank. Is it to be wondered at that the name of the bank is closely associated with that of Mr. K. Ikeda?

THE HEADQUARTERS OF MURAI BROTHERS AND CO.

In a part of Nihonbashi, the centre of activity in Tokyo, there is being built a four storied sky-scraper which is to be the headquarters of the business conducted by Mr. Kichibei Murai whose name has become well known even in the industrial circles of America, as the Tobacco King of Japan. The business undertakings of Mr. Murai at present are the Murai Bank, twine manufacturing, soap making, metal and oil mining and the exploitation of land in Korea; of these the banking business stands forth most conspicuous. It has a solid foundation, and forms one of the most important monetary organs in Tokyo. The Bank was established in 1905 with a capital of 1,000,000 *yen*. The characteristic feature of the bank is that it put into reserve funds all the profits realized since its establishment so that the funds now amount to 660,000 *yen*. The capital of one million yen is by no means very large, but since Mr. Murai bears unlimited responsibility towards the Bank with all his private wealth, the bank enjoys high



MODEL OF NEW BUILDING OF MURAI BANK

credit with the public, and it has made systematic developments notwithstanding the fact that it encountered numerous difficulties. The oil business was started by him in 1899, and the fields under his management in Niigata and Gumma prefectures covered an area of 20,000,000 *tsubo*. His work was amalgamated with the Hoden Oil Co. in 1906 of which Mr. Murai became the director. The manufacturing of twine has also made a steady progress with an extensive market for the outfit. A few years ago, his company was incorporated with that of Messrs. J. & P. Coats Ltd, under the name, the Imperial Twine Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (the Teikoku Seishi Kabushiki Kwaisha), of which Mr. Murai became the president. The gold, silver, and copper mines owned by the company is found in Aomori, Kagoshima and Fukuoka. Mr. Murai owns land of 3,000 cho in Keishoko, Korea, which is at present being exploited. There are scores of men who made money by utilizing the splendid opportunities offered subsequent to the Restoration, but few have enjoyed such privileges as he. Mr. Murai still occupies a high position in the industrial

circles of Japan. Mr. Murai is a native of Kyoto. Not indulging in the comforts and pleasures afforded by nature, Mr. Murai with his indefatigable energy and foresight engaged in business, and enjoyed great success. Mr. Murai has wonderful power in reading the characters of men, which accounts for the facts that he was enabled to bring under his control able men gifted in all respects. His present success was due however, to his achievements in the tobacco business. Let us go a step farther, and dwell upon his early career of struggle. The secrets of his success are his energy and minute attention to business. He was born in the family of a tobacconist, and when the Emperor visited Kyoto in 1878, Mr. Murai then a boy, 13 years of age, presented to the Emperor some of his writings in Chinese characters which signifies "where there is a will there is a way". This fact alone is indicative of his strong will. He devoted himself to the tobacco business, and worked in it with such zeal and enthusiasm that his health was greatly impaired. He worked patiently and steadily in his business for the space of ten years but when he was twenty-three years old he got interested in the making of a polishing powder in which he however made a complete failure. But nothing daunted, the wonderful man of Kyoto pushed his business. He bought up all the tabacco that could be found in the vicinity of Osaka, for the purpose of selling them in the Hokkaido; but this attempt again was a failure owing to the dishonest acts of some of his employees.

It was in 1890 that at the age of twenty seven, he learned the art of preparing tobacco, and the "Sunrise" spread far and wide in Japan. The imported tobacco was much appreciated by the Japanese at that time, so that Murai's new brand caught the opportunity by the forelock. In 1893 with a view to making an investigation regarding the tobacco business Mr. Murai went over to America, and on his return home, he placed in the market another new brand, "Hero". The demand for it has rapidly grown, so that even country urchins came to know its name.

These facts go to prove that he was a keen observer of the times, full of spirit and energy. When any problem arises in connection with his business, he hardly sleeps, and yet he is able to push through his business in the day time. He is a splendid admonisher and ably controls his employees who devote themselves to the building up of his business. The name, Kichibei Murai at once brings to mind the very incarnation of diligence. His efforts did not remain unrewarded since he soon became the controller of the tobacco business in Japan. As a result of the business extension both at home and abroad, he keenly felt the necessity of the increase of the capital, as a result of which he established the Murai Brothers Co. Ltd (capital 12,000,000 *yen*) in combination first with the American Tobacco Co. and afterwards with the British American and Japanese Trust. This was liquidated in 1904 owing to the establishment of the Government Tobacco Monopoly. The proceeds were found in cash and Government Bonds which were estimated at several million *Yen*. When the tobacco business was transferred to the hands of the Government, which enabled him to realize a handsome profits, he directed his attention towards banking and other undertakings, and the name Mr. Murai stands conspicuous in the industrial circle of to-day.

THE TOYOKUNI BANK L'TD.

The Toyokuni Bank which has its headquarters in the Yoroibashi, Nihonbashi, one of the most flourishing streets in Tokyo, has a capital of 10,000,000 *yen*, and occupies an important position in the banking circle of Japan as a first class bank, owing to its high credit and the increasing amount of transactions. The bank was established only a few years ago, but with the growth of the business, it has already opened branches in Asakusa, Yoshino-machi, Hongo and Mita, while in the provinces there are three branches established; Hamamatsu (Tōtōmi), Chōshi (Shimōsa) and Niigata (Echigo).

The officers of the bank are Mr. Kichiemon Hamaguchi (president), Mr. Minoru Sakata (managing director), Messrs. Rihei Kondo, Teikyu Okamoto, Kihachi Imai, Yozo Ito, Sanzaemon Watanabe, Gen-

THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE TOYOKUNI BANK

zaburo Aochi, Chojiro Koike, Kotaro Ito (directors) and Messrs. Ikunoshin Kadono, Masazo Ishizaki, Kinzaburo Sekido, Kichiemon Yoshida, and Kichibei Hamaguchi (auditors) and Mr. Yukichi Nagami (general manager).

Mr. Hamaguchi, the President of this bank is a well-known man in industrial circles and possesses large wealth and wide learning. Mr. Sakata, Managing Director, was formerly the chief of the Banking Office of the Department of Finance, and later a Director of the Bank of Japan, so that he is thoroughly conversant with the banking business. Mr. Nagami, the General Manager, is noted for his wide information, and acts as an able assistant to the former two. The business policy of the bank has various characteristics, of which the principal one is that the auditors have an office of inspection under their direct control, where the investigation of the particulars of various accounts, liabilities and assets are made with a view to keeping secure the foundation of the business.

The bank's business condition at the end of 1909 is as follows:—

(1) The Account of Capital.

	Total Amount	Amount Unpaid	Amount Paid up	No. of Shares
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	
Capital	10,000,000	7,500,000	2,500,000	200,000

(2) The Account of Reserve Funds.

	Transferred from The First Half	Reserve Fund for the Current Term	Present Term
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
Reserve Funds	27,000	13,000	40,000
Special Reserve Funds ...	32,000	17,000	50,000
Total	60,000	30,000	90,000

(3) The Account of Deposits.

	Total Amount Deposited	Total Amount Withdrawn	Present Amount
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
Government Deposits ...	96,4 8	96,498	—
Extraordinary Current Account	776,677	776,677	—
Fixed Deposits...	4,285,674	2,185,013	2,100,661
Current Accounts	47,602,645	43,933,009	3,669,639
Special Current Accounts.	6,581,608	4,200,309	2,381,298
Special Depo its	4,791,399	4,232,811	558,587
Deposits at Notice	34,020	32,162	1,858
Deposit Bill	6,403,266	6,148,364	254,902
Total	70,571,790	61,604,846	8,966,944

(4) The Account of Advances.

	Total Amount of Advance	Amount Paid back	Present Amount
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
Advances	3 669,509	2,579,054	1,090,454
Overdraft	9,802,145	8,591,619	1,210,526
Bills Discounted	33,955,251	26, 62,172	7.593,079
Drafts	323,120	304,126	18,993
Total	47,750,027	37,836,972	9,913,054

(5) The Account of Deposits at Other Banks.

	Total Amount of Deposit	Amonnt Received Back	Present Amount
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
Deposits at Other Banks	10,898,919	10,822,606	76,313

(6) Exchange Bill.

	Amount Transacted		Amount Withdrawn	
	No. of Bills	Amount	No. of Bills	Amount
		yen		*yen*
Exchange Bills	11,204	5,033,875	10,028	3,843,929

(7) Collection Bill.

	Amount Transacted		Amount Collected	
	No. of Bills	Amount	No. of Bills	Amount
		yen		*yen*
Exchange Bills	1,577	647,678	1,948	736,000
Promissory Notes	412	277,976	2,401	864,744
Cheques, Bills of Credit Sale etc.	754	596,438	755	541,916
Total	2,743	1,522,093	5,104	2,142,664

(8) The Account of Losses and Gains.

	yen
Gross Profit of the Head Office and Branches for the Current Term	472,123
Transferred from the Previous Term	13,396
Total	485,520
Gross Losses of the Head Office and Branches for the Current Term	348,879
Net Profit for the Current Term	136,622

THE TANAKA BANK

The Bank was established in 1883 with the capital of 300,000 *yen*. Originally it was a joint stock company, but with the progress of the times and extension of the business, the bank was changed into a limited partnership in 1893 when the capital was increased to 500,000 *yen*. Mr. Heihachi Tanaka was the President and Mr. Chuzaburo Ikegami discharged the duty of a director. It has a solid foundation and sound business system. At present the reserves of the bank amount to 700,000 *yen*, and branches are established in Yokohama and Otaru, where men of experience are employed and the bank enjoys high popularity. The prosperity of the Tanaka Bank at present began with Heihachi Tanaka. The public well remembers the name Tenga-no-Itohei, meaning thereby he was to rule the business circle of the time. It may not be out of place therefore to give a brief sketch of Mr. Heihachi Tanaka. He was a native of the Shinano province. While young he served as an apprentice in a business family, but the irresistible longing for independence made him leave his master's house, when he engaged in business connected with fish mongers, patiently waiting for future opportunities to gain his success. But he left his home in 1859 when the Yokohama port was opened, because he perceived the future development of Japan's foreign trade. He was engaged in Yokohama in the export of raw silk and tea. At that time every one knew how profitable the trade with foreigners was; but the lack of knowledge concerning foreigners deterred the Japanese from taking the bold steps of transacting foreign business. This was exactly what Mr. Tanaka dared. We must recognize the fact that the export of raw silk and the introduction of the Japanese silk to foreigners must be attributed to the efforts of this far-sighted business man. Not being satisfied with business dealings only, it is said of Mr. Tanaka that in 1863 he repaired to Kyoto, where he was in close touch with Yoshida Shoin, one of the most distinguished Royalists and statesmen of the time. He was arrested by the Tokugawa government and put in prison for several weeks, but was released. On his return to Yokohama he found himself pennyless and worked as a station man in Kanagawa. Being helped by a merchant in Yokohama, he started the exchange business in which he realized handsome profits in 1864, but fortune did not long abide with him, as he lost every thing with the fire which destroyed his property. The iron will of Mr. Tanaka could not be subdued. Each encounter with trouble made him braver and more courageous than ever, and shortly after this disaster he found himself ranking among influential business men in Yokohama.

His common sense and keen insight were something unique in those days. It was in 1867 that the custom house officials sought opinions concerning the limited receipt of customs duties to which he answered at once to the following effect:—"When foreign merchants import goods from foreign countries they almost invariably deceive the custom officers as to valuation, so that the Government should provide the sum of 100,000 *yen* and buy up such goods of which the real value is hidden." Thereupon he provided the Government with the sum of 100,000 *yen* and undertook the sale of such goods as was bought up by the Government. The bad custom was at once stopped, and the revenue was increased by four times.

In 1868 he established his private silver exchange for the convenience of business men at home and the following year, when the trade co-operation was created he became an adviser and later on we found him appointed the president of the exchange company. With the creation of New Japan his services towards the building up of the foreign trade were remarkably great. In 1871 when a proposition was made as to the building of water works in Yokohama the people complained against the heavy burden. Mr. Tanaka at once invested the sum of 300,000 *yen* and started the work. Later on when the Water Works Company Ltd. was organized, he was appointed president and did much towards the furtherance of the undertaking. In him the sense of public welfare was ever keen. In 1872 he established a Rice and Stock Exchange, of which he was elected the president. Fortune favoured him and he was able to accumulate vast wealth and was engaged in supplying funds for the encouragement of exports. It was in 1878 that the Rice Exchange was established in Tokyo; he was the promotor of it. In 1879, under his efforts, the 112th National Bank was established. Later in life while he was at Atami for the benefit of his health he built water works and telegraphic lines at his own expense. Among others we may mention such undertakings as the silk spinning company in Shinshu, the tea plantation in Kanagawa while there are numbers of undertakings of a public nature for which we have no room in our limited scope. He died at the comparatively young age of 51. The Tanaka Bank was established previous to his death. His son Jun-nosuke was educated at Cambridge University and on his return home succeeded to his father's work always guiding himself by a sound and systematic business policy, as a result of which, at present, the Tanaka Bank forms an essential factor in the financial circle of Japan.

THE KŌNOIKE BANK

The Kōnoike family is one of the wealthiest in Japan, and has a history running back 300 years. During the Bakufu government, advances were made by the Bank to the Daimyos of the country making drafts and money orders for their agents. In 1877, the Kōnoike family by their sole efforts established the 13th National Bank with the capital of 300,000 *yen*. Previous to this in 1872, the regulations relating to the National Bank was issued by the Government, which brought into existence the 1st National Bank in Tokyo. Immediately following this two or three other national banks were established, but there were grave defects in those regulations and the banks established under them did not prosper. This led the Government a few years after to revise these regulations which led to the establishment of great many national banks. It was about this time that the 13th Bank was established.

In 1897 when the business term of the 13th National Bank had expired, the Kōnoike Bank was established in its stead with a capital of 1,000,000 *yen*. The capital of the Bank at present is 3,000,000 *yen* which has been subscribed by Zenemon Kōnoike, Shinjuro Kōnoike, Seizaemon Kago, Tokukuro Ota, Jiro Harada, Hisashi Shimura, and Junzaburo Ashida.

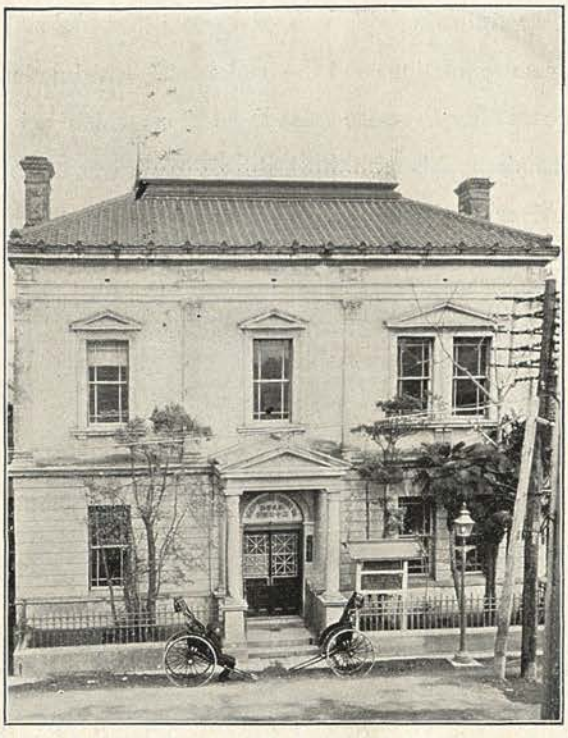
The headquarters are in No. 2 *chome*, Iwabashi, Higashiku, Osaka. There are four branches and one agency in Osaka, while there are branches in Tokyo, Kyoto, Kobe, Hyogo, Kanazawa and Okayama. There are 753 correspondents in the principal parts of the country. The following table shows an outline of the business for the latter half of the year 1909.

Receipts		Expenditures	
Items	Amount	Items	Amount
	yen		*yen*
Interest	517,731	Interest	1,062,109
Discount	737,789	Discount	3,171
Drafts against Goods	532	Commission	355
Commission	2,537	Salaries	32,100
Interest on Bonds	107,405	Travelling Expenses	1,042
Profits from Negotiable Bonds	10,019	Taxes	40,209
Profits	22,827	Miscellaneous	64,907
Carried from the Previous Term	144,470	Others	4,134

The total receipts were 1,398,000 *yen* and expenditures 1,208,000 *yen*, leaving the balance in favour of profit of 190,000 *yen*. There is generally a surplus of about 200,000 *yen* carried forward from one to another. The reserve funds amount to about 1,000,000 *yen* and the deposits to 25,000,000 *yen*. The Bank enjoys high credit among all classes of people.

THE 27TH BANK L'TD.

The 27th Bank Ltd. was established in conformity with the regulations of the National Bank in 1877. The national banks were established at the beginning of the present regime for the purpose of extending the banking business in Japan. According to the regulations, the National banks were to obtain 6% convertible loan bonds against the Government note, paid up to the amount of 60% of the capital and placing these as securities to the corresponding amount of bank notes to be received from the Government. It was also required of these banks that specie amounting to 40% of the capital should be kept as a reserve fund, but since the amount of non-convertible notes was increased to such an extent and there was a tendency for



THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH BANK

the outflowing of specie abroad the national banks suffered from the want of specie reserves, so that bank-notes in circulation were decreased, and in some cases, banks could hardly keep their existence. The banking regulations failed to attain their object. Not only were no new banks established, but old banks were plunged into the most trying condition. Under these circumstances, the bank regulations were revised according to which the National Banks were to deposit with the Government, public bonds corresponding to 80% of the capital, against which the bank was enabled to issue bank-notes of the corresponding amount while reserves were to be made at the rate of 20% of the capital in currency, and among this currency non-convertible notes were allowed to be included. The revised regulations paved the way for the establishment of banks in different *Fu* and prefectures under the encouragement of the authorities. Since the bank was established in the 27th order, it is called the 27th National Bank. At first the bank was established in No. 1 chome, Honzaimoku-cho, Nihonbashi, but later on the office was removed to the present site of the Honzaimoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

At the time of the establishment of the bank, the capital was 300,000 *yen*, but when the regulations for the expiration of the National banks were issued in 1897, the 27th National Bank was converted into a stock company, under the name of the 27th Bank Ltd. At the same time, the capital was increased to one million *yen*, while the business was correspondingly expanded. Then a branch was opened at Minami Senju, Tokyo. Mr. Jiemon Watanabe is the president, Messrs. Fukusaburo Watanabe, Zentaro Hyuganc, Makitaro Watanabe, Genjiro Watanabe, Directors; Messrs. Kan-ichi Ito, Daijiro Watanabe, Auditors; Mr, Masatatsu Morooka, Managing Director.

The Watanabe family has close connections with the 27th Bank, and much credit is due to the late Mr. Jiemon Watanabe who has bent his entire energy for period of thirty years in building up the foundation of this bank. In order to know something about the development of the kank, it is well that we should know something about the career of Mr. Watanaba, its founder. Mr. Watanabe was the wealthiest merchant during the Edo period, his firm being, called "Akashiya" and engaged as a broker for marine products. Of the public works in which he was connected, we may mention the Committee for the Establishment of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, the Committee on the Clearing House, and the Committee in dealing with marine products of the

MR. JIEMON WATANABE,
President of the Twenty-Seventh Bank

The late MR. JIEMON WATANABE,
The founder of 27th Bank

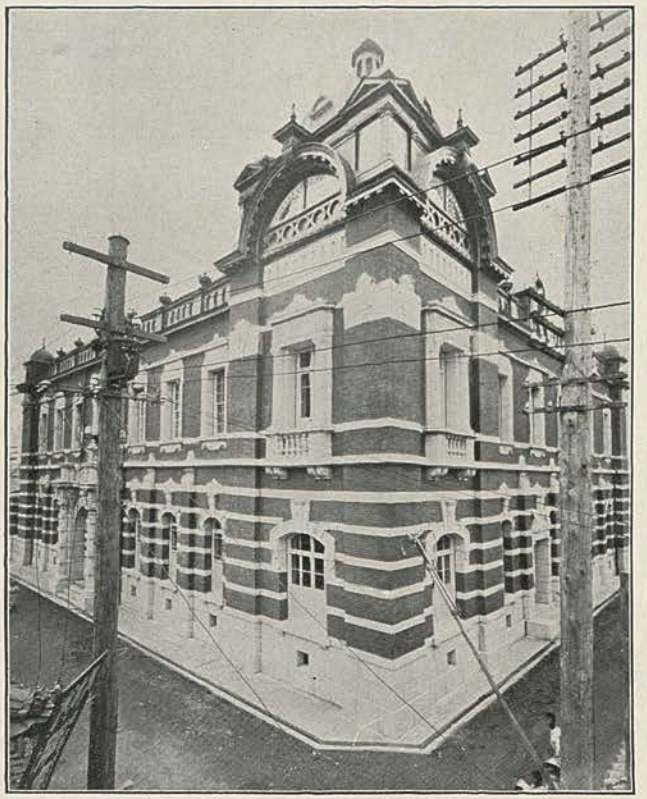
Hokkaido. He was decorated, for having contributed a large sum of money towards the coast defence, and for his pecuniary assistance during Japan-Russian War. He was elected as the member for the House of Lords, but on the ground that he was incapable to discharge such heavy duties he did not accept the honour, but he turned his attaintion towards the building up of various industrial undertakings. Among various companies which he is connected with, either as a shareholder or officer, we may mention the Nippon Railway Co., the Tokyo Gas Co., the Tokyo Electric Light Co., the Iwaki Colliery Co., the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the Tokyo Bay Steamship Co. The 27th Bank was established by him when he was engaged in thk exploitation of the Hokkaido, as the monetary organ for dealers in acquatic products. He is a close reasoner, and frugal in habits. When he makes a purchase of chares from any company he always visits them to examine their books Whenever he visits a company the people always understand his intention. His tem erament is well exhibited in the way in wh'ch he transacts his banking business. The name of the 27th Bank is practically identified with Mr. Watanabe.

Mr. Jiemon Watanabe the present head of the Bank was born in Honzaimoku-cho, Nihonbashi, on the 28th December, the 1871. He is humble and conciliatory in his nature, but at the same time dignified. It goes without saying that he will exert a great influence, as it is computed by some that the Watanabe family is worth 280,000,000, *yen*, and the 27th bank represents only a small part of the wealth of this family. While his gather was living, he was director of the Tokyowan Steamship Co. and the 27th Bank but in 1910 he was appointed president of the 27th Bank, succeeding his father. His allowance from his father had been only two hundred *yen* per month, but out of that amount he saved some which he expended for the purpose of educating youngmen abroad. Great things are expected of him in the industrial circle of Japan.

THE NANIWA BANK L'TD.

It was in 1872 that the 5th National Bank was established under the sanction of the Government, with its head office in Kagoshima. Kagoshima has a glorious history in connection with the building up of new Japan. The Shimazu family, lord of the clan, has had a geneology extending over 700 years. At the time of the Restoration, the Satsuma clan showed remarkable activity, and Lord Shimazu was interested in the building up of industries. The 5th National Bank was established in order to facilitate the development of such industries and gave necessary funds to the *samurai* of the clan. It goes without saying that a large part of the share of the company is in possession of the Shimazu family.

After 1898 when the term for this National Bank expired it continued its business as a private bank. It was just about the same time that the business term for the 32nd National Bank expired, and the business of these two banks being amalgamated, the present Naniwa Bank rose in their place.



THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE NANIWA BANK

The 32nd National Bank was established by Mr. Kamenosuke Hirase, by whom the business of the bank was chiefly conducted. He acted before the Restoration as an accountant to the lords of Satsuma, Nagato, Tosa, Hizen, Aki and Kaga, and afterwards had a particular connection with the Shimazu family. It was through his influence that the 32nd National Bank and the 5th National Bank were amalgamated. Since then several banks have been incorporated with this bank, so that at present it commands a capital of 7,000,000 *yen* of which 4,750,000 *yen* is already paid up while the reserves amount to 1,820,000 *yen*.

The bank being founded under these circumstances, there are no small number of shareholders among the men in high ranks, among whom we may mention the names of Prince Sadashige Shimazu, Prince Tadanari Shimazu, Count Tadamaro Shimazu and Baron Chukin Shimazu.

The present head of the bank is Mr. Nisuke Nagata, while Mr. Masao Matsukata act as the managing director. Among directors, we may mention such names as Rinnosuke Yamanaka, Tokuhei Taku, Seishu Yamamoto, Gonsuke Somekawa, Naoteru Kataoka, and among auditors we may mention such names as Masayuki Hirata and Keizo Ukita. The main office is situated in Osaka, and there are branches in Tokyo, Kagoshima and other important places of Japan. The bank is engaged in the ordinary business of a bank, besides acting as a local treasury for the Government.

THE TRADE PROTECTION AGENCIES

TOKYO AND OSAKA

Commercial and personal credit is a matter of great importance in human activities, and the Trade Protection Agency is intended to enhance the credit of the business community. In the 17th year of Meiji, (1884) when Mr. Shuzo Toyama a director of the Bank of Japan was the chief of the Osaka branch, the necessity was felt for the investigation of credit, but until that time, there was no such means in this country. In the 1887 he made a European tour and was greatly impressed with the development of the credit information system abroad, and he at once advanced the idea of establishing a credit bureau in this country, with which Mr. Yamakawa, of the Specie Bank expressed his sympathy. So under the leadership of the Osaka Savings Bank, and with the help of the 13th, the 32nd and the 148th National Banks, and backed with their promise of defraying 3,000 *yen* yearly, about thirty leading bankers and business men were invited to become members of such a bureau. Yet ready acceptance was not given to the project.

But later on with the backing of Mr. Kawada, President of the Bank of Japan, and Mr. Kawakami, Director of the Bank, Mr. Toyama established the bureau of intelligence in the middle of the same year. In the 25th year of Meiji, (1892) when there was a panic among *saké* brewers in Nada, the credit imformation bureau rendered valuable service which was generally approved, and in the 29th year (1896), business was extended to Kobe, while in the same year, the Tokyo Koshinjo was established, followed by that of the Teikoku Koshinjo.

THE SHOGYO KOSHINJO OF OSAKA is the foremost organ for the investigation of business and personal credit, and its membership is divided into 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes.

The 1st class fee is 200 *yen* a year, and information is given with all possible speed without being examined.

2nd class fee is 120 *yen* a year, and replies to various questions are given.

3rd class fee is 60 *yen* a year, and the number of questions is limited to 60 a year.

Temporary member's fee is 10 *yen* and the number of enquiries is limited to 3.

Those who pay over and above the 1st class fee are called special members.

The sphere of investigation made by this agency includes Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, Aichi, Miye, Wakayama, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Hiroshima, Tottori, Shimane, Kochi, Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime, Oita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, Okinawa, Formosa, Korea and China.

It has connections with Tokyo and trade protection agencies in European countries. The following table shows what rapid progress this agency has made and its possible great influence. The more important items of news are translated into English and supplied to foreigners:—

Years	Regular Report	Extraordinary Report		
		1st class	2nd class	3rd class
1892 (7 months)	1,200	19	—	—
1893...	3,753	107	—	—
1894...	2,754	188	—	—
1895...	4,493	200	—	—
1896...	5,341	247	—	—
1897...	6,375	433	—	—
1898...	14,802	2,167	371	—
1899...	30,821	5,233	1,715	—
1900...	37,430	18,967	3,054	6,099
1901...	37,238	33,479	5,504	20,060
1902...	41,571	22,636	6,654	35,084
1903...	40,151	31,882	7,057	43,853
1904...	38,104	33,671	7,682	52,355
1905...	39,553	34,468	7,080	53,912
1906...	47,558	30,047	8,897	73,190
1907...	63,147	29,385	10,432	70,051
1908...	57,958	38,086	11,430	61,709

The officers of the main office and branches and the place where these offices are situated are as follows :—

The Commmercial Agency, Kitahama, Osaka.
President: Mr. Shuzo Toyama.
Superintendent of Accounts:
Mr. Yasujiro Ashida.
,, ,, Mr. Kasuke Koshino.
Manager: Mr. Motoyoshi Makino.
Chief Secretary and Head of the 1st Section:
Mr. Naomi Abe.
Head of the 2nd Section: Mr. Teijiro Shibuya.
Head of the 3rd Section: Mr. Yasujiro Hata.
Kobe Branch, Sakayemachi, Kobe.
Head of the Branch: Mr. Shigeki Yamazaki.
Kyoto Branch, Kitaeiru, Shijo, Kyoto.
Head of the Branch: Mr. Konosuke Shinjo.
Nogoya Branch, Demmacho, Nagoya.
Head of the Branch: Mr. Kozo Nagano.
Moji Branch, Higashi-Moto machi, Moji.
Head of the Branch: Mr. Heizaburo Itahara.

THE TOKYO KOSHINJO.—On February 6th, the 29th year of Meiji (1896), a temporary office was established in Nihonbashi which was transferred to Kayabacho, Nihonbashi July 8th the same year. As an organ for the investigation of commercial houses and banks its usefulness has been generally recognized. In November of the same year, the Yokohama branch was created and then connections were formed with Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya Moji, Hakodate and Otaru, then further with the trade protection agencies of Bradstreet and Dunn and of Germany. There are two classes of members, the promoting and the special. The contribution of special members is 200 *yen*. There are three classes of ordinary members:—

1st.—Those who pay a yearly fee of 150 *yen*, are supplied with a credit report book twice a year gratis.

2nd.—Those who pay a yearly fee of 80 *yen* are supplied with the business credit report once a year.

3rd.—Those who pay 40 *yen* a year may bring in 40 questions per year.

Those who pay 25 *yen* a year may present 20 inquiries a year.

Information is limited to members only. The following are the officers of the Bureau:—

Chief Counsellor: Baron E. Shibusawa, the 1st Bank.
,, Mr. R. Toyokawa, the Banking Department of the Mitsubishi & Co.
,, Mr. S. Hatano, the Mitsui Bank.
Chief Counsellor: Mr. Ikeda, the 100th Bank.
,, Mr. C. Kawashima, the Yokohama Specie Bank.
President: Mr. I. Morishita.
Manager: Mr. U. Horii.

Besides supplying general information, the bureau supplies a credit book, banker's account and statistics, all of which are indispensable to business men. The company's sphere of investigation extends pretty widely, including even Europe, America and a portion of Asia. The following figures show the growth of the work and its present condition:—

NUMBER OF INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS

Years	No. of Inquiries	No. of Answers	Compared with Last Year	No. of Preliminary Report
1896	1,341	873	—	—
1897	4,818	4,488	3,615	421
1898	9,345	9,599	5,111	1,871
1899	14,314	14,290	4,691	2,059
1900	17,739	17,681	3,391	2,689
1901	13,879	14,207	* 3,474	—
1902	18,900	18,537	4.330	—
1903	20,724	20,643	2,106	—
1904	21,905	21,805	1,162	—
1905	25,502	25,305	3,500	—
1906	30,992	30,341	5,036	—
1907	33,635	32,389	2,048	—
1908	43,481	44,412	12,023	—

*=decrease.

THE INCREASE OF THE NUMBER OF THE REPORTS TO MEMBERS

Years	No. Ko Reports	No. Otsu Reports	Total	Compared with Last Year
1896...	73	13	86	—
1897...	88	32	120	34
1898...	56	189	245	125
1899...	27	225	252	7
1900...	159	398	557	305
1901...	280	262	542	* 15
1902...	511	410	921	379
1903...	802	613	1,415	494
1904	1,082	848	1,930	515
1905...	1,161	718	1,879	* 51
1906	1,099	735	1,834	* 45
1907...	814	638	1,452	*382
1908...	1,186	814	2,000	548

*=decrease.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

THE MEIJI LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND THE MEIJI FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Whenever we think of the life insurance business in Japan, our attention is drawn to the Meiji Life Insurance Co. and the thought by the latter at once brings to mind the name of Mr. Taizo Abe.

The Meiji Life Insurance Co. was the first, and is therefore the oldest of the insurance companies in Japan. Among the sixty such companies in Japan, the Meiji Life Insurance Company is the soundest. Its capital does not exceed 100,000 *yen*, but both in the amount of insurance and in reserves, the company stands favorably in comparison with the first class life insurance companies in Europe and America.

In establishing the present company, Mr. Abe was assisted by Messrs. Heigoro Shōda, Michinari Suenobu, Matahichi Asada, and Hikoichi Motoyama. The Meiji Fire Insurance Co. was established under the promotion of Mr. Abe, the present president of the company. The Japanese law does not permit one company to engage in different kinds of insurance business, but both in respect of shareholders and directors, these two companies are identical.

For the reference of our readers, we give here the names of the directors and the statement of both companies in January 1910:—

	The Meiji Life Insurance Co.	The Meiji Fire Insurance Co.
President	Taizo Abe.	Taizo Abe.
Director	Heigoro Shōda.	Heigoro Shōda.
,, ...	Michinari Suenobu.	Michinari Suenobu.
,, ...	Matahichi Asada.	Matahichi Asada.
,, ...	Hikoichi Motoyama.	
Auditor	Seishiro Kusago.	Kojiro Takada.
,, ...	Ittoku Ikushima.	Ittoku Ikushima.

The Meiji Life Insurance Co.

Description	Amount *yen*
Cash in Hand	206
Deposits at Banks	1,667,270
Book Transfer Savings	4,790
Advance	1,466,700
Negotiable Bonds	4,782,104
Real Estate	316,098
Miscellaneous	312,254
Total	8,549,426

The Meiji Fire Insurance Co.

Description	Amount *yen*
Shares Unpaid	750,000
Cash in Hand	174
Deposits in Banks	628,259
Negotiable Bonds	2,670,122
Real Estate	29,595
Miscellaneous	40,682
Total	4,118,834

The Basis of Accounts:—The form of the mortality table of the seventeen insurance companies of England is adopted. The whole life insurance and term policy, the rate of interest 4% per annum while endowment insurance, the rate of interest 5% and 6% per annum.

The following statement will show the particulars of the reserve funds:—

	yen
Reserve Funds for Premium in the beginning of 1910	5,198,578
Total Receipts of Premiums	1,976,012
Reserve Funds for Premiums at the end of the same year	5,942,737
Miscellaneous	2,353,237
Legal Reserve Funds at the end of the same year	6,571,950

The life insurance company was established in 1881. Since then, the business report was made once a year and the company has come to be regarded on account of such reports its secure foundation as the model insurance company of the country.

The number of policy holders on January 1st 1910 was 117,821, and the amount of policies issued 62,620,000 *yen* while reserves under liability reached 6,571,000 *yen*. The fire insurance company was started in 1891, and the company is standing on the firm basis, making a dividend of 20% every year. The share 50 *yen* paid up is quoted in the market at the rate of 370 *yen*, and yet holders

refrain from parting with these shares. This fact alone will amply prove the high credit which the company has. As stated before, the existence of these two companies is mainly owing to the able management by Mr. Taizo Abe, President of both companies, who is held in high respect as the originator of the insurance business in Japan. It was in the year 1876 that Mr. Abe, who was an officer in the Educational Department, went over to America, in the suite of Fujimaro Tanaka, Vice-Minister of Education, he observed the prosperous condition of the insurance business in that country, and made up his mind to start the insurance business on return to his country. The following year, he resigned his post and devoted himself to the investigation of the insurance business. In those days, there was no literature in Japanese relating to the insurance business. There were a few foreign books owned by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Count Inoue, and a few others brought back by Mr. Abe himself. The scarcity of the material caused much difficulty in investigation. Even after the establishment of the company, the Japanese being without any knowledge of the insurance business, it did not prosper. The number of the staff did not exceed four and in fact the whole thing appeared to be a family affair of Mr. Abe. Since he started the work under a strong conviction he gave himself up to proving the nature of and benefit to be derived from insurance, and to the general management of the business, so that the company has gradually come to enjoy prosperity. The company's credit stands so high that at the general meeting of shareholders, not a single voice of dissension is raised against the judgment of the directors. Now-a-days the number of attendants being so few that a quorum could only be formed by the earnest request of directors asking shareholders to attend the meeting. Such a high credit is but seldom enjoyed by stock companies.

THE KOBE MARINE, TRANSPORTATON AND FIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

The company was established in April 1907, and has but a short history, but organized by large ship-owners and other prominent business men, the business is carried on in sound method, and has prospered rapidly, so that it is now one of the most substantial firms of its kind in this country. The figures for 1909 indicate a large increase compared with those of the previous year, in respect of both the amount, and number of contracts as well as in regard to the premiums collected in marine transportation and fire insurance business. Moreover the company thus prospered at a time when other companies have suffered from the continued inactivity of the market. The company has not been left behind other companies in keeping up with the progress of the time. After the late big fire of Osaka the company was prompt in showing sympathy with the policy holders in their suffering by making payments at once to their great convenience. Under such circumstances, the credit of the company was enhanced, and the amount of new contracts has increased, so that it is expected that the company will utilize every further facility offered to extend its business. The business results for 1908 and 1909 may be seen from the following table :—

	Previous Term	Present Term	Increase in Comparison
Amount Insured	...165,516,917.00 *yen*	195,726,614.00 *yen*	30,209,707.00 *yen*
Number of Contracts	125,733.00 case	164,098.00 case	38,365.00 case
Amount of Premiums	743,388.28 *yen*	1,086,375.58 *yen*	342,987.30 *yen*
Reserve Against Losses	472,053.48 „	869,038.40 „	396,984.92 „
Number of Cases of Loss	825.00 case	1,033.00 case	208.00 case

At present, the company has a capital of 50,000,000 *yen*, and has its headquarters in Sanchome, Sakae-machi, Kobe. Branches of the company are located in the following places :—

Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Otaru, Sendai, Nagoya, Kanazawa, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Shimonoseki, Fukuoka and Korea.

The company is under the management of first class business men in the western part of the Empire.

Tōkichi Okazaki.—Chairmen of the Board of Directors.
Chojiro Ito.—Director.
Kichizaemon Tatsuma.—Director.
Kanetaro Kishimoto. „
Toshio Momosaki. „
Shozo Tanaka.—Managing Director.
Chokei Yoshida.—Managing Director, Head of the Osaka Branch.
Kiichiro Osone.—Auditor.
Seiichi Umeura. „
Chujiro Harata. „
Miyakichi Itayoshi. „
Tomishiro Tsuchihashi.—Auditor.
Saburo Miki.—Head of the Business Section.

THE JAPAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(Osaka)

The Japan Life Insurance Co. was the first company of the kind established in Osaka. Mr. Chokuon Kataoka, who was a prominent politician in the western part of Japan, recognized the profitableness of the insurance business, and succeeded in establishing this company in 1887, with a capital of 300,000 *yen*, under the name of the Japan Life Insurance Co. Mr. Zenemon Kōnoike, a millionaire of Osaka, was made the President of the company, and Mr. Kataoka, Vice-President.

In those days, very little was understood of the value of life insurance, and conservative persons felt there was something ominous about life insurance. Mr. Kataoka and others connected with the company went all over the country explaining the nature of life insurance and urging the people to have their lives insured. In the third year after the establishment of the company, the number of policy holders was found to be 18,953 and the amount contracted 5,265,600 *yen*. The premiums paid in amounted to 196,800 *yen* a year. Thus the foundation of the company was laid. Since then the work of the company has grown year by year. The following figures will give some idea of the growth of the company :—

	Receipts of Premium	Business Expenses		Receipts of Premium	Business Expenses
	yen	*yen*		*yen*	*yen*
1898	747,556	199,544	1902	1,251,880	338,066
1899	983,313	212,610	1903	1,337,910	338,892
1900	1,115,763	256,910	1904	1,427,637	340,748
1901	1,145,656	281,087	1905	1,541,703	388,311

Subsequent to the Japan-Russian war, there was a great boom in industrial enterprises, and it seemed as if the experience of war had shown the general public the advantages of life insurance. The Japan Life Insurance Co. had to have all subscribed capital paid up and the work was greatly extended. The business results of the company at the end of every third year from 1906 stand as follows :—

Items	1908	1907	1906
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
Amount of New Contracts	15,603,202	11,027,329	9,745,243
Claims Paid	714,917	582,320	496,065
Amount of Contracts at the end of the year...	64,570,625	54,158,680	46,806,778
Receipts of Premium	2,363,089	2,004,437	2,031,252
Business Expenses	663,254	504,357	473,171
Reserve for Payment at the end of the year...	33,007	25,017	21,891
Legal Reserve at the end of the year... ...	9,079,311	7,852,073	6,777,077

It will be seen from the figures in the above table that the amount of new contracts has increased on an average by about 10,000,000 *yen* a year, while the number of policy holders has reached 154,300. Branches are established in Tokyo, Kyoto, Nagoya and Kyushu. The number of agencies are 600, found all over the country.

THE TOKYO FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

The Tokyo Fire Insurance Co. was the first company of its kind established in this country. In giving the account of this company, we must begin with the origin of this kind of undertaking in Japan. As early as 1878, Count Okuma, the Councillor and Minister of Finance, becoming aware of the fact that fire insurance work constituted one of the necessary branches of business in civilized countries, appointed a committee for the investigation of the fire insurance business, of which he himself acted as chairman. The committee consisted of Mr. Tōsuke Hirata (now Baron) the first secretary of Finance, late Mr. Yajiro Shinagawa, (afterward Viscount), Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, late Mr. Michiyuki Matsuda, Governor of Tokyo, Mr. Teigyo Senda, Secretary of Tokyo-Fu, and Mr. Hoyu Ishii, a Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Bureau. The committee made investigations on the necessary regulations to be issued, and other necessary matters in regard to the establishment of the fire insurance company. When Count Okuma left the Finance Department, remaining simply as a councillor, being succeeded by Count Tsunetami Sano in the post of Finance Minister, the latter took the place of Count Okuma as the chairman of the committee and completed various investigations in the year 1881, when representation was made to the Dajo-kan (which practically corresponds to the Cabinet of the later day). At this time Count Okuma resigned office but the Government did not endorse the representation made by the above-mentioned committee. There were men, however, who regretted that the result of the committee's investigation should have been so summarily dealt with; and these men made further investigations and succeeded in 1887 in obtaining official permission for establishing a fire insurance company. And the company was at once formed with capital of 200,000 *yen*. Such was the origin of the Tokyo Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.

Owing to the ignorance of the public at large as to the utility of fire insurance work, the business of the company did not prosper at first. But after a great conflagration, in Kanda, Tokyo, which was succeeded by a series of fires in the principal towns of the country, a good chance seemed to offer itself for developing the work of the company. The officers of the company at this stage consulted with Mr. Zenjiro Yasuda, one of the wealthy men of Tokyo, and with his support the capital was increased, making it 1,000,000 *yen*.

In the year 1891, the Meiji Fire Insurance Co. was started which was followed by the establishment of a number of other companies of the same nature. As a consequence, there arose strong competition, evils of which became greatest about the time of the Japan-China war, but the company with a well established foundation did not suffer to any great degree from these difficulties. On the contrary the diffusion of a knowledge of fire insurance, through these very competitions, brought about the prosperity of the company's business. It was at this time that the capital of the company was increased to 5,000,000 *yen*. As the company's business made a rapid progress after that, in 1906 marine and transportation insurance business was added to the work of the company, and the capital was further increased by 10,000,000 *yen*. The chief officers of the company at present are Baron Morimasa Takei, (President) and Baron Tokuraku Nagamatsu, (Managing Director). The head office of the company is situated in Kitasaya-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, while there are branches and agencies in Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama, Fukuoka, Sendai, Nagoya, Kanazawa, Kyoto, Nagasaki and Takamatsu, under which there are further about 1,000 sub-agencies.

The following table gives the figures for 1894 (when the capital was 1,000,000 *yen*) compared with those of 1907 (the year after the capital was increased to 10,000,000 *yen*), and it will be observed that the amount of insurance contracted has increased from 5,038,000 *yen* to 338,180,000 *yen*, while the premium paid in has increased from 125,000 *yen* to 1,560,000 *yen* and the reserve funds from 1,700 *yen* to 1,424,000 *yen*. The company is indeed one of the most prosperous among the fire insurance companies of Japan.

THE DAIICHI MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

The company was the first life insurance company in this country organized on the mutual system. The aim of the company is not to be the largest, but to be the best company compared with other life insurance companies in Japan. It has quite distinct characteristics. The principal points to be noted are as follows :—

1. The policy for each person shall not be less than 1,000 *yen*.
2. The company shall have no branch offices or agencies.
3. The annual surplus shall be divided among the policy holders, or the premiums to be gradually decreased, or these extra dividends to be appropriated in the lump sum payment against the increase of the amount of policies contracted.
4. In case of the death of the insured, the unpaid premiums is not to be deducted.

The company is located at 3 chome, Nihonbashi-dori, Tokyo. The officers of the company are, Count Hokei Yanagisawa, (president), Mr. Tsuneta Yano (managing director), Messrs. Shintaro Ohashi, Kintaro Hattori and Heizaemon Hibiya (directors), Messrs. Tanizo Kakinuma and Kichibei Hamaguchi, (auditors) and Messrs. Kenzo Ikeda and Ichizaemon Morimura (advisers).

Since it was established in 1902, the company has made steady progress. The following table gives some figures showing the present condition of the company :—

AMOUNT OF CONTRACTS AND ASSURANCE FUNDS

Year	Amount of new contracts	Premiums received	Amount of contracts at the end of the year	Policy-holders	Assurance fund
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
1st year...	1,118,500	32,222	1,105,000	886	9,233
2nd year...	1,323,500	83,111	2,311,300	1,850	54,825
3rd year...	1,559,700	135,846	3,710,000	2,691	141,601
4th year...	1,860,100	205,490	5,230,600	3,385	283,923
5th year...	1,969,200	281,558	6,903,100	4,344	486,287
6th year...	2,195,000	352,376	8,680,433	5,377	716,183
7th year...	2,333,000	428,532	10,369,372	7,221	978,036

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

Kind	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year	7th year
		yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
Bonus...	—	1,381	3,767	8,007	18,825	17,768	32,076
Transferred from the Previous Term	—	—	233	410	976	6,819	—
Sum	—	1,381	4,000	8,418	19,801	24,587	—
Standard Rate of Dividends(Premium)	—	38,274	119,667	248,063	432,720	—	—
Rate of Dividend	—	3%	3%	3%	3%	—	—
Amount of Dividend	—	1,148	3,590	7,441	12,981	—	—
Balance	—	233	410	976	6,819	—	—

Besides the paid up capital of 150,000 *yen*, the company's assets at present run up to 1,039,000 *yen*. particulars of which are given in the following table :—

LEDGER

	Value of Account	Current Value
	yen	*yen*
Governmt Loan Bonds	285,960	341,422
Local Loan Bonds and Debentures...	90,770	—
Shares	307,990	374,101
Deposits in Banks	197,431	—
Real Estate	110,000	150,000
Loans to Policy holders	32,286	—
Book Transfer Savings	4,312	—
Cash in hand	3,688	—
Interest Receivable	7,469	—
Warrant for Book Transfer Savings	20	—
Total...	1,039,928	—

In making out these figures, public bonds of 96 *yen* in current value are figured at 80 *yen*. Therefore in addition to the assets already given, a sum of 160,000 *yen* may be considered.

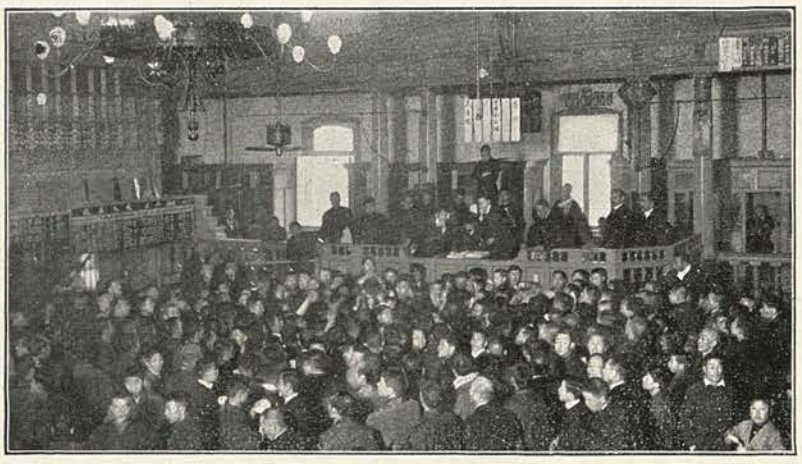
STOCK AND RICE EXCHANGES

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE

The Exchange being the first of its kind in Japan was established in 1878. In 1874 the regulations for the Stock Exchange were issued, but the time being not yet quite ripe, no stock exchange was opened. But when in the following year the National Banks were established in all parts of Japan, there arose a great demand for public bonds, which were deposited at the Treasury by these banks, as security against the issue of bank-notes. Such demands coupled with that of the public at large created a general desire for the opening of the Exchange for the transaction of public bonds and other negotiable bonds.

The regulations then in existence however were far from meeting the requirements of the time, and Baron Shibusawa, Messrs. Takashi Masuda, Yōnosuke Mitsui, and fifteen others made representations to the Government stating reasons for the necessity of making improvements in these regulations, while at the same time a Stock Exchange was established with a capital of 200,000 *yen* which was the prototype of the present exchange.

At first bonds were almost exclusively of three kinds of public bonds, namely, the New, Old and Hereditary Pension Bonds. The shares of the Tokyo Stock Exchange were the only ones which were



THE BUSINESS TRANSACTION AT THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE

placed in the market in those days, but the transactions were still very limited. For the space of seven months from June to December 1878, the amount handled was 26,565,400 *yen* public bonds (face value) while the shares of different companies did not exceed 253 in number. The year following, the conditions of the market in general greatly improved, as a result of which transactions in public bonds began to increase daily. When the transaction in gold and silver was started, the market became extremely lively. Since those days there have been fluctuations in the fortunes of the Exchange, and the regulations were revised more than once. In 1887, however the new regulations were issued, according to which the exchanges already established under the old law would have to be abolished with the expiration of their business terms. This state of affairs gave rise to all sorts of complaints. Mr. Binken Kono, the President of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, acting as a sort of mediator between the Government and the business circles, succeeded in inducing the Government to postpone the abolition; nevertheless these new regulations dealt a considerable blow to the business transactions of the stock exchanges of the country. The Government made further investigations on the subject, and in 1893 the present regulations were issued which solved the long-standing problem, pacifying the agitation connected with this subject. Availing themselves of this opportunity, the Tokyo Stock Exchange revised its articles and by-laws and at the same time its capital was increased to 300,000 *yen* which was further increased to 600,000 *yen* in 1896. In 1902 the capital was again augmented to 1,250,000 *yen*. After the Japan-Russian war, the market showed great activity and in 1906 the capital was yet again increased to 4,000,000 *yen*, which was once agains increased, being doubled the year following.

Commission and Brokerage:—The Exchange exacts a certain commission and transaction from both buyers and sellers in order to recoupe itself for the responsibility it undertakes and to discharge its manifold duties, and the dividends of the shareholders are paid out of such commissions. The scale of such commissions is fixed by the shareholders at the general meeting of the company, subject however, to the sanction of the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce. For the purpose of ensuring the efficiency of the whole system and imparting a financial soundness to the transactions the Exchange collects cover money from both buyers and sellers. National bonds are exempted from the operations of this rule.

The following are the regulations governing the amount technically known as margin money :—

a. Principal Margin Money:—This is collected equally from both the buyers and sellers when a contract is newly made. The amount of such margin money is reckoned by the total amount of transactions entered into. It is regulated in conformity with the under-mentioned rate, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors and of the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce :—

For national and municipal loan bonds	1 to 5%
For shares and debentures of various companies	1 to 50%

b. Additional Margin Money:—This is collected from the losing parties when the rise or fall of prices reaches more than half the amount of principal margin money within the limit, not exceeding

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE

half the amount of the latter. When, however, the fluctuations are violent, extra margin money is immediately collected, the collection of such extra additional margins not being carried out more than twice at a time. Such extra additional margin money must be instantly and simultaneously paid in upon the serving of notice thereof.

c. Extraordinary Margin Money:—This is collected from both parties, not exceeding, however, more than three times the principal margin money, when there is a possibility of violent fluctuations owing to an emergency, or to the suspension or prohibition of a transaction or transactions, or to an adjustment of the market for many days, or other circumstances. This is applied in cases of existing contracts, as well as of new contracts. The amount and the date for its enforcement are determined by the Exchange. Principal and extraordinary margins are not necessarily required to be paid in cash, and securities may be substituted therefore. The value and kind of such securities are determined by the decision of the Board of Directors. In case of additional margins, however, not more than half the amount should be in cash. The sellers have the option of depositing with the Exchange the stocks or securities contracted for in lieu of margins of every description.

The Brokers:—As regards the standing of the authorized brokers, referred to elsewhere, the

following extracts from the articles of the association of the stock exchange may be useful to parties interested in operations or the exchange.

The qualifications of the brokers of the exchange are regulated by the Law of Exchange issued in March of 1893. According to its terms, a person wishing to become a broker must receive a license as such from the Minister of State for Agriculture or Commerce on recommendation of the President of the Exchange.

In addition to the existing brokers there has lately been created another class of brokers, also authorized brokers, known as *jiki-tori hiki nakagainin* (brokers for cash bargains), who exclusively attend to that part of exchange operations where stocks are bought or sold against cash bargains on the spot. There is no difference whatever in the statues of the two classes of brokers. Both classes of brokers must deposit personal security with the exchange, the brokers 12,000 *yen* and the new brokers 5,000 *yen*. For this security national or municipal loan bonds of shares and debentures of various companies may be used instead of cash.

In their relations with the exchange, both classes of brokers are strictly held responsible for every and all accounts resulting from transactions executed in their names, as comprising all deals in their own accounts.

The brokers are bound to be most faithful and honest in the execution of orders received, and must observe the utmost privacy as to the identity of clients. On the other hand, the exchange exercises a due supervision over them, such being the case, it is absolutely necessary for clients to distinguish, prior to giving orders, the licensed brokers from those outside brokers designating themselves *Gembutsuya* which may be translated as "dealers in actual shares."

The licensed brokers charge brokerage determined by the Brokers Committee on the recognition or approval of the President of the Exchange. The amount of brokerage varies according to the description of transactions. In addition to brokerage, the brokers charge actual expenses incurred in sending securities to a distance and for communications concerning them.

Clients:—All transactions on the exchange have to be dealt with by the exchange brokers only. Those who wish to sell or purchase on the exchange must, therefore place their orders with a broker or brokers of the exchange, indicating the names and prices of the stock and shares they intend to deal in. This applies in the case of the *Jiki-torihiki*, they must indicate the time of delivery in addition to the above mentioned two matters—names and prices of stock. On orders being placed, the brokers will collect from clients a written statement of such order (printed forms being supplied), and money corresponding to the amount of the principal margin money. They may also demand extra deposits from clients in anticipation of additional margin money. On the orders being executed, they have to report the fact to their clients, at the same time asking the latter for the certificate of acceptance.

National Bonds:—With a view to facilitating transactions in National bonds special facilities are granted by the exchange. For instance prior to the maturity of the National bonds, the sale of which has been contracted for, they can be deposited with the exchange, against which the exchange will make payment instead of the buyers, if desired. In this case, the exchange charges daily interest on the money thus disbursed for the number of days such advances are made. In the same way the buyers may deposit cash with the exchange, covering the value of their purchases, against which the exchange will hand over the corresponding bonds in lieu of the sellers. Thus the transactions may be settled prior to the maturity of the time contracted for, the process, however, being regarded in the light of a provisional settlement pending the maturity of the date.

The principal officers of the company are:—Buei Nakano, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Kanichi Ito, Yukitaka Nakajima, Komanosuke Eguchi, Ben Matsuoka, Moritaro Saegusa, Shojiro Kurokawa, Taizo Watanabe, Shojiro Oda, Board of Directors.

THE OSAKA STOCK EXCHANGE

The Osaka Stock Exchange has for its object the transaction of domestic and foreign business connected with Government bonds, local loan bonds and negotiable bonds of various descriptions. It was established in the year 1878 under the promotion of Mr. Tomoatsu Godai, a prominent business man of the time and 19 others. When the Exchange was established, as was in the case of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, transactions were limited to hereditary pension bonds and new and old bonds, but the business grew somewhat more active with the transaction of the "Kinroku" bonds. In 1879, the transaction was started in connection with the shares of the Stock Exchange, but it was altogether a slow affair. When dealings in gold and silver coins commenced, the market grew active, but since it entailed all sorts of abuses, the transaction was suspended. In 1882, the spot transaction in gold and silver coins was started which created really a remarkable business activity. The amount handled in the latter half of the year reached 150,000,000 *yen*. Owing to the rise of abuse in practice, the transaction was suspended, which affected unfavorably the transactions in the share market, which

THE OSAKA STOCK EXCHANGE

reached the lowest depth of inactivity. During the first half of the year 1886, steamship and railway shares were placed on the market which showed considerable activity. Effects of the Japan-China war brought about the inflation of the economic activity and the uprising of business companies (1894-1895), which had favorable results upon the conditions of the share market and the great swelling up in volume of business subsequent to the Japan-Russian war produced activity in business transactions.

At the time when the Exchange, was established, it had a capital of 200,000 *yen*, and at first the business was so inactive that there was every necessity to cut down the capital. However with the growth of the business the capital was increased to five times the amount. Passing through trying conditions and surmounting all kinds of difficulties lying in the way, it attained its present business prosperity. Late Mr. Koemon Isono, the Chief of the Board of Directors, has rendered great service in bringing about the present prosperous condition of the company. The capital at present is 7,000,000 *yen*. In order to trace the progress and development of the company, we give the following statistics :—

THE BUSINESS CONDITION OF THE OSAKA STOCK EXCHANGE FOR EVERY FIFTH YEAR SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT

	Capital	Paid up Capital	Net Profit	Rate of Dividend	Amount of Transaction: Immediate Delivery: Public Loan Bonds (Unit 100 Y.)	Immediate Delivery: Gold and Silver Coins	Immediate Delivery: Shares	Time Bargains: Public Loan Bonds (Unit 100 Y.)	Time Bargains: Shares
	yen	*yen*	*yen*			*yen*	share		share
Last Half of 1878 ...	200,000	200,000	5,812	.05	19,910	—	--	53,783	—
First Half of 1883 ...	100,000	100,000	34 708	·55	—	7,239,220	—	92,962	171
Last „ „ „ ...	100,000	100,000	58,984	.09	—	760	—	141,422	103
First „ „ 1888 ...	100,000	100,000	34,380	.50	—	—	—	—	669,021
Last „ „ „ ...	100,000	100,000	30,125	.46	—	—	—	1,400	618,746
First „ „ 1893 ...	100,000	100 000	34,578	.50	—	—	—	—	654,475
Last „ „ „ ...	200,000	200,000	18,605	.65	—	—	—	—	716,080
First „ „ 1898 ...	600,000	600,000	91,266	.26	120	—	24,082	1,337	1,524,710
Last „ „ „ ...	600,000	600,000	72,926	.24	—	—	23,149	445	1,179,752
First „ „ 1903 ...	600,000	600,000	46,380	.12	1,106	—	23,840 * 49 955	—	799,110
Last „ „ „ ...	600,000	600,000	34,094	.09	450	—	27,565 * 217,241	8	485,025
First „ „ 1908 ...	7,000,000	4,500,000	242,437	.09	22,377	—	96,629	15,240	3,286,910
Last „ „ „ ...	7,000,0 0	4,500,000	240,272	.10	19,720	—	266,976	—	2,481,370

Notes:—The figures with the mark * shows the amount of sale in the p stponed transaction.

THE BUSINESS CONDITION FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS

	Capital	Paid up Capital	Net Profit	Rate of Dividend	Amount of Transaction: Immediate Delivery: Public Bonds (Unit 1 0 Y.)	Immediate Delivery: Shares	Time Bargains: Public Bonds (Unit 100 Y.)	Time Bargains: Shares
	yen	*yen*	*yen*			share		share
First Half of 1905	600,000	600,000	55,806	.15	—	78,790	—	1,279,557
Last „ „ „	600,000	600,000	91,822	.19	53	27,510	—	1 790,430
First „ „ 1906	600,000	600,000	140,203	.24	60,828	15,140	18,510	2,569,780
Last „ „ „	2,000,000	1,300,000	196,881	.42	28,196	8,910	—	2,992,210
First „ „ 1907	2,000,000	1,316,580	295,052	.27	37,949	910	19,680	4,041,850
Last „ „ „	7,000,000	4,500,000	188,042	.08	22,148	72	23,920	2,374,440
First „ „ 1908	7,000,000	4,500,000	242,437	.09	22,377	96,629	15,240	3,286,910
Last „ „ „	7,000,000	4,500,000	240,272	.10	19,720	266,976	—	2,481,370
First „ „ 1909	7,000,000	4,500,000	328,472	.12	18,459	397,879	—	4,420,410
Last „ „ „	7,000,000	4,830,225	369,314	.14	29,684	599,130	294,060	5,120,860

The officers of the company are as follows;—

Eizaburo Hamazaki—The Chief of the Board of Directors
Tahichiro Tanaka—Director
Seiichi Iida—Director
Eizaburo Terai—Director
Daikichi Shibata—Auditor
Ryokichi Isono—Auditor

Either in respect of property, standing, information and experience, these directors are prominent business men in Osaka. Mr. Seiichi Iida, a new director, has been until recently an able official in the Department of Communications. He is one of the youngest members of the Parliament. Having all these directors, the future of the company is full of promise.

THE YOKOMAHA STOCK EXCHANGE

The company was established in 1894. Its capital has been several times augmented owing to the development of business and in particular owing to the amalgamation in 1900 with the Yokohama Stock and Cereal Exchange, the capital has finally come to amount to 700,000 *yen*.

The Yokohama Exchange effects transactions in negotiable bonds, rice, raw silk, barley, wheat, soja beans, marine products, textile fabrics and tea. In reference to negotiable bonds, it may be stated that within the last 10 years, the amount of transaction in public bonds, local loan bonds and shares of companies is increasing from 900,000,000 *yen* to 3,390,000,000 *yen* in face value. Negotiable bonds occupy the first place among the articles handled in the Exchange. Next to negotiable bonds come rice, which, being the staple food of the Japanese has a large demand. And since the market is affected by the nature of the crops, it often happens that there is wonderful activity in the rice exchange market. The transaction in raw silk shows activity not observed in any other exchange of the country. Yakohama is by far the largest silk exporting port, the duty of adjusting the fluctuation of quotations according to the law of supply and demand, devolves upon the Exchange it being situated in Yokohama, the largest open port of Japan, and as articles handled in the Exchange are all important products the Exchange has found itself very prosperous. It has never failed to make a dividend of 10%, from the time of its establishment: —

THE COUNCIL HALL OF THE YOKOHAMA STOCK EXCHANGE

Managing Director: Mr. I. Wakao.

Directors:—
Mr. S. Shibusawa.
Mr. M. Kaneko.
Mr. C. Ohama.

Manager: Mr. H. Takenouchi.
Auditor: Mr. S. Watanabe.
Chairman of the Brokers' Guild: Mr. B. Watanabe.
Vice-Chairman of the „ „ Mr. M. Okajima.

Managing Director Ikuzo Wakao,
Directors Sakutaro Shibuzawa,
„ Masakichi Kaneko,
„ Chuzaburo Ohama,

Auditors Junshiro Kakiage,
„ Shōjiro Watanabe,
„ Bunshichi Watanabe,
Manager Hirosuke Takenouchi.

There are at present 55 brokers connected with the Exchange who are all men of position and means in the business circle. The following are their names;—

Rihei Tsuji
Keizaburo Mineo
Kamekichi Shimizu
Junshiro Kakiage
Kōmakichi Yamada
Konosuke Abe
Tomatsu Shimizu
Masazo Okajima
Kyūzaburo Tajima
Bunhichi Watanabe
Buntarō Wakawo
Kuranosuke Kimura
Kumajiro Kurata
Kahichi Moroboshi
Jenhichi Yajima
Kinosuke Hashimoto
Hajime Kono
Shimbei Okada
Jirosaburo Imai

Minejiro Ohmori
Rokusuke Nakane
Yashirō Marumo
Ukichi Imaizumi
Masaichi Kayano
Katsuemon Sakai
Ayataro Hayashi
Hanjiro Yano
Kikutaro Okabe
Kinjuro Maruyama
Chikashi Kojima
Shūhachi Amada
Tokujiro Tamura
Kanjiro Itanami
Buhei Kuroda
Kohichi Nagai
Goro Iremasu
Yasutaro Hagiwara
Waichi Ishijima

Kamekichi Sase
Itchikichi Nishimura
Jihyoe Mori
Takejiro Akino
Ryosuke Suzuki
Yasokichi Nakai
Genryō Watanabe
Jizo Nakano
Iwao Nakazawa
Anpei Hasegawa
Sadajiro Tobe
Katsunosuke Sato
Saizaburo Tange
Ryozo Minami
Rihachi Sugiyama
Daihei Nakamura
Asataro Sakai

THE NAGOYA STOCK EXCHANGE

The Nagoya Stock Exchange is located in the city of Nagoya which is making the most rapid progress of all the cities in Japan, the object being to transact public bonds, local bonds and other negotiable securities. It was founded in 1893 under the stock company organization.

When the subject of establishing the stock exchange was discussed opinions both pro and con were held. According to some the stock exchange was regarded as something injurious to the public peace and order since it is speculative in nature. They claimed that such practice should be placed under ban, while others stated that the stock exchange is an economic organ of the highest importance and in order to support their opinions they quoted examples from foreign countries. Marquis Inoue then the Minister of Finance upheld the former view, while Mr. Tamano the Vice-Minister of Finance at that time held fast to the latter view. Later when Count Okuma became the Minister of Finance, he obtained the view of a Frenchman, a Law-adviser to the Government, regarding the matter and supported the founding of a stock exchange.

In 1874 when the stock exchange regulations were published, Baron Shibusawa acting with those who were interested in this undertaking, established the Tokyo Stock Exchange, which really

THE BUSINESS TRANSACTION AT THE NAGOYA STOCK EXCHANGE

formed the initiative to an undertaking of this sort. The example in Tokyo was rapidly followed in other parts of the country.

As the business of the stock exchange grew in volume there arose consequent evils which necessitated the revision of the regulations. It was proposed to do away with the system of stock brokers and adopt the organization of membership, but the proposition was not carried into effect.

While things were moving in this way the Nagoya Stock Exchange was established, but the economic condition of the city at that time, had not dropped the embryotic flavour. Since the amount of business in negotiable securities transacted was quite limited, the capital amounting to 70,000 *yen* was quite sufficient at first but with the growth of business under the development of economic affairs, there was a necessity of increasing the capital, so that at present the capital amounts to 1,500,000 *yen*. The rate of profit against this capital is 18% a year while there is every prospect that the business of the company will make steady progress. Since Nagoya is a growing city there is but little doubt that the business of the stock exchange will make correspondingly great progress.

Among the officers of the stock exchange we may mention such names as Mr. Masaka Okuda (the Chief of the Board of Directors), Messrs. Hiroshi Kanematsu and Hikojiro Takahashi (Directors), Messrs. Kojuro Hattori, Yasutaro Goto (Auditors), and Mr. Zenzaburo Ogawa (Manager).

THE TOKYO RICE AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

Since the founding of the Empire rice has always been regarded as the staple food of the Japanese, and during the feudal period rice was the standard by which the allowances of various *Samurai* was fixed. Rice exchange therefore has a very old history. During the Tokugawa government a rice market was established in Isecho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, while in different parts of the city such places as the warehouse premises of Kakigara-cho, of the Owari clan, the Hamayashiki of the Kishu clan, Hitotsume Yashiki of the Mito clan, and Fukagawa Yashiki of the Sendai clan, was where rice was marketed and transactions on a large scale were started.

With a view to industrial encouragement after the Restoration a traders' guild was established in Tokyo over which Mitsui Hachiroemon presided. In those days taxes were paid in rice and in 1869 the traders' guild was allowed to carry on business in rice by time bargains. With the growth of the rice exchange the Government felt the necessity of adopting fixed regulations for the purpose of having proper control.

The opinion of the Government on the subject was divided in two, the first was opposed to it on the ground that it was speculative in its nature and was morally wrong, while the other party insisted upon its necessity for the development of commerce and industry. In the end the latter opinion prevailed so that in 1874 the regulations were issued and those who wanted to transact rice business had to obtain the permission of the Government for starting a rice exchange.

It was in the year 1871 when Hachiroemon Mitsui, Risuke Minomura, Junpei Tsuji, Kamejiro Arao, and Rihei Iwatsuka, prominent business men of Tokyo, started in Tsukiji, Tokyo, a company called the Tokyo Shosha, with a capital of 50,000 *yen*. Mr. Tsuji was appointed the President. The time bargain for rice and oil was started at once thus fixing the standard of value for rice and oil, while in 1874 its business was transferred to Kabuto-cho, Nihonbashi, where the office was established. At this time Messrs. Sukehachiro Kawakami, Heihachi Tanaka, Ippei Yonekura and other prominent business men organized a society called the Chugai Shokosha, with a capital of 50,000 *yen*, and with the permission of the Government, the market for transactions in rice was started, and the company's name was changed into the Bei-shō-kaisho of the Kakigara-cho, Tokyo. The Tokyo Shosha above referred to has also changed its name to the Bei-shō-kaisho of Kabuto-cho, Tokyo, so that there were two companies rivalling each other.

In 1883 it was thought disadvantageous to have two rival companies, and the two were consolidated under the name Tokyo Beisho Kaijo, with a capital of 100,000 *yen* which was the prototype of the Tokyo Rice Exchange. In 1893, when the regulations for the exchange were issued, the company was re-organized as a stock company, and its capital was increased to 200,000 *yen* in 1895, and in 1897 to 400,000 *yen*.

Subsequent to the Japan-Russian War, owing to the sudden economic inflation, and to the commercial and industrial uprising in Japan the Exchange was found to be inadequate to meet the growing neccessity, so that the capital was increased to 1,000,000 *yen*. In 1908 the Tokyo Produce Exchange was amalgamated with the Rice Exchange, under the name of the Tokyo Rice and Produce Exchange. Under the new system transactions in rice, wheat, beans, flour, rye, millet, buckwheat, sesame, rape-seed, raw silk, floss silk, *noshi*, silk, hemp, silk yarn, salt, fertilizers (fish, guano, fish oil, dried sardines, bean cakes, herring,) cotton, cotton cloth, were carried on. The business has steadily grown so that at present the capital has reached 1,500,000 *yen*.

Since there is a close relation between the market and the economic condition and the rice crops, the business of the exchange has witnessed ups and downs in its course but on the whole the business has proved successful so that it grew from year to year in volume.

The present officers of the company are Mr. Yoshichi Matsuzawa (Chief Director), Messrs. Ichiro Tojo, Gorozo Uchino, Seigi Kikushima, Kodō Hiroshi (Directors) Hisao Onawa, Hikojiro Takahashi (Auditors) and Yasunosuke Iriyasu (Manager).

THE OSAKA DŌJIMA RICE EXCHANGE

There are 43 rice exchanges in Japan of which the Dojima Rice Exchange of Osaka, is the largest. The changes of the quotation made out there, affecting as they do the general condition of the rice exchange, are regarded as the standard price. This is the first of the kind in Japan. Osaka being the centre of the money market, and the largest commercial and industrial city of Japan, the rice exchange transactions there are so active that they surpass even that of Tokyo. In seeking the origin of the Dōjima Rice Exchange, we have the following interesting facts. It was in 1630 that the Yodoya families who had their headquarters in the Yodoya-bashi Osaka took to warehousing rice transported from the dominions of different *Daimyos* in the western part of Japan; thus the rice merchants in Osaka used to congregate at this place to purchase so that in view of the plentifulness or scarcity of rice to be found at this warehouse there came to prevail a kind of speculative sale and purchase among these merchants which led to the opening of the rice exchange.

In 1697, as a means of opening up Dōjima which was newly reclaimed, the market was transferred to the present site of the Dōjima Rice Exchange. With the increase of the stock of rice transported to Osaka by different lords, under the sanction of the Government, the Dōjima Rice Exchange was established, the number of brokers was limited to five hundred, and the greatest activity was witnessed.

In 1721, the price of rice rose to such a degree that it caused excessive suffering to the poor, so that for the protection of the people several of these brokers were arrested and condemned; and only actual transactions in rice was permitted, the speculative business being prohibited, but in 1730 through the intervention of Lord Maeda, the Daimyo of Kaga, Ōoka-Echizen-no-Kami, the famous administrator of the day, the old practices were permitted to be resumed. Since those days many changes have been witnessed and at the time of the Restoration, the transactions being speculative, they were again prohibited. But since rice is the standard price of all other commodities, there was a necessity for the revival of the Dōjima Rice Exchange in order to facilitate the exchange in money and commodities, especially cereals, which could only be effected by the exchange quotations. It was in the year 1876 that under the *Dajokan* notification, the regulations for the Rice Exchange were issued in consonance with which the Osaka Dōjima Rice Exchange under the joint stock system was established, whose name was changed to the Osaka Dōjima Rice Exchange Ltd. in obedience to the present exchange regulations issued in 1893. The capital of the company at command now is 1,200,000 *yen*, while the amount of caution money to be deposited by brokers is 7000 *yen*. The present officers of the Exchange are Messrs. Hiromitsu Tamate (the Chairman of the Board of Directors) and Michio Doi, Chohei Iwoi, Iwasaburo Sugiyama, Yoshiharu Nitta, Koemon Isono, Kyuemon Hirooka, and Eizaburo Hamazaki. Particulars are given in the following table:—

THE AMOUNT OF TRANSACTIONS AND THE RATE OF DIVIDEND FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS

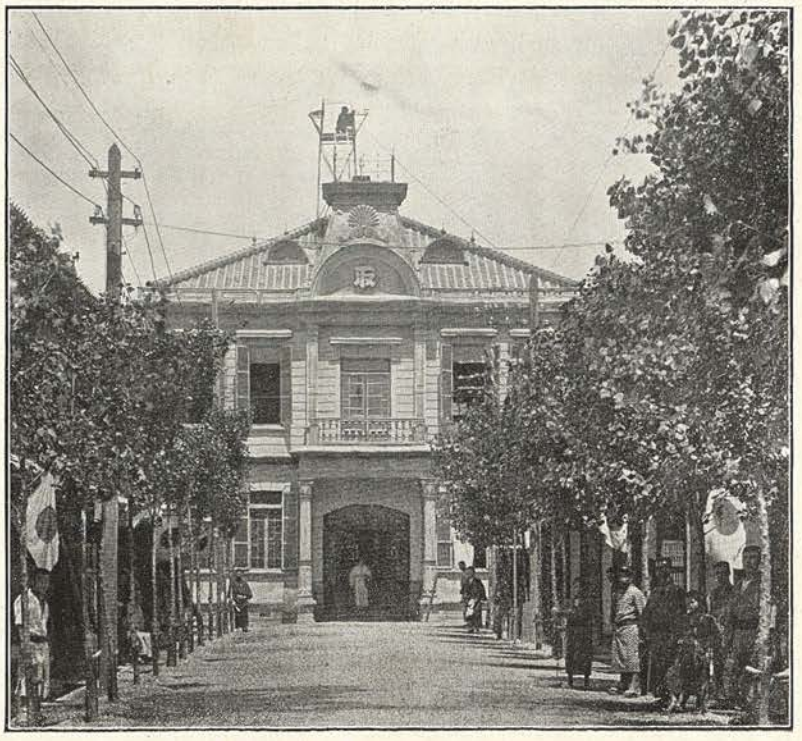
Year	Amount of Transaction	Rate of dividend	Year	Amount of Transaction	Rate of dividend
	koku			*koku*	
1905...	6,357,250	1.45	1908...	7,343,630	1.08
1906...	7,601,870	1.87	1909...	10,999,650	1.25
1907...	9,184,980	1.38			

THE KOBE RICE AND STOCK EXCHANGE

The Kobe and Stock Rice Exchange is situated in the third street of Suimoku-dori, Kobe. The Exchange was established in the year 1877 under the name of the "Hyogo Beisho Kwaisha," that is to say an association of dealers in rice. Among the articles handled by the Association, there are tea, manure, public bonds and stocks besides rice. The organization was dissolved in 1896, but soon it appeared reorganized as a joint stock company, its name being changed into the Kobe Rice Exchange. The company then had a capital of 200,000 *yen*. Since that the business of the company consisted of transactions in rice and stocks, other things such as, manure, oil and coal were omitted.

In 1906, the capital was increased to 500,000 *yen*. It was during this year that a branch office was established in Kobe, which attended to transactions in shares, while the head office at Hyogo devoted itself to rice only. The officers of the Exchange consist of Mr. Kiichiro Osone, President, Messrs. Takekazu Kikuchi, Chubei Sone, Yasuzaemon Matsunaga, Directors and Messrs. Choshiro Kojima, Risuke Sugiyama and Kyukichi Sawano, Auditors.

The following shows the returns for the latter half of the year 1909 :—



THE KOBE RICE AND STOCK EXCHANGE

THE STATEMENT OF THE BALANCE SHEET

Assets

Description	Amount
Unpaid Capital	150,000
Negotiable Bonds Substituted for Security Money for Business	156,436
Negotiable Bonds owned by the Company	8,044
Deposit Caution Money of Brokers	4.000
Deposit Negotiable Bonds for Caution Money of Brokers	78.000
Negotiable Bonds Substituted for Warrant Money	294,162
Negotiable Bonds for Actual Transactions	9,650
Deposits in Banks	182,088
Lands	33,985
Building	76,858
Furniture for Business	3,248
Profits Transferred	23,610
Suspense Payment	830
Total	1,020,916

Liabilities

Description	Amount
Shares	500,000
Capital	28,388
Reserve Funds	3,500
Special Reserve Funds	232
Dividends Unpaid	5,009
Taxes Unpaid	82,000
Caution Money for Transactions	266,550
Reserve Warrant Money Deposited	101,122
Deposit of Funds for Losses	5,786
Security Money for Houses to Let	80
Transferred from the Previous Term	457
Net Profit for the Current Term	27,786
Total	1,020,916

Hyogo is an important depôt, where rice is collected, being known as Hyogo-tsu, and in fact it supplies the demands of all other parts of the country by means of sailing vessels, before Kobe was made a free commercial port, or the present means of communications, such as railways and steamships were adopted. At present, the total export of rice from Hyogo amounts to 80 or 90 per cent of the whole quantity exported. It gives the standard quotations for rice, both for actual transactions on the spot as well as future sales. The Exchange has applied to the Government for starting new transactions regarding Manchurian beans and bean cakes.

THE KOIKE CO.

Mr. Kunizo Koike, President

Mr. Koike has made efforts to raise the social position of stock brokers in Japan. The personal credit of stock brokers must be raised in order to be rid of public opprobrium, because stock brokers are liable to be confounded with speculators, and they are regarded by the public with more or less suspicion, and it is high time to improve them. The increase of the public bonds and shares of com-

MR. KUNIZO KOIKE

panies makes it imperative that stock-brokers should be trustworthy business men, and it is well that Mr. Koike directed his attention to this important problem.

Mr. Koike was born in Kofu, Yamanashi prefecture, April 1866. At the age of thirteen, he began an apprenticeship under Mr. Wakao, a famous business man of the province. Mr. Wakao was engaged in banking and other business. Mr. Koike has since his youth enjoyed the highest credit. When he was eighteen years of age, Mr. Wakao gave up most of his other business and confined himself to banking, contrary to Mr. Koike's expectation, so he came to the conclusion that in such a secluded country place as Kofu, he could find no chance for success, and came to Tokyo. His friends, relatives and Mr. Wakao were very anxious about his future, and urged him to return, so he went back and diligently pursued his daily routine. Pleased that his views had been accepted, Mr. Wakao sent him to silk producing districts, for the purchase of silk, with a view to sell it in Yokoama. Mr. Koike executed

his commission will, realizing handsome profits, while he made numerous personal friends among well known business men in Tokyo and Yokohama. At the age of twenty nine, he came to the conclusion that he should start business on his own account.

Appreciating his past services, Mr. Wakao rendered him special aid, helping him to work a gold mine in Miyako-mura, by investing in it to the amount of several thousand *yen*. Although his ambition did not lie in this direction, he had to follow the wishes of Mr. Wakao, and he worked hard for a year, but the report of the expert did not quite come up to his expectation. He concluded then that there was hardly any use in keeping up the work when the engineer's report was at variance with his wishes; and moreover he felt it painful to ask Mr. Wakao to supply the funds when the business did not pay. It was just about the time when the Japan-China war came to a conclusion, and the post-bellum economic expansion gave rise to various undertakings. He thought there was a bright prospect for negotiable bonds, and having obtained the consent of Mr. Wakao, he came to Tokyo in August 1896, for the purpose of studying the actual condition of the share market, he joined Mr. Kobuse's business and under special favour, he trained himself in the business for two years. The tiger was set free, and his activity was wonderful. When his office was opened, he told others that honesty towards customers was the best means of enriching one's self. We may well understand his idea by his words. With a clear head, strong will and warm sympathy, he devoted himself to the duties of an honest broker. The austere attitude of a business man was his principle, and before many years elapsed, he became a first class broker, while he enjoyed high credit and the esteem of the public. Three years after his business was started, he was appointed a member of the Brokers' committee, which position he still holds. In 1903, when the Tokyo Stock Exchange arranged to confer prizes upon the brokers who did the largest amount of business, in every instance he became the recipient of the silver cup. In Feburuary 1907, by a large majority, he was elected a Member of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. In April of the same year, he established the Koike Joint Capital Company, with a capital of 1,000,000 *yen*, and in addition to transactions in negotiable bonds, he has acted as a financier since the establishment of his business. He had to pass the period of the Japan-China and Japan-Russian wars, during which time, there arose many changes in economic circles, but he passed through all the ordeals, and laid down the foundation of his business, which must be attributed to his honesty, zeal and ability. The Koike Company is a joint stock company, but he owns the greater part of the shares. He attends personally to all his business. He is quick in judgment, and is full of common sense. The number of his employees has been largely increased. His private residence is Nakano-cho, Ushigome. Mrs. Koike is an admirable wife with six children, and he has a model home. Mr. Koike's private life is an example to all men. As stated above, his whole object is to improve the condition of stock brokers in Japan.

With the enhancement of the financial credit of Japan, he observed that negotiable bonds will be sold abroad. Through his influence a great number of public bonds have already been sold in foreign markets, while the name "Koike" has become well known among foreigners in Yokohama and Kobe. When the Government issued 4 % public loan bonds in order to reclaim 5 % bonds, in union with others, he acted as the underwriter for these loans, contributing a great deal to the interests of the country.

FUKUSHIMA & CO.

Fukushima & Co. is under the control of Mr. Namizo Fukushima. The work of the company consists of transactions in negotiable bonds, both domestic and foreign acting as intermediary for loans and trust business. The name, " Fukushima Shokwai " stands conspicuous among those engaged in the same line of business. When quite young, Mr. Fukushima was apprenticed in a broker's office connected with the Beisho Kwaisha, which is the prototype of the Tokyo Rice Exchange. When the Tokyo Stock Exchange was established, he was employed by a certain broker, and while serving him, Mr. Fukushima acquired experience in this branch of industry. His ability and diligence attracted a large number of customers, which resulted in raising his position in the sight of his employer, who eventually gave up all

THE HEAD OFFICE OF FUKUSHIMA & CO.

MR. NAMIZO FUKUSHIMA

his business in favour of the young apprentice, who as manager discharged his duties most ably. In 1891 with all his savings of the last twenty years which was by no means large he started for himself as an independent broker. Having but a small amount of capital, he was handicapped in many ways, but nothing daunted, he pushed on his business almost forgetting food and sleep, so to speak, so absorbed was he with his business. Prompt in business dealings and kind to his customers, being content with small profit his business grew prosperous as his credit increased among customers. At last he came to render services to the Bank of Japan, the central monetary organ, as well as to such important banks as the Mitsubishi, the Mitsui, the 15th, the 1st, the Japan Hypothec Bank, and the Industrial Bank of Japan. Among his customers, we may also mention such names as Marquis Matsukata, Count Okuma, Baron Shibusawa, and Baron Iwasaki and families etc. Fukushima & Co., which was but a small affair at the beginning grew in its business so that now it is counted among the first class brokers of Tokyo.

With the growth of business, the amount done by Fukushima & Co. has reached such a large

volume that it is always awarded prizes from the Tokyo Stock Exchange owing to the largeness of the amount of transactions. Mr. Fukushima has a great influence in the exchange markets of Japan. Since he has customers who occupy first rank both in social position and wealth so that all his dealings are cynosures in the eyes of the public. Thus has Mr. Fukushima from a very small beginning by sheer diligence and perseverance attained a high position among the millionaires of Tokyo.

Fukushima & Co. had an insignificant affair when started, but by force of diligence, built up a gigantic fortune. It was in 1905 that he established Fukushima Shokwai in addition to his business as a broker, for the purpose of transacting in negotiable bonds, in serving as intermediary for loans and engaging in trust business, his aim being gradually to severe himself from the speculative side of the exchange business evidently a strong motive for such changes on his part must have been derived from his observation of the economic condition of the world. It was just at the end of the year 1905 that the Japanese Government proposed to renew 6% 4th exchequer loans raised during the Japan-Russian war for loans of a lower rate of interest. Availing himself of this splendid opportunity he bought bonds at home which he exported abroad thereby introducing the foreign capital to this country, causing at the same time foreign capitalists to reap large profit thereby. The amount thus transacted reached 50,000,000 *yen*.

Thus was opened a ray of hope in his new line of enterprise when the first success was thus secured he turned his attention to the securing of the services of men versed in foreign economic affairs as his advisers. In this respect he was fortunate since he has been able to obtain the services of Mr. Kitajima, who was formerly employed by the Bank of Japan. Mr. Fukushima dispatched Mr. Kitajima to England, America, France and Germany with a view to studying the business conditions, particularly that relating to negotiable bonds and the monetary circulation, and Mr. Kitajima came back with large fund of important information having formed connections with men in similar line of business in foreign countries. With the progress of the national future, the transaction with foreign countries has come to be greatly extended so that he handed over his business as a stock broker to one of his faithful employees, devoting himself to the work of Fukushima & Co. for actual transactions in negotiable bonds.

Among the recent services done by him towards the Government, we may mention the fact that he rendered immense service in the Government's attempts towards the renewal of public bonds by issuing loans bearing 4% interest. Besides having in possession a vast amount of negotiable bonds, he owns considerable real estate. It is a well known fact that he did much towards building up charitable works of all kinds by his generous subscription. He never grudged his sympathy to any of his colleagues who were in adversity. He took keen interest in advancing funds to worthy poor students. Some of them he has kept in his own home, encouraging them to continue their study. Mr. Fukushima is not only successful business man, but must be regarded as model gentleman in the modern sense of the term.

MR. TASABURO MURAKAMI

(Stock Broker)

It was in the year 1857 when the Tokugawa Shogunate was fast declining and civil commotions connected with the Restoration were fostering to maturity that Mr. Tasaburo Murakami was born in a remote village of Iwata county, Totomi province. Early in life, he surprised every body by his physical and intellectual development which distinguished him from other little ones. When a very young man he grasped the fact that the harbour of Yokohama was deep and quiet, being highly favoured by nature, and forming the key to the metropolis, he decided to let his career take its course from that point. So he left for Yokohama at the age of twelve. He got employment at the Nishimura Exchange at Yokohama, where he discharged his duties earnestly and sincerely, gaining the confidence of his employer. Before he came of age, he was appointed the head of the silver exchange department. He had much intercourse and dealings with foreigners. Since the opening of the port for foreign trade, the fluctuation of silver became altogether too great and the damage done in trade was almost impossible to reckon. In 1877, when the depreciation of paper money and the appreciation of silver dollars were great, the Government foresaw the evils that might be created in the market by speculative transactions. So with a view to guard against abuses, the Yokohama Foreign Silver Exchange was established in 1878. Mr. Murakami was appointed one of the brokers attached to the Exchange. He with Mr. Heihachi Tanaka renowned as "Itohei the yarn merchant of the world," fought good battles for the Japanese trade. In the year 1885, the regulation governing the issue of convertible notes were issued, and speculation in silver dollars was prohibited. Mr. Murakami left Yokohama the next year, and opening an office in Kayabacho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo established himself as a broker of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. This was the dawn of his present success and fortune. He is kind and attentive to his customers, and sound in his business policy, quick in decision, and unerring in judgment which always ensures success. He is candid in transactions and disdains the petty tricks and arts often practiced by brokers; for instance, trying to disturb the market by circulating false rumours etc. etc. To such Mr. Murakami is utterly opposed. In making moves, he perceives the future evolution of the money market and ascertains by proper investigation and wise deductions the real condition of the matter. His ideal is fair and honorable transactions, all above board. For an example, the Fifteenth Bank was frightened through some idle rumours concerning the Hokkaido Colliery and wanted to dispose of its shares in the possession of the bank and gave a certain broker

MR. T. MURAKAMI AND HIS OFFICE

some secret instructions. Then, Mr. Murakami arose. He with Keijiro Amemiya and Heihachi Tanaka [the Yarn Merchant of the world] forming a syndicate were the bull of the Colliery shares, and by a desperate buying checked a panic which might have created great damage. Mr. Murakami is public spirited, and burning with patriotism. At the time of the Japan-China war and the Japan-Russian war our economic circle was plunged into a state of inactivity. The public at that time was playing a rôle of "bear," but he was the "bull." He always held optimistic views, and declared that at the time when the country was in trouble, he could not find it in his heart to depress the market, and that those who appreciate public virtues should bear in mind that success and failure in the floating of the Government bonds depend upon the condition of the stock exchange. When the Government floated war bonds, he at once subscribed for them to the extent of over half a million *yen* and since then he has never failed to make a subscription for any Government bonds. Last March when the renewal of bonds into those bearing interest of 4%, was undertaken, the public was hesitating to proceed, as such was rather against their own interest, Mr. Murakami declared that in a country like Japan, which ranks among the foremost powers of the world 5% interest is altogether too high. It is but natural that the rate of interest should be reduced to 4%. Thereupon acting in union with the other brokers of prominence he subscribed to the extent of one million *yen* which proved conducive to the prosperity of the market. When the second renewal of loans was declared he subscribed another million *yen*. The fact proves that he should not be classed with mean selfish egotists who consider self-interests before anything else. His credit thus became greatly enhanced so that customers literally crowded to his office which was too narrow for their proper accommodation, so that he built a foreign styled building in the neighborhood. His new office was opened in September 1909. In 1903, the Tokyo Stock Exchange passed a resolution to award some souvenir to the broker whose business ran up to the highest figure. Mr. Murakami received the souvenir six times. He was also awarded a cup of honor for his services as a broker of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. He was chosen as vice-chairman of the committee of the brokers, which duty he discharged with success for five years, from 1899 to 1902; which fact won him high credit as an important person among his colleagues.

THE MOMIJIYA, BROKER IN NEGOTIABLE BONDS

It is a well known fact that a vast amount of Japanese domestic public bonds is exported abroad, one third of which has passed through the hands of the Momijiya, which is under the management of Mr. Raizo Kanda. The Momijiya is situated in Sakamoto-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo. Mr. Kanda is a comparatively young man not yet having attained 40 years, and ten years have not elapsed since he first engaged in the present business, but his ability won for him a position of honour and respect among his colleagues who admire certain traits in his character to which his success may be attributed. Mr. Kanda is a native of Kaito county, Owari province. His father was a celebrated scholar of Chinese classics in that district,

MR. RAIZO KANDA

and was known as the Kaito Sage. When he was 19 years old, a stock exchange was established in Nagoya where he, a young man filled with ambition, engaged in speculations on negotiable bonds. Passing through all the vicissitudes of fortune, he at last succeeded in amassing a fortune.

It was at this time that a general meeting of the Kansai Railway Co. was held in Nagoya, at which were present the President and Directors from Tokyo. The meeting was composed of some 500 members, of whom Mr. Kanda was one. At the meeting he made a lengthy speech extending over 2 hours, criticising the abuse of expenses in the construction of tunnels and other works, and urged the necessity of fundamental reform in the management of the company, against which the directors made all sorts of excuses, but the majority of the members present heartily supported Mr. Kanda. A committee of investigation was appointed, over which he was made chairman at the suggestion of the late Mr. Imamura, a well known business man of the time.

Thus he grew very popular as one of the rising business men in Nagoya. But as one of the consequences of the Japan-China war, there arose a regular panic in the sharemarket, and the handsome fortune made by him was blown away like a puff of smoke. Woes do not come singly. It was just at this time that he lost his parents, and he found himself in the midst of utter penury. Thereupon he made up his mind at once to come to Tokyo. Of all his property, there was nothing left but a telephone which was sold for 180 *yen* to provide for his expenses. Thus in this forlorn condition, he left home for Tokyo, at the age of 26.

He was a third class passenger, but with the outbreak of the pest in the train, the third class passengers were in danger of being subjected to quarantine inspection. In haste, he bought a second class ticket, and made his way to the 2nd class compartment where another misfortune was in store for him; his purse containing 180 *yen* all he had in the world was stolen by a pick-pocket. In despair he went to a boarding house near by, and sought to obtain from the landlord an advance of 20 *yen* against the security of his only Japanese coat, which was, however, flatly refused. He sent his coat, to his half brother in Tokyo, who finally responded favorably after keeping him in suspense for two days. Thus encouraged by this assistance, he finally reached Tokyo on January 5th, 1899, when all Tokyo was intoxicated with the greetings of the New Year. Having perceived the fact that speculative transactions were a royal way to success, he started as a broker in negotiable bonds. In February 1900, he took a house in Sakamoto-cho, Tokyo, renting it for 20 *yen*. At first, he could not employ any one, but did every thing himself. This was the beginning of the present famous Momijiya (lit. Maple House). Yet he had to surmount still more difficulties before reaching the present state of prosperity. Not long after he opened his broker business, there were issued complicated regulations relating to the stock exchange, which led the broker's association to make rules requiring its members to make a large security deposit, Mr. Kanda was not able to find money to make such a deposit, so that he was obliged to carry on business without joining the association. This provoked the wrath of other brokers, who unanimously decided not to carry on any business transactions with him. This boycott left him completely outside of business transactions for the space of a few months, but nothing daunted, he made up his mind to act as a broker between customers in a narrow way. He went to the First Bank to an acquaintance of his who was one of the staff of the bank and applied for an order, from him he received a commission to purchase 2 shares of that bank. After this, friends rallied around him giving him commissions, among whom he rapidly grew in popularity.

One day, there came to the Momijiya an uncouth looking man who wished to sell public bonds to the amount of 50,000 *yen*. At first he was somewhat sceptical as to the honesty of the proposal, but being convinced of the sincerity of the man, he concluded business, and found customers for these bonds. But he became filled with curiosity to know the real character of the man, and on tracing him found out to his surprise that he was a messenger of Mr. Imamura, a man who, as we have seen, perceived at first Mr. Kanda's great ability at the general meeting of shareholders of the Kwansai Railway Company, at Nagoya, some years before. Evidently Mr. Imamura intended by making this commission to help him. After this his prosperity grew steadily and in 1901 he received a large order for the purchase of government bonds amounting to 7,000,000 *yen*, thus he became famous. The year following finding that 5% public bonds were quoted at abnormally low prices, he bought a large amount of them, raising the price to 92 *yen*. This was considered to be quite a remarkable affair. During the Japan-Russian war, the Momijiya headed others in exporting national bonds; and since then these transactions have increased year by year.

During the session of the Imperial Diet in 1907, he exerted himself to have the law enacted for establishing a new exchange for spot transactions of negotiable bonds. While this scheme proved a failure, the agitations concerning it led to the introduction of the scheme into the present Tokyo Stock Exchange, so that provisions were made for spot transactions in the Exchange.

During the first half of the year 1910, he bought 5,000,000 *yen* of the 1st 4% public bonds issued at this time. The amount transacted by the Momijiya's at this time reached the sum of 12,500,000 *yen*. In these transactions, he earned the sum of 10,000 *yen*, all of which he contributed to various philanthropic purposes.

His ideal is to make national bonds bear the same price as paper money. One of the reasons why the public bonds do not stand on the same level with paper currency must be chiefly attributed to the want of proper facilities for utilizing public bonds in place of currency. His ambition seems to be to make himself such a medium thereby facilitating transactions in public bonds.

THE HASEGAWA SHOTEN

(Broker in Negotiable Bonds).

Mr. Tadasu Hasegawa, proprietor of the Hasegawa Shoten, passed through many vicissitudes in his career before he attained success. He was born 47 years ago, in a small village of Ōmi county, the Mikawa province. The name, "Mikawa-Bushi" or the *Samurai* of Mikawa, leaves a deep impression upon the minds of the readers of the history of Japan. They were the ones who assisted Shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu in laying the foundation of the three hundred years of Shogunate and of peace. Mr. Hasegawa, in whose veins the blood of the Mikawa *Samurai* runs, came to Tokyo with the object of becoming an officer in the army, but unfortunately, this young man of promising parts with all his ambition had not the health to enable him to become a soldier. Being obliged to change his mind he decided to enter business, where he hoped to make himself distinguished.

In May, 1883, he entered the services of the 15th Bank, and for the space of 14 years, he worked hard and faithfully, and was highly respected both in and out of the bank. In 1898 he resigned his post in the bank. After this, for some time he wrote novels or articles which he contributed to newspapers, showing himself to be a man of much versatility. In 1899 when the Teiyu Bank was reduced to a deplorable condition, he began to work for the adjustment of its disordered condition, and through his diligence and able efforts the bank has again come to be a prosperous and trustworthy institution. He later resigned his post, and was compelled to go to a hospital, in which he remained several months, until his health was considerably improved; but he lived a rather retired life for some time in order to effect a complete recovery. In 1903, he connected himself with Mr. Nakamura, in the brokerage business. When the Japan-Russian war broke out, brokers were inclined to act as "bears," so that the shares (face value, 100 *yen*) of the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha which made a dividend of 12 per cent came to be quoted at 62 or 63 *yen*, and in fact some went as far as to declare that the quotation would finally fall as low as 30 *yen*. But Mr. Hasegawa altogether repudiated such a notion, on the ground that such a fall in price could only take place when the enemy's vessels devastated the Tokyo Bay, and that should such a time come to pass the national existence itself would be jeopardized, and then there could be no room for monetary considerations. He decided to act as the "bull." Then occurred a series of victories, following one after the other and all kinds of shares suddenly went up, enabling him to realize handsome profits, while customers came to hold him in much higher respect. He now wished to open an independent business of his own, but being entreated by Mr. Nakamura, his employer, he remained for some time in his service. But in January, 1907, he opened a broker's office on his own account, and has since come to be highly prosperous.

COMMUNICATIONS

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Company)

Ten years ago, that is to say, in 1898, the tonnage of steamers entering and clearing Japanese ports aggregated 8 million tons, and of that total Japan's flag stood only two million. Even this latter figure was remarkable, since it represented a growth from 3,000 tons in the brief space of about 25 years. But in 1907 the total tonnage reached 20 million, and Japan's share was no less than 9 million. The main part of this striking development stands to the credit of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which occupies much the same position in the mercantile marine of Japan as the North German Lloyd does in that of Germany. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha came into existence under that name in 1885. It resulted from the amalgamation of two companies, one officially protected, the other independent, and the united fleet of these two comprised 58 steamers displacing 64,365 tons, whereas the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's flag now floats over 89 vessels aggregating 350,000 tons. The Company enjoys a measure of State aid, in return for carrying mails, maintaining certain fixed lines and equipping its large vessels so that they shall be usable at any moment as military transports or auxiliary cruisers. Twice during the past decade, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has been able to render signal service to the Japanese Empire; first, in the China-Japan War (1894-5), when it carried the main part of the country's soldiers to Korea, Manchuria, and Shantung; and secondly, in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5) when it performed the task of transporting to and from the Continent of Asia the major portion of armies aggregating a million men, with all their stores and equipment. Without the great efficiency of the Company, and without high competence on the part of its staff, as well as full preparedness of its ships, it could never have discharged, on these two occasions, duties so essential to the country's success and safety. Passengers by the Company's steamers have thus the advantage of travelling in vessels which derive special interest from their association with the above conflicts, and which have established, in connection with the services, a remarkable record, since throughout the two campaigns, extending over a total interval of more than four years, and involving voyages to seas and coasts little visited and imperfectly surveyed, not so much as one steamer was cast away by error on the part of her navigators or incompetence on that of her crew. No more conclusive practical proof could be furnished as to the sea going quality of these steamers and the capacity of their officers and men.

It will be observed from the above figures that the 89 steamers forming the Company's fleet average over 3,800 tons each. For the purpose of coast-wise trade, in domestic waters, comparatively small low-draught vessels are convenient, but for ocean-going, ships of large size and high speed alone are used. Thus the Company's European service is maintained with twelve steamers of over 6,000 tons each, and six vessels of 8,500 tons.

The regular service now maintained by steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha between Japan and foreign ports are as follows:—

1. European line, from Yokohama to London and Antwerp.—A fortnightly service maintained with twelve steamers of over 6,000 tons each, calling at Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Columbo, Suez, Portsaid and Marseilles. Also a four-weekly service is maintained between Yokohama, London and Antwerp with six steamers of over 8,500 tons each, calling at Genoa besides the

ten ports called at by the above twelve steamers. Travellers by this line have the advantage not only of the cheapest rates charged by any company, but also of performing the whole voyage without any change of steamer.

2. American line, from Hongkong to Seattle.—A fortnightly service, maintained with six steamers, ranging from 5,000 to 7,500 tons, the ports of call being Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C. The path taken by these vessels lies to the north of the storm area, and is absolutely a fine weather route. At Seattle connections are made with the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railways, which are not surpassed by any of the parallel lines in point of comfort and covenience, nor in picturesqueness of districts traversed.

3. Australian line, from Yokohama to Melbourne.—A four weekly service, maintained by three steamers ranging from 3,000 to 5,600 tons, calling at Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney. This is a favourite line for travellers between Japan and Australia, the vessels being exceptionally well-fitted and comfortable.

4. Bombay line, from Kobe to Bombay.—A regular service every 13 days maintained with seven steamers, calling at Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo and Tuticorin. The ships are large and commodious but at present they are engaged in the transport of merchandise, and they do not offer any facilities to passengers.

5. Shanghai line, from Yokohama to Shanghai.—A semi-weekly service, maintained with six steamers, including the Red Cross vessels "Kosai-maru" and "Hakuai-maru," the ports of call being Kobe, Moji and Nagasaki. All the steamers on this line have acquired a high reputation for comfort and punctuality, and are widely patronized by the travelling public.

6. Kobe-Vladivostock Line.—A three-weekly service, maintained with excellent steamers, calling enroute at Moji, Nagasaki, Fusan, Gensan and Seishin.

7. Lines to Korea and North China.—These services are maintained with medium-sized, well equipped steamers, which offer every inducement to passengers. The lines are as follows:—

(A) A four-weekly service between Kobe and Newchwang, via Moji, Nagasaki, Fusan, Chemulpo, Dairen (Dalny) and Taku.

(B) A weekly service between Kobe and Newchwang, via Moji, Nagasaki, Chefoo, Dairen and Taku.

(C) A fortnightly service between Sasebo and Ryojun (Port Arthur) via Nagasaki and Dairen (Dalny).

(D) A regular service twice in five weeks between Yokohama and Newchwang, via Yokkaichi, Kobe, Moji, Chemulpo, Dairen (Dalny) and Taku.

8. Service in Home Waters.—Of these services, there are several, including semi-monthly between Kobe and Keelung and a monthly between Yokohama and the Ogasawara (Bonin) Islands. Tourists travelling by these steamers can visit almost every place on the coast of the Japanese Empire, from Saghalien in the extreme North to Formosa in the South.

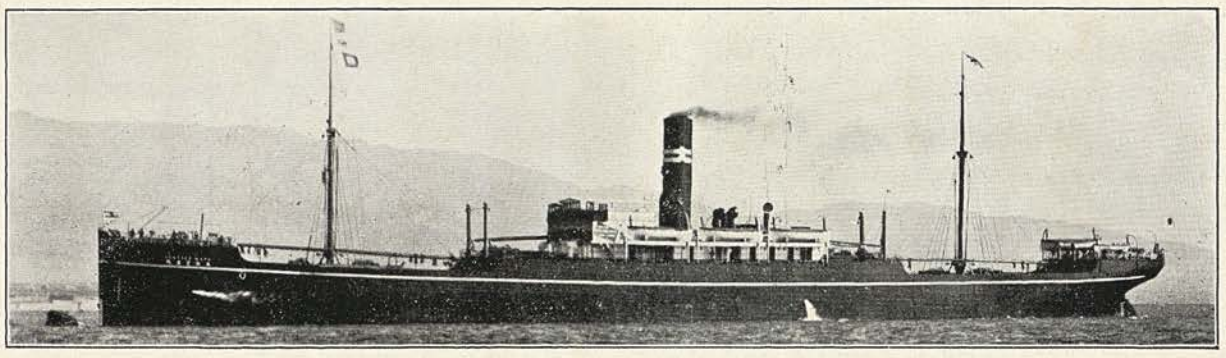
The Company's chief office is in Tokyo, and it has branches in nine home cities and as many foreign, with agencies at some thirty places in foreign lands. Its lines extend from Seattle in the East to London in the West, and from Saghalien in the North to Melbourne in the South. Travellers by its steamers have the privilege of performing by rail within the Japanese Empire such parts of their journey as lend themselves to that facility, leaving their heavy baggage to be carried by steamer.

THE OSAKA SHOSEN-KAISHA

The shipping business, with Osaka (the principal commercial and industrial centre in Japan) as its base, has made striking progress since the Restoration, which did so much to improve the condition of the Empire generally. In 1880, however, the progress came to a standstill brought about by the fact that during that year the number of steamers plying between ports in the Kwansai district reached over one hundred and ten. These steamers were in the hands of about seventy different owners, which naturally created severe competition. With a view of attracting as many passengers as possible and to secure the largest quantity of cargo each owner ran his steamers to their utmost speed thereby straining their engines. Not only so but the routes were constantly being changed and steamers were not run according to schedule, with the result that the shipping business, which once had brilliant prospects, began to fade. Shipowners were unable to endure the situation which was going from bad to worse. In their endeavours to revive matters the Government issued repeated instructions, and acting under these instructions the owners made every possible effort to regain the situation, but in vain. The disease had became chronic, and was not to be cured easily. The only effective cure was for owners to amalgamate. With this end in view it was proposed that a joint stock company be formed, and with the energetic efforts of several promotors, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha was established on May 1st, 1884, with a capital of 1,200,000 *yen* and controlling upwards of one hundred steamers owned by several people.

Through the establishment of the company, the shipping business in the Kansai district began to flourish. Competition was however continued by not a few steamers not controlled by the Company.

The Company's expectation respecting rates to be charged not being realized and with expenses increasing it was impossible for the Company to secure sufficient remuneration. So to make matters worse



"TACOMA" OF THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

the vessels were of small capacity and roughly built, their engines not up to date, and consequently proper speed could not be attained. Furthermore, the straining of the engines during the competition necessitated heavy outlays for repairs.

As time went on it became necessary to replace over a hundred vessels, and this made the management of affairs still more difficult. It was by no means an easy task for the Company to improve some vessels, and replace the others, in view of the then existing financial position of the concern. It was however impossible for the Company to overlook the question, as they were bound to do all in their power to promote facilities for transporting. To do this they were forced to ask the Government for assistance, laying before the authorities the actual state of affairs. The petition was met in August, 1887, and the Government agreed to subsidise the Company to the extent of 50,000 *yen* per annum for a period of eight years to commence in 1888, for the improvement of the fleet aggregating 13,000 tons gross. The Company then commenced a small service, carrying mail matter gratis. This convenience assisted the progress of civilization and the increase of mail matter became so rapid that the Company had to make special arrangements for the conveyance of the same, when the Government again came to their assistance with a mail subsidy of 20,000 *yen* per annum for the same period of eight years. Thus encouraged, the Company did their utmost to develope the shipping business with improved vessels, in defiance of the many obstacles before them, expelling from their minds the long existing unfavourable conditions in shipping circles.

In 1893 the capital of the Company was increased to 1,800,000 *yen*. In the following year the improvement to the fleet came to an end, and at that time the aggregate tonnage exceeded the Government's requirements by 190 tons gross. In the same year the capital was further increased to 2,500,000 *yen* and it was during this year that the hostilities between Japan and China commenced over the trouble concerning Korea. Employing about 30 vessels aggregating 12,500 tons gross for the Army Department the Company fully discharged their duty to the Empire.

Having met with more success both with the home and foreign services the Company re-increased

their capital to 11,000,000 *yen*, the additional 5,500,000 *yen* to be called up when required, and this gave them therefore means in reserve which would enable them to go in for further improvements when necessary.

For the purpose of meeting the general *post-bellum* progress of the Empire after the Russo-Japanese War in 1906, the Company once more increased its capital by 5,500,000 *yen*.

And the demand for and supply of vessels being better balanced now, the result is that the shipping business has better prospects before it. Rates of freight are being raised gradually, and an arrangement having been concluded with the other companies to have cargo properly measured by a responsible person, benefits are bound to arise also in this way. Many other improvements are being adopted from time to time.

1. The Establishment of Regular Services:—To make a success of the shipping business it is essential to have regular sailings with fixed ports of call, even the very first ships cannot attain the object they are run for viz:—the transportation of cargo and passengers. The Company has from the very start always endeavoured to maintain regular services on all their lines despite the many difficulties that have arisen from time to time, and to-day the Company can boast of forty regular services.

2. The Carrying of Mail Matter:—Even before the establishment of the Company there were a few vessels trading on the Kwansai Coast, but they were unsuitable and irregularly run and

THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

consequently not fit for the conveyance of mails. On this account all the mail matter was conveyed by land necessitating an enormous expenditure, not to mention the slow process of delivery. At this time the Company started their regular services with improved vessels and carried all the mails which increased in quantity very rapidly. In this way the Company made itself responsible for the safe conveyance of mails.

3. The Military Services:—It was always the wish of the Company since its establishment to be at any moment ready to offer assistance in any emergency so as to discharge one of their duties to the Empire. During the Japan-China War, the Boxer Rising and the Russian-Japan War, the Company was in a position to freely offer adequate assistance, in some cases taking charges of military transports. The Company took part in many undertakings which formed the basis of the strategies.

To cite a few instance, they conveyed reports and commands, piloted warships at the naval ports, and some lof the lines assisted in the laying of mines, surveying operations, and transported troops and horses. Furthermore, some of the vessels were employed as auxiliary cruisers and

gunboats. It is worth of particular note that as the Company's fleet had so much increased they were able to place at the disposal of the Government during the Russian-Japan War 73 powerful vessels aggregating 78,880 tons gross. They further assisted the Army and Naval Departments by taking charge of and employing ten captured steamers.

Taking the above into consideration the Company is fully satisfied with its advancement when compared with the fact that they were only able to supply 3 vessels (aggregating 12,561 tons gross) during the Japan-China War, and 24 vessels (aggregating 14,258 tons gross) during the Boxer Rising.

4. The Formosan, China and Korean Services :—(a) Formosa having been annexed by Japan as a result of the Japan-China War, the Company opened its Formosan Line in 1896 under the protection of the Formosan Government, and by increasing the number of steamers on the run they made every effort to facilitate communications between the newly acquired Island and the Interior points of the Empire.

(b). **The Yangtsze Services :**—Following the establishment of the Formosan Line the Company opened the Yangtsze service in 1898. As the seat of operations was some distance away from the Head office the service may have appeared to be an independent concern, but, as a matter of fact, it was most closely supervised by the Board of Directors who did every thing in their power to improve the business despite hundreds of obstacles.

The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Messrs. McBain and Co., and Messrs. Hong On and Co., combined and with 22 vessels they put forward keen competition. They did their utmost to prevent the progress of the Company's service. They refused to give any assistance to the Company's vessels no matter in what difficulties they might find themselves on the Yangtsze. They contemplated other schemes to frustrate the efforts the Company was making. The Company, undaunted, built warehouses and storage hulks at Shanghai, Hankow, Ichang, Shashi, Yochow, Chinkiang, Nankin, Wuhu and Chinking. They succeded in making arrangements to employ six vessels of the most up-to-date type in the service, not to mention the facilities they acquired on land for the transportation of cargo, etc., between Shanghai and Ichang a distance of some, 1,000 miles. With a view to catering to the passengers trade as well as for cargo the Company opened branches at Chunking Suchuan and with the sympathy shown them by the Chinese generally they began to make rapid progress in face of all competition.

After lengthy negotiations 4 Japanese Shipping Companies on the Yangtsze amalgamated in April, 1907, (of which the Company was one of the parties) under the name of the Nisshin Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha (the Japan China S.S. Co., Ltd.). The Company handed over the vessels they had been operating together with all their other property to the new concern.

(c). Being subsidised by the Formosan Government the Company established their South China services, and also opened a line between Formosa and South China in April, 1899, and at this time they had to meet keen opposition from The Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., which had had things all their own way. At the end of 1904 the Company succeeded in increasing their lines to operating 9 steamers aggregating about 6,000 tons gross. Being unable to stand the competition of the Company they ultimately withdrew their lines between Formosa and South China diverting their vessels to other directions. In spite of the success they attained in this connections the Company did not reap much benefit, but by paying continued attention they have hopes of making this a paying line.

(d). **The Korea Services :**—The Osaka-Fusan Line was established in 1890 to begin with ; in 1892 the Osaka-Chemulpo line, and in 1899 the Chinnampo, Kunsan and Gensan lines were started. All these lines have prospered and have met with continued success.

The Japan-China War, the Boxer Rising and the Russian-Japanese War affected these lines more or less adversely, but in the long run they have proved beneficial to the country's interests. Since the Russian-Japanese War the Company have extended their business to Antung and Dairen (Dalny). At present there are 11 steamers busily plying on 6 lines between Japan and Korea and Dairen, facilitating not a little the opening of trade with these ports.

(e). **The North China Services :**—Since 1899 when this service was started the Company's steamers have been running regularly between Osaka and Chefoo, Tientsin, and Newchwang via Korea and Moji, thus greatly facilitating trade betwen Japan and China, in fact the Company may be credited in a large measure for the opening up of North China.

In addition to the above the Company opened their Dairen (Dalny) service in 1905 during the course of the War with Russia. By establishing satisfactory communication between the Empire and its new dependency the Company has done much to assist in the controlling of this territory.

The Vladivostok Service was started in 1906 establishing direct communication between Japan and Russia with the co-operation of the Siberian Railway.

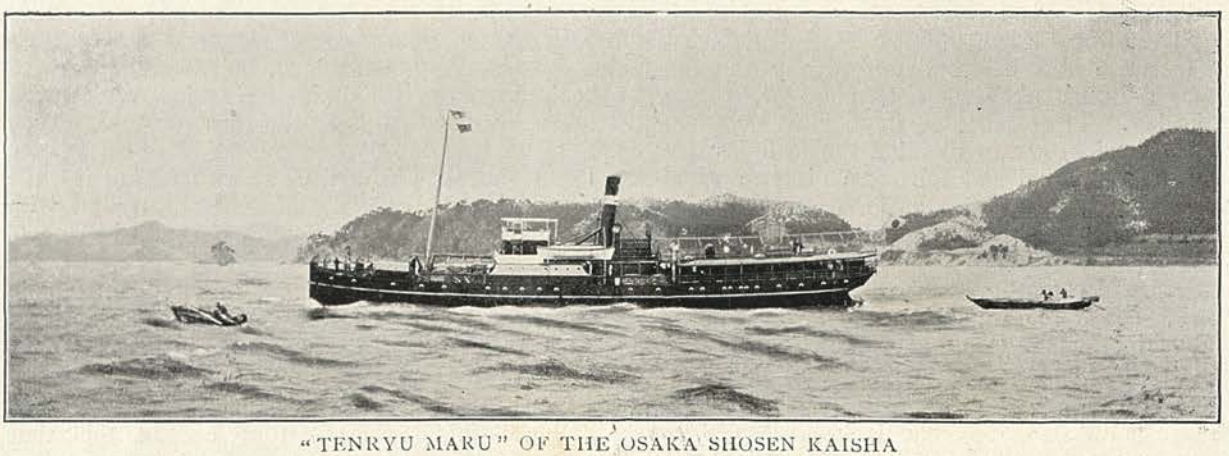
Although the Company, as a matter of course, is making every effort to improve and develop the above Services, still it is also doing its utmost to extend its business to America, the Malay Archipelago and India. Representatives have been sent to make investigations and in some cases steamers have been dispatched to a few of the ports to gain experience.

New Trans-Pacific Enterprises:—From the descriptions given elsewhere, the reader will have noted that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha is controlling quite a network of steamship services, reaching every nook and corner of Oriental waters, and it would be impossible for anyone to travel to any extent in this part of the World without availing himself of one or an other of the steamers flying the fine-looking house flag of the firm of Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

The improvement of the fleet, the increased attention given to the new line of the local service, etc., were pursued with such relentless zeal that at the close of 1906 there seemed to remain nothing but to start on the new enterprise, which has been, of course the long cherished plan of the present management.

Investigations were set on foot and vigorously carried out, as the result of which it was decided to inaugurate the Trans-Pacific service, and the preparations with that end in view were pushed forward under the direction of competent officials.

At this stage, the largest of the Company's steamers was the "Shibetoro-Maru" of 3376 tons burthen, but amongst the sea going staff, there were old, well-tried captains valiant enough to steer into and buffet against the rough and angry weather of the wintry Pacific with those small steamers. The ships were also sent out to Java, Rangoon and Calcutta, carrying young, junior officers under command of veteran captains. The Japanese mariners are as steady, skilful and reliable as the first-class English Captains, and the record of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will prove this fact to the utmost.



"TENRYU MARU" OF THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

While the personnel of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha was thus reinforced and trained for long distance voyaging, a ship building programme was decided upon early in 1908 by the Board of Directors, and orders were placed with the Kawasaki Dockyards of Kobe, and with the Mitsubishi Dockyards of Nagasaki, to build six steamers of 12,000 tons displacement, of fifteen knots speed, 7,500 tons Dead weight.

The steamers were to be named "Tacoma-Maru," "Seattle-Maru," "Chicago-Maru," "Panama-Maru," "Mexico-Maru" and "Canada-Maru" in honour of the cities and countries with which the new enterprise will bear the closest relation, also special attention was given in selecting the names so that they might be easily remembered by travellers of all nationalities.

The finishing touch for the new enterprise was to make arrangements for good railroad connections from the Pacific Coast to the eastern cities of the United States. This, however, was a very difficult undertaking, as the existing railroads had partner steamship lines of their own, and a new comer was naturally elbowed from the field in spite of laborious efforts. It was very fortunate for the Company that at this time the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company started their new extension from Morbridge to Tacoma and Seattle, covering a distance of more than 1,900 miles, which this rich Company pushed forward in spite of the panic of 1907 and planned its completion early in 1909, the natural consequence being that this railway company was looking out for a good ocean connection to the Orient.

This singular chance brought the steamship and railroad companies together, and the contract for the interchange of the traffic was agreed upon and signed by both the companies in April 1908.

Arrangements for the Eastern connections to New York etc., are excellent in every way.

It is hardly necessary to enlarge upon the convenience and facilities afforded to passengers, shippers and consignees travelling or sending cargo from the remotest corner of Korea or of China to the interior points of the United States or of Dominion of Canada, on one through ticket or Bill of Lading, operated by one railroad and one steamship company, in comparison to the forwarding of parcels where it is necessary for half a dozen local steamers to hand them over from one to another, and so on, carrying charges unknown to the man at the point of origin.

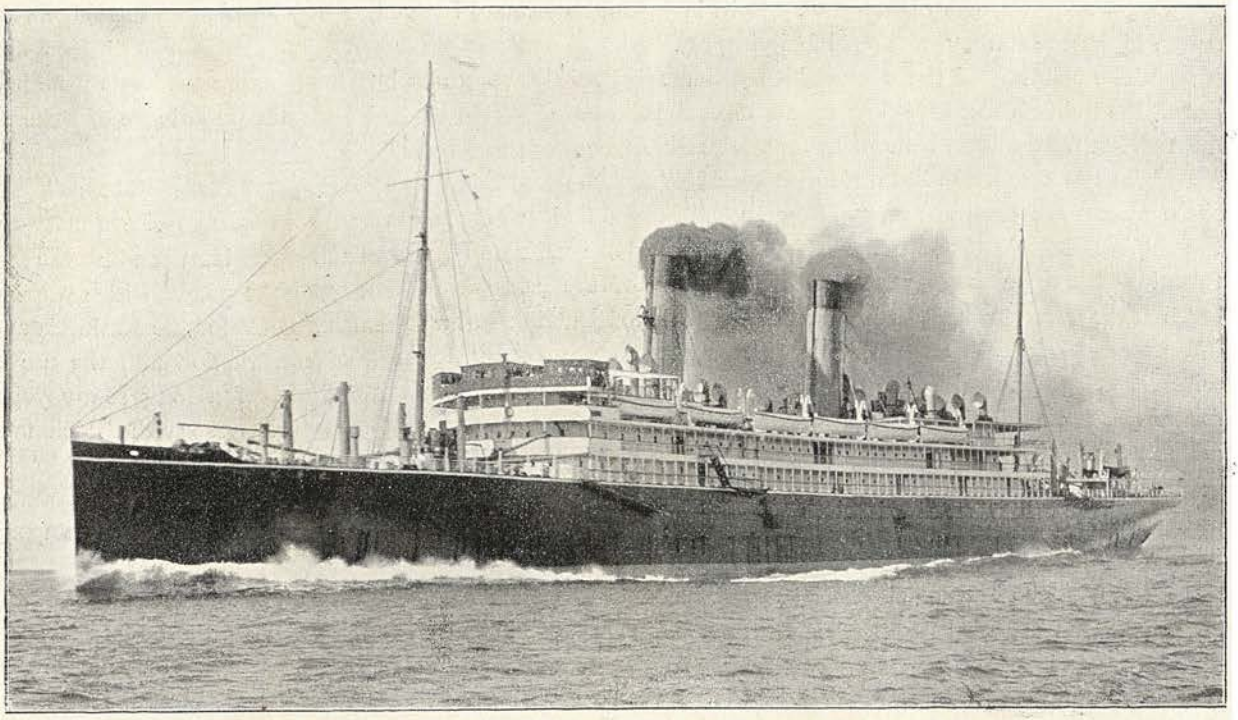
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(Oriental Steamship Company)

Previously to the formation of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, all passenger as well as freight traffic in the Pacific was entirely carried on in foreign bottoms; but the promoters of the Company, recognizing the importance of establishing a line on the Pacific under the Japanese flag, sent Mr. S. Asano, one of the promoters and actual President of the line, to America and England to form a triangular alliance with the P. M. S. S. Co. and the O. & O. S. S. Co. and succeeded in December 1898 in placing their new steamers "Nippon Maru," "America Maru" and "Honkong Maru" on the San Francisco-Honkong route, which was formerly operated under the mutual management of the above named two foreign companies.

These three new steamers were built in England specially for this service and were at that time, the most superior in speed, size and accommodation of any steamers on the Pacific.

The opening of the Co's line was greatly appreciated by Japanese voyaging to the Hawaiian Islands



"TENYO MARU" AND "CHIYO MARU" OF THE TOYO KISEN KAISHA

and North America and the Japanese Government decided to grant a subsidy to encourage the Co. and the new service proved very successful.

In 1901, an additional line between Hongkong and Manila, with two passenger boats were opened and carried about 0.80 per cent of the total number of travellers voyaging between the two ports.

In 1904, when the Japan-Russian war broke out, the three steamers of the San Francisco Line were utilized by the Imperial Government as cruisers and were present at many sea battles, whilst the two passenger boats of the Manila Line were employed as Military Hospital Ships.

At the termination of the war, the Company established a South American Service between Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Callao and Iquique to meet the necessity caused by trade expansion prevailing at that period.

At the same time this Company, in order to keep pace with the development of the World's navigation, placed an order with the Mitsu Bishi Dock, Nagasaki to build three large sister-ships, and after a course of two years construction, two of them viz. "Tenyo Maru" and "Chiyo Maru" were placed on the Pacific in 1908. These two magnificent-triple screw turbine steamers of 21,000 tons each and 21 knots

speed afford the most luxurious accommodation to passengers, combined with easy travelling, and are veritable masterpieces of the shipbuilding art, all that is newest and best conducive to speed, safety and comfort having been employed in their construction. The third sister ship will be launched during 1910.

The Company have also constructed several tank steamers, three of which, S. S. "Buyo Maru," "Soyo Maru" and "Joyo Maru" were built in England and are employed in the transportation of petroleum in bulk from South America, and two further cargo boats are in course of construction at the Mitsu Bishi Dock, Nagasaki.

Recently a regular service between Hongkong and Valparaiso, via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Callao and Iquique has been inaugurated, receiving subsidies from the Japanese and Mexican Governments.

The Company increased its Capital in June, 1908, from 6,500,000 *yen* to 13,000,000 *yen* and are conducting business on a very large scale, having agents in all ports of call and all important cities in the world and are in connection with the principal steamship and railway companies in Europe and America.

The Tenyo Maru and the Chiyo Maru and a sister ship now in course of construction, the three new Toyo Kisen Kaisha 14,000 tons, triple screw, turbine steamships, are the responses to demands for greater speed and additional comfort. Built in Japan, they stand in detail of construction and arrangement as the highest testimony of the shipbuilding art.

The building of these magnificent liners occupied two years but long before the keels were laid down, the builders were seeking in all directions in order to add to their own, the experience of experts, from which were selected the plans for the new "Queens of the Pacific."

Tenyo translated into English means "Heaven and Sea," Chiyo means "Earth and Sea." As these names are drawn from "all outdoors," so, in their construction these liners comprise and typify the shipbuilding genius of the world. The vessels are swift and safe. Their speed is assured by the fact that they are driven by powerful turbine engines, of the same kind that gave the great British warship Dreadnought her marvellous speed and of similar construction to those that have enabled the Lusitania and Mauritania to hold the Atlantic record. Safety is assured by strength of construction and the use of wireless telegraph and other modern devices reduce to a minimum the dread of a long sea voyage, formerly associated with ocean travelling and render a voyage so agreeable, especially so with the climatic advantages of the Pacific.

The turbine engines ensure entire absence of vibration and the great size of the steamers guarantee steadiness in the heaviest weather. In the matter of cuisine, the reputation long enjoyed by the Company is fully maintained.

The Tenyo Maru was placed in commission during June 1908 and Chiyo Maru in December of the same year and the third vessel, which has not yet been named, will be completed towards the end of 1910. In general design they are strictly modern. To the occasional traveller, the absence of vibration will be one of the liner's chief recommendations. The turbines operate in silence and without communicating the tremour of their exertion throughout the whole hull. The passage across the Pacific is made swiftly and peacefully, through tropical and semi-tropical waters, whilst the passengers will find everything possible has been done to enhance their comfort and amusement.

The following attractions of the Tenyo Maru and Chiyo Maru may be cited :—

Six decks affording 5400 feet of promenade with large rooms for living quarters. A new system of ventilation to ensure fresh air in every state-room, in all weathers.

An electric fan in every room ensures comfort when the temperature is high and a system of heating controlled by the occupant of the room ensures warm when the glass falls.

Electric light in every berth for those who care to read in bed.

A nursery for children.

An auxiliary saloon where private parties may be given.

A system of wireless telegraphy which enables the passenger to keep himself an courant with what is passing on the mainland and to reserve hotel accommodation &c. whilst still far out at sea.

A dark room for developing, a special attraction to amateur photographers.

The after part of one of the decks has been specially designed and reserved for dancing, where a deck piano is installed for the benefit of those devoted to the *Terpsichorean* art.

The after dinner smoke may be indulged in without deserting the ladies for the smoking room or compelling the fair sex to go out on deck as the liners have a special lounge where after dinner coffee is served and where the smoker can enjoy the company of both Lady Nicotine and his own particular lady.

There is, of course, a smoking room and a ladies' room, each artistically adapted and installed for its particular purpose.

The six decks as denoted as follows :—

Boat deck known as	A deck	Upper deck known as	D deck
Promenade deck known as	B deck	Main deck known as	E deck
Shelter deck known as	C deck	Lower deck known as	F deck

A and B decks are exclusively reserved for first class passengers. C deck is the weather deck and on its fore and aft extremities, it carries the gear necessary for loading and discharging cargo.

Amidships in a deck house of 280 feet in length, are first class cabins and the dinning saloon, where artistic taste and solid comfort have been lavishly blended. On D deck are the intermediate passengers' quarters ; although some first class cabins are placed here. E. & F decks are reserved for cargo. The shaft funeral top forms the lower deck and bottom of after holds. There are six holds of almost uniform capacity with eight hatchways.

There are 96 staterooms on A, B, C and D decks with accommodation for 273 passengers. The height between decks is 9 feet, which head space combined with the liberal area of each room, considerably enhances the passenger's comfort. On B deck are situated four suites, each containing bedroom, sitting room with bathroom and lavatory, in the furnishing of which no expense has been spared.

There are also several "family rooms," containing two beds and one sofa the back of which can be transformed into another berth. Combined with this is a comfortably furnished room with ample cupboards, twin fold-up lavatory and everything necessary to ensure the comfort of those passengers travelling with their families.

The ordinary state-rooms on B deck are so arranged that in day-time they can be converted into comfortable sitting rooms. Inner rooms have been avoided except on D deck, where the staterooms have but a single berth, a class of room recently introduced on Atlantic liners and which have proved very popular. The berths in staterooms on C deck may be extended by three feet in width. In each berth is installed an eight-candle power reading lamp, and in the furnishing of the rooms, brass and mahogany have been extensively used. All the alley-ways and alcoves in the first class quarters are tiled with india-rubber thus preventing noise. Well lighted and perfectly ventilated lavatories and bathrooms have been placed on all passenger decks.

The commissary arrangements throughout are elaborate and up to date, electricity playing a prominent part in the culinary department. The ice making machine ensures a constant supply of fresh food in perfect condition.

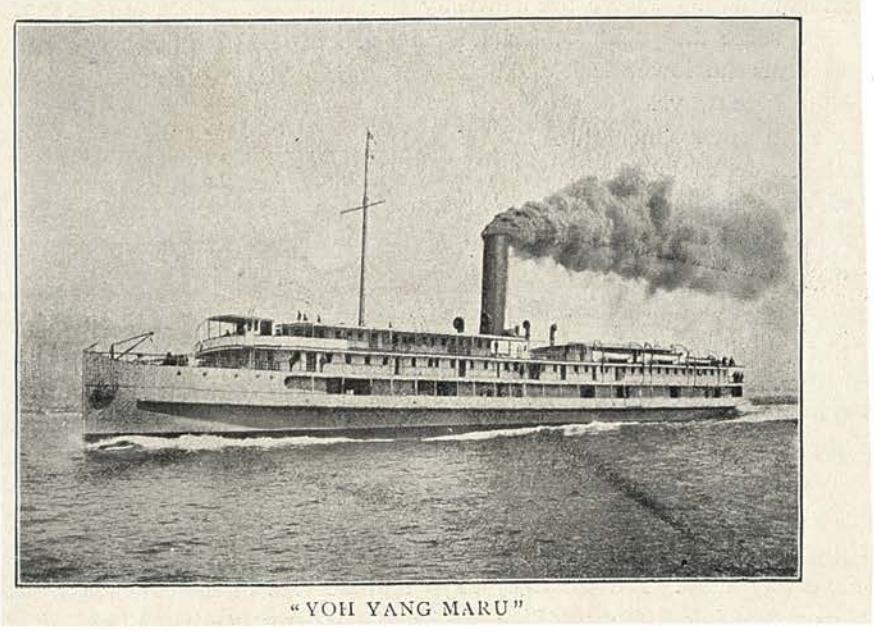
On C deck is situated an enquiry office for all passengers. Here is also found the Purser's office and on the after part of same deck is a fully equipped surgery and hospital. There is also a printing office on D deck from which is issued a daily newspaper, containing the latest news received by wireless telegraphy in addition to ships' gossip and record of the big turbine's doings.

As regards cargo transport, the vessels are fully equipped with two winches in each of the eight hatches, in addition to two twenty-five ton derricks. Twin capstans are fitted at fore and aft ends of C deck. The anchor cables are 2-7/8 in. in diameter and the liners carry four Hall's patent stockless anchors, which with cables weigh 90 tons. There is telephonic communication throughout all working parts of the ship.

Head Office :	Kitashinboricho, Nihonbashiku, Tokyo.
Business Office :	Kaigandori, Yokohama.
Branch Office :	San Francisco, James Flood Building.
	Kaigandori,Kobe.
	King's Building, Hongkong.

THE JAPAN-CHINA STEAMSHIP CO. L'TD.

The communication facilities in the interior of China are now being rapidly opened up. The extension of communication facilities will result in the extension of trade and the development of mining and other industries. There is no doubt that a country which controls communication organs of China will have a predominating influence. Such being the case, various enterprises connected with railways have been undertaken by Europeans and Americans, in which respect, it appears that, Japan's sphere of action has been much narrowed. But in the work of marine transportation, Japan had considerable success since in this respect, she commands a particularly favourable geographical position. The Japan-China Steamship Company was brought into existence subsequent to the Japan-Russian war with a view to engage in navigation in the Yangtsu-Kiang, the basin of this great river being justly regarded as the treasure house of China. The company was established under the promotion of Baron Shibusawa and other leading business men of Japan with a capital of 8,100,000 *yen*, by the amalgamation of the ships and equipments which had been already provided for navigation in the Yang-tsu-Kiang by the



"YOH YANG MARU"

Nippon Yusen Kwaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kwaisha with the Honan Steamship Company and the Daito Steamship Company with the whole of their properties. Both Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Rempei Kondo were ready to place their invaluable name, and experience at the service of the new company, and the company at once made a fair start. When the company's foundation was thus securely laid, the work was transferred to the management of the present directors, Messrs. Ishiwatari, Shiraiwa, Arao, Takeuchi and Tosa, all of whom are men comparatively young, yet of trained abilities in this branch of industry. Vice-Admiral Baron Arichi, President of the Imperial Marine Association, also is one of the powerful friends of the company. Thus far there have been opened, eleven lines on which twenty one steamers are engaged in regular periodical services. Of these, nine lines are under the Government orders and receive subsidies. These lines on the whole have proved quite profitable. Recently, there have been built three new steamers, the "Joyo," the "Nanyo," and "Gokuyo" (3600 tons each), and the company is holding itself staunchly against the strong competition of other steamship companies. Soon after the establishment of the company, the Chinese market came to be very much depressed owing to the depreciation of silver, but under all these adverse circumstances, the business of the company made fair progress. The last year's rich crops of China, and the appreciation of silver, together with the general industrial and commercial prosperity will henceforth doubtless help the growth of the business of the company. In a word with the opening up of the material resources along the Yangtsu-Kiang river, the business of the company will doubtless have corresponding increase and prosperity.

THE TOKYO WAN STEAMSHIP CO.

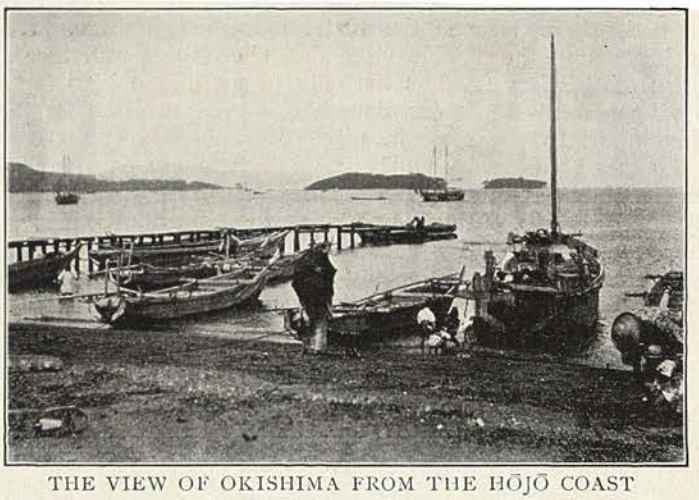
The Bay of Tokyo lying to the east of Tokyo affords splendid communication facilities to the people in Tokyo and Yokohama. At the eastern terminus, there stands the Inuboye lighthouse while at the southern end, there is seen the Kwan-nonzaki lighthouse. It forms the chief door of communication between Japan and the Pacific Ocean. The Tokyo-wan Steamship Co. has command of communication facilities of this bay, and is the only organ of the kind for affording such facilities to people who wish to visit places of interest along the bay, as well as for the conveyance of goods. The company was first brought into existence in 1889 with a capital of 800,000 *yen*, and 47 steamers. The company having its head office at Reigangashi, Shinfunamatsu-cho, Tokyo, renders periodical steamship services between Chiba, Kisarazu, Hōjō, Tateyama, Yokosuka, Uraga, and Misaki which are sea ports along the bay, and also for Atami, Itō, Shimoda, Numazu, Shimizu, Izu Oshima, Miyake-jima and Mikura. The regions along this coast of the bay for the most part lack railway facilities so that the Tokyo-wan Steamship Co. practically monopolizes the transportation of passengers and freights. Most of the fish consumed in Tokyo are supplied from Sagami, Kazusa and Awa, for the conveyance of which the vessels of the company are chiefly used.

Let us at this point introduce to our readers places of interest along these lines. Yokosuka, which has a naval station dockyard, is a fine harbour at the month of the bay of Tokyo. Within

MR. KAMEJI SAKURAI,
President of the Tokyo-Wan Steamship Co.

a distance of a mile from the harbour, there lies Kurihama where Commodore Perry made his first landing at which Perry Monument now stands. Japan of fifty years ago was startled by the advent of the American warships, which stirred up the chauvinistic elements of the country who advocated the exclusion of foreigners. The warships, the "black vessels" which struck terror into the hearts of the people of little Japan then, are now being built in the dockyard of Great Japan of to-day. The contrast is very striking. To the west of Yokosuka, there lies Misaki, which being situated at the head of the Sagami bay and facing the Manazuru promontory presents superb scenery. This beach affords fine sea bathing; in summer the place is crowded with visitors. From Tokyo, it may be reached in three hours by the Tokyo Wan Steamship Service. To the west of Misaki, there lies the port of Shimoda which forms the southern extremity of the Izu peninsula, and in fact is a refuge harbour to ships which run along the seven islands of Izu. It was here that Commodore Perry opened negotiations with Japan some 50 years ago. The so-called seven islands of Izu are volcanic formations and valuable subjects for geological study, attracting numbers of scholars and experts. Within 10 miles along the shore from Shimoda, there is found a rocky cave called "Teishi," the depth of which has not been ascertained, and in the dark, there are seen three objects of bright illumination. It is supposed that these must be outcrops of gold strata, but none have really found out the real nature of these objects. The western shore between Shimoda and Numazu, affords splendid sight of Mt. Fuji towering over the bay of Suruga, which combined with expanse of sand and

vista of green pine presents a scene of great beauty. Tradition has it that an angel being captivated with this beautiful scenery made her descent upon the pine plains of Miho. The place furnishes the favorite theme for poets and singers. Let us proceed to introduce places of attraction along the coast of Awa and Kazusa peninsulas. We go on board a steamer at Reiganjima at the mouth of the

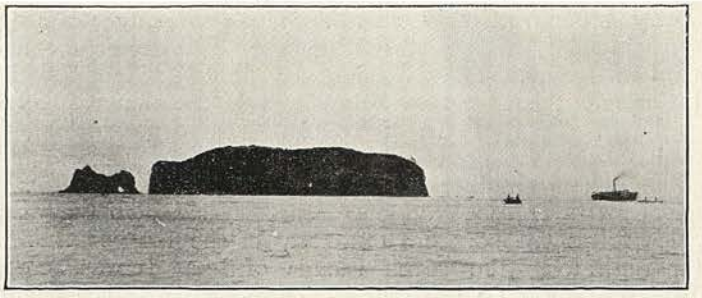


THE VIEW OF OKISHIMA FROM THE HŌJŌ COAST

river Sumida (which runs through the city of Tokyo) where the company's head office is situated. And passing through a host of masts, we behold the forts of Shinagawa on the right, and Susaki, Nokogiriyama and Kanosan in the hazy distance on the left, while leaving the harbour of Tokyo behind us, we are taken out upon a vast sea, beholding at a distance a horizon where the waves and clouds seem to meet.

In passing by the Nokogiriyama (Japanese Sierra Navada), we feel as though making a circuit around half folded screens. At the foot of the mountain, there lies Yasuda-machi, which with its shallow sea shore forms an excellent sea bathing place. From the summit of Mt. Nokogiri, where stands the Rakan temple, we may command the best view in these districts. A corner of the hill whence the entire view of the whole surrounding region may be had is called, "Jisshu-hitome" a bird's eye view of ten provinces. From this situation, we may enjoy the sight of the entire Bay of Tokyo across which there are seen at a distance the Ashigara and Chichibu mountain ranges and snow-capped Mt. Fuji. Looking behind, we may see right below a famous precipitous cliff of 10,000 feet. Proceeding towards the south, going down the Nokogiriyama, we arrive at the Tateyama and the Hojo-machi which form a section of the Kagami-ga-ura, shores of which are well suited to sea bathing. The inlet is called the "Kagamiga-ura" because of its resemblance to a mirror. Going further to the eastern shore, one will come to other places of interest such as Tomizaki, Shirahama, Chikura, Wada, Kamogawa and Amatsu on the way to Minato-mura. The sea-coast of Tai-no-ura, is famous for its numerous tai which are found here abundantly. There is a temple called Tanjo-ji which is celebrated as the birth-place of the famous priest Nichiren.

The company's steamer form connections with railways at the Shiogama harbour, in the province of Rikuzen and which passing through the Kinkazan arrives at the Miyako harbour via Ofunato, Kamaishi and Yamada. These steamers, which are periodically and regularly run between these places act as important means of communication. The Managing Director of the company is Mr. Kameji Sakurai who had been engaged in the coasting trade of the Tokyo bay before the



THE KATSUYAMA FLOATING ISLAND

establishment of the present company, and who with the establishment of the company, became its Director. He thus possessed thirty year's experience in steamship trade of the Tokyo Bay and his services in connection with the company have been altogether invaluable. Together with Ozaki Transportation agency, the company is the greatest means of developing the communication facilities of the Tokyo Bay.

THE JAPAN SHIP-OWNERS ASSOCIATION

The Japan Ship-owners' Association is an association composed of all the Ship-owners of Japan, excepting the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and a few small shipping companies. This is a very important organization since it also comprisies as acting members a large number of transportation agents. The association is an independent body standing outside the pale of the Government Subsidy System. The sphere covered by the navigation lines of these ship-owners includes the coasts of Japan, China, South Seas and the Pacific Coasts of North and South America. Since the Japan-Russian war, Japan's navigation has made a striking development. Previous to the war, the total tonnage of ships owned by the Association was about 150,000 tons, but when the war broke out a large number of ships was chartered by the Government, and in order to make up for the great scarcity of merchant vessels, the Government went so far as to permit foreign ships to engage in the coast trade provided they were employed by Japanese subjects. The Japanese ship-owners now vied with each other in hiring or purchasing foreign ships; and as a result of which the number of ships which came into possession of the shipowners belonging to the Association reached 190,000 tons which together with the vessels, already belonging to them brought up the entire tonnage to as much as 340,000 tons. In this connection it may be mentioned that right after the war efforts were made by these ship-owners to establish a large steamship company. Not being satisfied with the ships already in use, they planned to build large new ships, and under the name Japan Steamship Co. Ltd a company was formed with a capital of 30,000,000 *yen*. Of this, the sum of 10,000,000 *yen* was to be appropriated for the purchase of ships owned by the promoters amounting to 200,000 tons while the remaining 20,000,000 *yen* were to be appropriated to the building or purchasing of first-class new ships qualified to receive Government subsidies and to the working expenses. Mr. Shozo Nishikawa, director in charge, was the soul of the movement, and some of the smaller companies who had not joined the Association now joined with vessels amounting to 50,000 tons. When the shares were floated, they were oversubscribed several times.

Unfortunately at this juncture there took place a big economic panic which brought about so much depression in the market that the payment against the 1st subscription was never made, and the company was not brought into actual existence.

In 1909, there were 93 ship owners belonging to the Association, besides 116, transportation agents, and 184 steamers (each over 500 tons) making a total of 337,360 tons. The number of ships belonging to the Association comprises 39% of the whole number of ships in the country and 32% of the total tonnage.

The Association elects its own directors who manage all the affairs of the Association. The directors at present are Jujiro Harada, Kensuke Yama, Miyakichi Itaya, Jinzo Katai, Kiyoshi Ishii, Kentaro Kishimoto, Ryotaro Matsumoto, Mansuke Nonaka, Keizo Oaki, Tokichi Okazaki, Hanemon Tatsuma, Sennosuke Yagi, Chokei Yoshida, and Aritoshi Yoshida.

THE THREE LARGE SHIPPING FIRMS AND THE COASTING TRADE OF JAPAN

Mr. Gonzaemon Ukon, Mr. Hichihei Oya, Mr. Nisaburo Hiromi

The marine transportation business previous to the Restoration has not attained anything like the present degree of development, but backed up by the adventurous spirit of the people and the zeal of those engaged in the trade, navigation along the coast had been started. Two lines are most worthy of our the notice; one running along the eastern coast from the western part of Japan to Tokyo and the other serving on the Sea of Japan running from the western part of Japan to the Hokkaido. The former is chiefly engaged in the conveyance of *sake*, and the latter that of fertilizers. These routes were full of risks to ancient mariners with their old styled ships, and many thrilling accounts are told of their skill and bravery to the great admiration of the people of these days.

Those who controlled shipping on the Hokkaido line were the ship owners along the coast of Echizen and Kaga provinces who in the warm Spring weather, would take in cargoes from the western and southern parts of Japan in order to make supplies to the Hokkaido. After running on the sea of Japan, they would arrive at the Hokkaido where they would land their goods and bring back fish guenoes as a supply to the western and southern parts of Japan. This line was sometimes called the Kitamawari (lit. north circuit) and formed the only means of communication in Japan. The fish guenoes were the only kinds of fertilizers available by farmers, so that these ships were gladly welcomed. In addition to the marine transportation these shipowners conducted business in fertilizers and sundry articles. These ships were therefore trade organs tot hem. They had the headquarters in their province, and branches in Osaka, Hakodate, and Otaru, their ships being employed to enable them to transact business. It will thus be seen that they combined transportation and traffic. Among these shipowners, such names as Gonzaemon Ukon, Hichihei Oya, and Nisaburo Hiromi are known as the oldest and the most celebrated ones.

Ships in use in ancient times were old Japanese schooners called, the "Wasen" with a capacity from 500 to 2,000 *koku*. They were different in their construction from those used along the eastern shores. They were built strong and in such a way as to withstand storms. In days of the Tokugawa Government, it was prohibited to build ships with more than one mast, so that they were unable to build large ships adapted to distant voyages. We observe to our great regret that the daring ambition of these three families was often frustrated. With the establishment of the Meiji Government, the restriction placed by the Tokugawa Government upon shipbuilding was removed, and at the same time with the introduction of western civilization it was made clear that it would be more profitable to adopt schooners of Occidental types. These old styled ships were therefore replaced by more modern ones, and later on by steamers with but a few exceptions. These three families then came to be well known for their possession of steamships and have contributed a great deal toward the connection of services between the Hokkaido and western parts of Japan. Their business has been gradually extended so as to cover at present, services to America, Australia, the South Sea Islands and even to India.

MR. GONZAEMON UKON

(Engaged in Marine Transportation)

Among those who are interested in transportation work, we may mention such companies as the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kwaisha, and the Tōyō Kisen Kwaisha, all of which conduct business on a large scale. Besides these, there are hundreds of individual shipowners engaged in the same line of business enlarging the sphere of the Japanese activities on the sea, and among these we mention the name, Gonzaemon Ukon, who stands most conspicuous. Mr. Ukon's grandfather was engaged in the marine transportation business, but when it was perceived that the so-called "Yamato-sen" or the Japanese ship did not answer effectively the purpose of communication, he headed others in purchasing schooners of Occidental type, and later on steamers which enabled him to engage in the transportation services between ports of the Hokkaido and those of the Seto Inland Sea, and assisted the trading in marine products. He built a warehouse at the Otaru harbour which forms the very gorge of the Hokkaido, and which serves as a depot for the collection and distribution of merchandise. Again, he added to the list of undertakings, the work of reclaiming land in Otaru and Takashima county. When the war broke out between Japan and China, he opened the services of steamships Nanetsu-maru, Kanoura-maru, and the Katsuyama-maru both for Navy and Army, assisting thereby in the conveyance of soldiers and military articles. The Nanetsu-maru greatly assisted the military movements by its service in the sinking of cables. He was engaged in the transportation business, connecting services for Japan with districts in North and South China, thus enhancing the development of the trade between the two countries. He once sent his own ship to Seattle where it was received with the keenest interest, being the first instance of enterprise of this kind not subsidized by the Government. During the Japan-China war, he offered the services of the Nanetsu-maru, the 2nd Nanetsu-maru, the Katsuyama-maru, the Yawata-maru Kanoura-maru and the Fukui-maru for the conveyance of ammunition. It was during this war that the Fukui-maru was used in blockading Port Arthur. Besides engaging in his own work, he is active in other ways some of which may be mentioned as follows;—

1. Subsequent to the Japan-China war, there was a rage for industrial uprising which brought about an embarrased condition in the economic circle. Many banks being made the victim of the panic had to suspend payment. The 58th Bank in Osaka was seriously affected, and was about to be swallowed up in the trouble when by great efforts he checked a portion of the financial circle from the threatening panic.

2. Since he came to the chair of the presidency of the Japan Marine Fire Insurance and the Osaka Marine Fire Insurance Companies, he has bent all his energy and efforts to the development of the interests of the companies.

3. In Iwanai, Hokkaido, he has worked a mine with great success. He is also a director of the 42nd Bank of Osaka, and the President of the Osaka Commercial Bank, to all of which undertakings he has contributed the best of his ability. By way of appreciation of his services, the Government granted him the Order of the Sacred Treasure, the 5th Rank of Merit.

THE NAIKOKU TSUUN CO. L'TD.

(National Forwarding Co.)

The headquarters of the Naikoku Tsuun Co. is situated at Sanaicho, Nihonbashiku, Tokyo. At first the capital of the company did not exceed 50,000 *yen*, but in 1893, the capital was increased to 1,120,000 *yen*, and in 1905 to 1,250,000 *yen*. The business of the company consists of the conveyance and management connected with transportation of goods and the transportation of passengers by river steamers, it also insures goods. The transportation of goods to foreign countries is under contemplation at present. The company's receipts for goods are generally trusted by the Banks; on which they issue documentary bills. In Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Seoul, Fusan and Chemulpo, the company is engaged in handling goods both for export and import.

MEDALS OBTAINED BY THE NAIKOKU TSU-UN KAISHA

The company acts as a subsidiary organ between railways and steamships, and aims at the development of the transportation business in general. Branches were established at Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kanazawa, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kumamoto, Mito, Takasaki, Niigata, Koriyama, Fukushima, Yamagata, Sendai, Aomori, Akita, Hakodate, Sapporo, Otaru, Seoul, Fusan and Chemulpo. In important places in Japan and Korea, numerous stations are established for handling and temporary keeping of goods. At almost all railway stations throughout Japan are found correspondents who act as agents for the company for handling of goods to be transported.

THE KAITSŪ CO.

(Agents for handling Customs Goods)

In giving an account of the company, it may not be amiss to speak briefly of the Custom House in Yokohama. When is 1859, Yokohama was first opened, the Custom House which was placed under the control of the Governor, was established and was afterward transferred to the control of the Department of Foreign Affairs, then again at last in 1871, the Yokohama Custon House, together with all other Custom Houses in the open ports of the country were transferred to the control of the Department of Finance. Forty years have elapsed, since then and with the progress of the times, Yokohama grew to be one of the largest open ports in Japan. As elsewhere stated Yokohama is but 20 miles distant from Tokyo, and is the centre of the foreign trade in the eastern half of Japan. The harbour is deep, well protected from rough seas so that is well fitted for anchoring large ships, and the development of trade in Yokohama has been exceedingly rapid. The Custom House in Yokohama which was altogether an insignificant affair at first has since been greatly enlarged so that at present the staff of the Customs House consists of 500 officers and 200 employees. The Custom House ground covers an area of 167 *tsubo*. There is an iron pier 60 feet in width and 1,895 feet in length, upon which are 10 electric lights of 1500 candle power each, and 4 rail tracks. In order to meet the demands of the times provisions are made in connection with the Central Railway Station in Tokyo. The connections between the sea and land thus have been completed affording almost all the necessary facilities, which together with other equipments to be hereafter made, will convert Yokohama into an ideal harbour. The Kaitsu Company has for its object the handling of goods passing through the Yokohama Custom House. More than thirty years have elapsed since the company was first formed, and it has grown prosperous with the growth of the trade of Yokohama. The company also acts as the agent for Alfred H. Holtz and Co. and Davis Turner and Co. L'td, a celebrated firm in Ameirca. Since the company has its correspondents in most all of the principal towns of the world, it commands facilities to and for the collection of charges for the goods handled, etc.

The following give the addresses of the office, branches and names of the partners of the company :—

Head office—No. 1, 1 chome, Kita Naka-dori, Yokohama.
Branch office—No. 97, 2 chome, Kaigan-dori, Kobe.
Agency—No. 16, 1 chome, Shibaguchi, Tokyo.
Partners—Isami Hattori, Nobutsugu Tashiro, Juzo Hattori.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND RAILWAYS

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS IN JAPAN

There was recently created in the Department of Communications the Bureau of Electricity, which shows that what great development the electric undertakings have already made in this country, and what importance the Government and the public at large attach to these industries. So that we devote a few pages here in the general description of the electric undertakings in Japan. It was in November 1887 that the Tokyo Electric Light Co. Ltd. established a power station in Tokyo provided with 1 electric generator made in this country for 75 light, but later on Edisons generator for 200 light was set up instead. This was the first undertaking for the supply of electric light in this country. In 1888, the company established three more power stations, while Kobe Electric Light Co. established a power station in Kobe, installed 4 Edison's generators each with the capacity of 20 K. W., and thus the city of Kobe was supplied with electric lights. At the end of that year the total capacity of the electric generators installed throughout Japan was about 500 K. W.

In May, 1889, the Osaka Electric Light Co. Ltd. installed one alternating electric current generator (Thomson Houston's) with 1040 electric pressure and the capacity of 30 K. W. This was the first time that the electric business was started in this country with the high pressure alternating electric current. After this, electric undertakings were also commenced in Kyoto, Nagoya and Yokohama, so that by the year 1890 the total generating capacity reached 1,500 K. W. The control of electric undertaking was at first left in the charge of prefectural governments, but in 1891 all undertakings connected with electric railways, etc, were placed under the control of the Department of Communications. A further development took place and in 1895, the electric street cars were first run in Kyoto.

In the 1896, the Department of Communications issued the Regulations concerning the control of electric undertakings for the purpose of guarding against dangers and damages arising from these sources. Since then, these regulations have been subjected to several revisions.

With the increase of the generating capacity of electricity, means have been adopted after much investigation for the transmission of the power to a long distance. In 1899 the Koriyama Silk Yarn Spinning Co. in Koriyama, Fukushima prefecture, succeeded in transmitting for the distance of 15 miles the electric power of 300 K. W. by means of high pressure of 10,000 volts, and commenced supplying electric lights and powers in Koriyama.

Following the initiative taken by the city of Kyoto, electric railway undertakings were started in Nagoya, Tokyo and other cities. In 1897, the Keihin Electric Railway Co. was brought into existence with a view to open electric railway services between Tokyo and Yokohama; by 1899 a part of this railway, about 2 miles was opened to traffic.

After this, the work of electric transmission was gradually extended in scope, by increasing the pressure. The mileage of electric railways was also extended. At the end of 1907, the Tokyo Electric Light Co. established a power station for generating hydro-electric power of 15,000 K. W. in Komabashi, Kai province, at a place 50 miles from the city of Tokyo; and this electric power is transmitted by means of the special high pressure electric wire of 55,000 volts to the city of Tokyo, so as to be able to meet all the demand for the supply of electric light and power in the city. In 1905, the Keihin Electric Railway Co. completed the lines between Tokyo and Yokohama, while the Hanshin Electric Railway Co. Ltd. built an electric railway covering a distance of 20 miles between Osaka and Kobe.

In 1908, the Department of Communications issued the Regulations relating to the Extra-High Pressure Electric Works and the Regulations relating to the Building of the Underground Electric Lines—the former in order to make provisions against dangers arising from the extra-high voltage electric power supply, and the latter in order to make provisions for underground electric lines.

In July 1909, the Bureau of Electricity was established in the Department of Communications with a view to take a general control of electric undertakings, the inspection of the electro metre and other matters connected with the development of the hydro-electric power. The following figures will give some ideas as to the development of electric undertakings in this country.

Having made these general observations we proceed now to give particulars of various electric companies:—

Years	Permission obtained	Permission not yet obtained	Total
1903...	44,252 K.W.	35,987 K.W.	80,289 K W.
1904...	58,972	37,572	96,544
1905...	74,374	47,902	122,276
1906...	91,296	132,387	223,683
1907...	116,981	182,717	299,698
1908...	157,747	216,265	374,012
1909...	188,118	228,890	417,008

Principal undertakings projected at present:—

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER INDUSTRY

Names	K.W.	Pressure	Extension of transmission wires
Kinugawa Hydro Electric Company Ltd.	38,143	66,000	83
Ujigawa Electric Company Ltd.	30,000	60,000	26,4
Tokyo Electric Light Company Extension Works ...	25,000	55,000	40
Osaka Electric Light Company Extension Works ...	15,000	11,000	Power station in the premises of the Co.
Nagoya Electric Power Company Ltd.	10,000	55,000	29
Motosuko Electric Company Ltd....	9,606		70
Kyoto Water Works Department Extension Works	6,000	3,500	,, ,, ,,
Japan Nitrogenous Fertilizer Company Extension Works	4,770	20,000	18
Nagoya Electric Light Company Extension Works...	4,221	33,000	30

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Names	K.W.	Pressure	Extension of transmission wires	Extension rails
Tokyo Electric Railway Company Extension Works	33,400	6,600		67
Kei-Han Electric Railway Company Ltd.	2,550	22,000	27	27
Nara Electric Railway Company Ltd.	2,400	22,000	18	18
Union Arima Electric Company Ltd.	2,000	3,500		33,6
Kobe Electric Railway Company Ltd.	2,000	3,500		15
Yokohama Electric Railway Company	2,000	3,500		20,4
Oji Electric Railway Co. Ltd.	1,200	550		8,6
Hiogo Electric Railway Company Ltd....	1,000	3,500		12,6

THE KEIHIN ELECTIRC RAILWAY CO. LTD.

The Keihin Electric Railway Company Ltd. is an organ of communication connecting the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama. The Company has its headquarters in Kawasaki, Kanagawa prefecture. The main line from Shinagawa to Kanagawa is 13 miles 16 chains, while there are branch lines running between Omori and the sea-coast, Kamada and Anamori, Kawasaki and Daishi-gawara, and as a subsidiary work electric supplies are made in towns and villages along the road. The following are important items connected with the Company.

1.	Year in which the Company was started	1899	
2.	Capital	*yen* 5,100,000	
3.	Capital paid up	*yen* 3,187,500	
4.	Number of shares	102,000	
5.	Number of share holders	622	
6.	Reserves	*yen* 82,100	
7.	Average daily receipt	*yen* 1,519	
8.	Average Number of passengers per day	21,453	

The officers of the Company are Taisuke Miura (President), Konosuke Moriya (Managing-Director), Shinjiro Sasai, Konosuke Kuryu, Shotaro Aoki, Hisawo Onawa, Umetaro Sakurai, Richard J. Kirby (Directors); Michihisa Baba, Torashiro Nakane, Kanae Ito (Auditors), and Sankitsu Oshima (Manager).

Along the line of the Kei-hin Electirc Railway there are: Omori, well known for its scenic beauty; Kabata, for its plum blossoms; the sea-coast of Omori for its sea bathing; Kawasaki Daishi temple and Anamori-inari shrine, which attracts visitors all the year round.

THE ODAWARA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO. LTD.

The Odawara Electric Railway Co. has the prescribed capital of 700,000 *yen*. The company has built electric railways between Kōzu, Odawara and Yumoto. Its main object is to supply motor power and light to dwellings along the roadside, besides transportation of goods and passengers. The Board of Directors consist of Seishiro Kusago, President, and Yushin Fukuhara, Kuninosuke Kiyooka, Gitetsu Yano, and Torashiro Nakane, Directors. The largest shareholder of the company is the Imperial Life Insurance Co., of which Messrs. Fukuhara and Yano are directors. As the lines pass through many pleasure resorts such as Hakone, it may not be amiss to describe the charming scenes and other particulars in their neighborhood.

Kōzu is an important station on the Tokaido line, which connects Tokyo and Kobe. This railway joins the Government lines at this point and travellers and tourists are numerous, some of whom pay visits to Hakone and its vicinity, as the summer is cool there and the winter warm. The town is studded with villas and country seats of wealthy men of Tokyo and Yokohama. Odawara is situated at the eastern foot of Hakone, and faces the sea. In ancient times, it was considered the key or strategic point. During the anarchy in the middle ages, Hōjō Sōun built a castle here, which commanded the eastern districts, during 96 years. In the reign of the Tokugawa Shogunate, Hakone was in the possession of the Ōkubo family, Hikozaemon, one of the most faithful subjects of the Tokugawa family, who received the locality as his fief. The castle is now all but in ruins, but two famous shrines still stand, one of which is dedicated to Ninomiya Sontoku, a famous economist, and the other to the founder of the family, the renowned knight Hikozaemon. The great economist and moralist was born in the Tokugawa period at Kashiwayama in Sagami province. He was also great as a philanthropist and statesman and was interested in the works of civil engineering. He was the idol of the people.

Yumoto, terminus of electric railway, is at the foot of Hakone which is regarded as one of the steep mountain passes on the Tokaido route. The pass is 20 miles in length and there are numerous hot-springs. As stated above, the place attracts people from all quarters. These hot-springs, seven in number, being the chief source of attraction we may mention such as Yumoto, Tōnosawa, Miyanoshita, Sokokura, Kiga, Dōgashima and Ashinoyu. At the summit of the pass there is the Ashi lake which is celebrated for its beautiful scenery. The noted barrier of Hakone was, as mentioned above, the key in ancient times, but now-a-days the place is simply one of the pleasure resorts of the Empire. The names of Kansei and Kanto, or "the western districts of the barrier" and "the eastern districts of the barrier," originated from the existence of this important gate or barrier. From Yumoto to the top of Hakone mountain, the electric railways are now being extended so that all means are adopted to bring about the prosperity of the place.

THE KEIHAN ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO. LTD.

The present company was established, connecting the two cities of Osaka and Kyoto, with a capital of 7,000,000 *yen*. Prior to the construction of this electric railway, they had to depend either upon the Government railway running right by the side of the river Yodo, or on the small boats sailing the river, for communication between the two cities. By the construction of the line the place on the left side of the river Yodo not only enjoys great convenience which they have never known before, but also the communication between Kyoto and Osaka has been greatly increased.

The principal items of interest regarding this company's business are as follows :—

1. Extension of the line :—The line starts at Temmanbashi, Osaka, and terminates at Gojobashi, Kyoto, and it covers 28 miles and 74 chains.

2. The Generators and transformers :—The Generating house has three generators of the newest model, of triple mill alternating current transformer capable of 850 kilowats, and each transformation station is equipped with two revolving transformers capable of 500 kilowats.

3. Rails and tracks :—The rails employed are 60 pounds rails of I shape, 96 pounds per yard of groved rails, and 114 pounds per yard of guard rails ; and double tracks of wide gauge.

KIZUGAWA IRON BRIDGE ON THE KEIHIN ELECTRIC RAILWAY

4. Rolling stock :—The cars employed are of the corridor type of buggy, manufactured by a Frenchman, and weigh 26 tons.

The company was organized about 5 years ago. The descriptions of Kyoto and Osaka, which are the starting and terminating places of the line are given in other places. We shall therefore omit these two places, describing the principal places along the line.

(1) **Horiguchi-machi :**—This is a small town on the left bank of the river Yodo, and is an important station situated on the passage from Osaka to Kawachi.

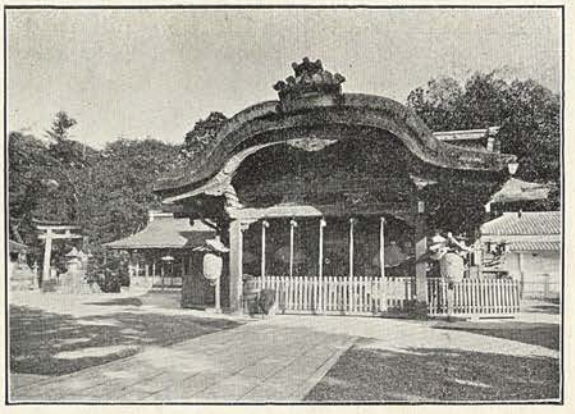
(2) **Hirakata-machi :**—The town is situated just at the middle point between Osaka and Kyoto, here the ships sailing between Osaka and Kyoto call making it a very busy town.

(3) **Yawata :**—This town is well known on account of the Government shrine called " Hachiman-gu ", which is placed on Otokoyama just in the centre of the town. The scenery here is very fine.

(4) **Fushimi :**—This is a town about three "*ri*" from Kyoto, situated on the upper course of the river Yodo. This place is well known in connection with Japanese history, and especially in connection with the battle fought here between the Imperial army and that of the Shogun, in the beginning of the present regime. This town is connected with Kyoto by the electric railway of the Kyoto Electric Railway Company. Momoyama, which is situated a few *cho* from Fushimi, is the site of the castle of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the castle has already become ruined, but there are plenty of peach trees and the scenery is very fine. On the other side of the river Uji, there is a town called Uji, noted for its tea and fire-flies. The bridge across the river was in ancient times a very important pass to Kyoto and was often the pivotal point of the struggle in the wars.

(5) The River Yodo:—The river Yodo, which runs side by side with the lines of the Keihan Electric Railway, rises at Lake Biwa and the upper course is called Seta-gawa and Uji-gawa, passing through the mountainous part of Eastern Kinai, and flowing west, it is joined by the Katsura at Toba,

OTOKOYAMA HACHIMAN SHRINE



FUSHIMI INARI SHRINE

and again at Yodo, by the Kizugawa, which runs between Settsu and Kawachi, and finally empties into the Gulf of Osaka. Its length is 54 miles. Though the length of the river is comparatively short it has considerable width and is a busy highway for crafts, besides supplying water for irrigation. In former days, when there were no railways, this river was the most important means of communication between Osaka and Kyoto.

THE YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

(Established in 1900)

No. 11, Gochome, Takashima-cho, Yokohama. Telephone 867.

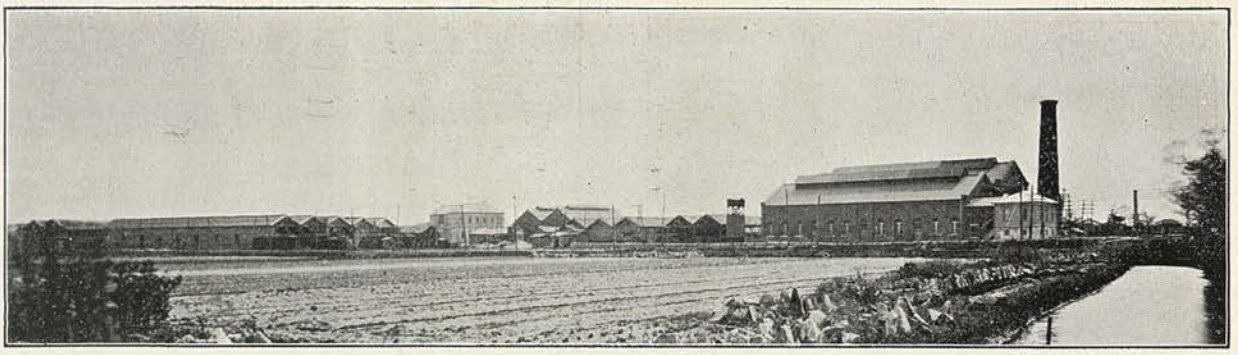
Capital	3,000,000 *yen.*
Paid up Capital	1,500,000 *yen.*
President	Hikoichi Nakazawa.
Managing Director	Shinnosuke Ogura

The company was established in 1900 with a view to lay out tramway lines both in the city of Yokohama and its neighbourhood. Traffic was first opened in July, 1904, when its line of about 2 miles was completed between Yokohama and Kanagawa, a town near Yokohama. Thence the line has been extended, and the company's traffic mileage is now 7 miles.

This state of traffic mileage is by no means sufficient for the city of Yokohama, which being 1 *ri* 21 *cho* from east to west and about 2 *ri* from north to south, covers an area of 1.6 square *ri*, and its circumference, 9 *ri* 12 *cho*. That the extension of the line has not yet been carried out, is due to many great difficulties, especially to the narrow streets in Yokohama. The streets of Yokohama are so narrow, indeed, that most of them range in breadth from 1 (one *ken* is 6 feet) to 6 *ken*, and none of them is above 8 *ken*, while according to the official regulations the street where the single line of an electric railway is laid out must be 6 *ken* in breadth and that for the double line system 8 *ken* at least. The company has therefore first to make the streets wider, which requires a large expenditure for the purchase of houses and lots, and the repair of streets. That is why the traffic mileage of the company has not yet been extended. The extension of the line is however a pressing necessity owing to the increased demand for communication, so the company has decided at last to make the necessary extension of about 14 miles inside the city, and for this work a loan of 2,000,000 *yen* has already been issued. The works are already commenced with a view to complete it by next Spring. Besides the lines inside the city, there are two lines upon which the company has obtained the Government concession. One is the line from Yokohama to Kamakura, and the other that from Yokohama to Zushi via Sugita and Kanazawa. Kamakura is well known for its historical remains while Zushi for its fine sea side view. Both of these places are good summer resorts.

THE HANSHIN ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY LTD.

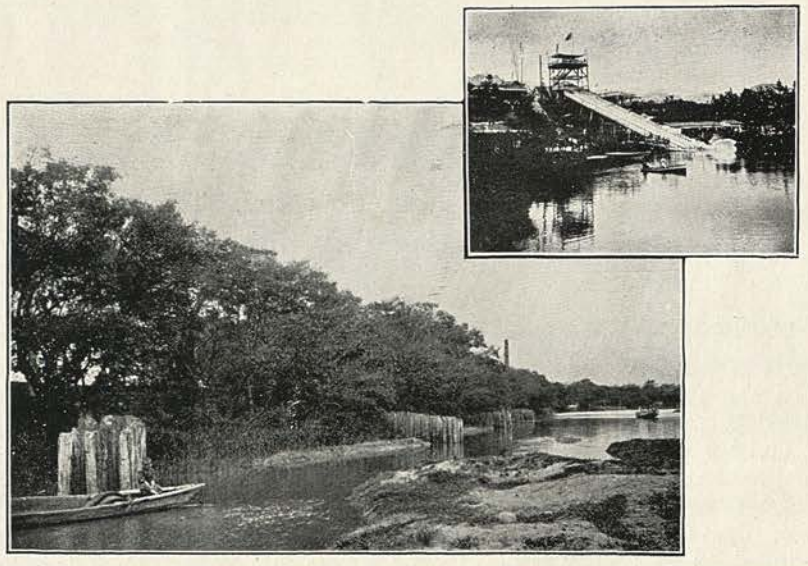
After the Chino-Japanese war, enterprises of various kinds sprang up, and among others railway enterprises were especially active. The present concern was also planned at this time. It was promoted by Mr. Shinemon Konishi and 29 others; having obtained a charter from the Department of Home



THE SECOND POWER STATION AND CAR SHEDS OF THE HANSHIN ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Affairs, they composed a limited liability company with a capital of 1,500,000 *yen*, and Mr. Shuzo Toyama was elected the President thereof.

It was not long after that the reaction overtook the economical world, and money became tight, and it became impossible to prosecute the work of the company, and the company had to stop its work for some time. In the year 1903 the company first set about the work and with great efforts completed it in 1905, and opened it to traffic between Kobe and Osaka. The line extends about 20 miles, the electricity is supplied from power-houses at Amagasaki and Mikage, 50 newest-modelled cars running constantly upon the line. The capital has since been increased to 6,000,000 *yen*, and thus making the equipment complete. During the Russo-Japanese war, when the Government railway was occupied



SAMONDO RIVER BANKS AND A PART OF KŌRO-EN PLEASURE GROUNDS

in the transport of military horses, the line of the company constituted the indispensable means of traffic between Osaka and Kobe. After the war the company engaged besides other work,in the transport of returning soldiers affording no small service to the country.

After the line was opened the company worked for the development of the place along the line, and encouraged suburban dwellings. These efforts had their effects: the population in the villages and towns along the line was increased so largely that some of the villages which had formerly been very thinly populated are now becoming large towns. Along with the increase of the population, there arose a demand for electric lights, to meet this rising demand the company commenced in 1908 the supply of electric light and electric power, this side of the business is also increasing in prosperity.

Since Mr. Toyama resigned the Presidency some years ago, the Managing Director Rinsaburo Imanishi has been managing the affairs of the company.

The line passes between the wide Gulf of Osaka and the rising peaks of mountains, and passengers never tire of the scenery. In addition to this, the neighbourhood of each station is full of famous places of interest, which are worth a visit.

MR. R. IMANISHI

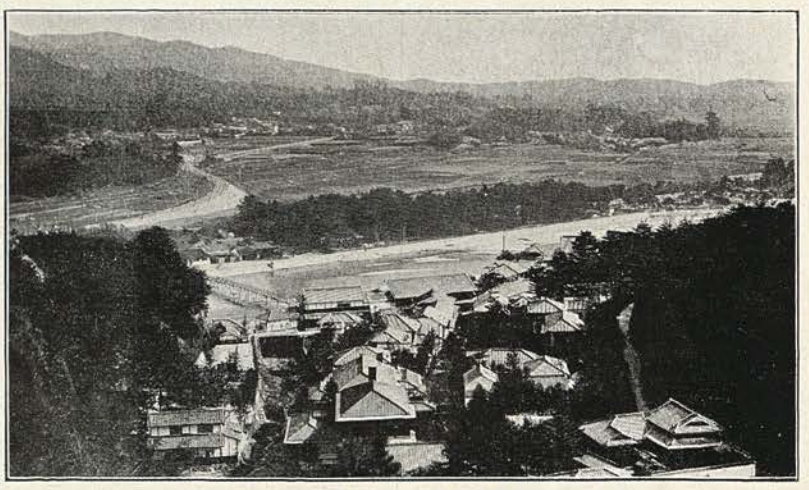
Below are the names of the stations and these places of interest.

1. Osaka City (Starting Point)—Osaka Castle, Nakanoshima Park, San-ōhashi Bridge, Temmangū Shrine, Sakura-no-miya Shrine, Kozu-jinja Shrine, Ikutama-jinja Shrine, Shitennōji Temple, Dōtombori.
2. Umeda Station.
3. Deiribashi Station.
4. Fukushima Station—Sakaro-no-matsu (Famous Pine Tree), Fukushima-Tenjin Shrine, Ōhito, Gohyakurakan (The Five Hundred Disciples of Buddha).
5. Noda Station.—Uraye-no-Shoten Temple, The Wistaria of Noda, Emmanji Temple.
6. Yodogawa Station.
7. Hiyejima Station.
8. Ōwada Station.
9. Tsukuda Station.
10. Kuize Station.—Saikōji Temple, Kumano-jinja Shrine, The Willow Tree of Chisato.
11. Daimotsu-deyashiki Station. — Amagasaki Town—The Site of the Amagasaki Castle, Kibune-jinja Shrine, Sakurai-jinja Shrine, Hatsushima-jinja Shrine, Ura- no-hatsushima, Daimotsu-ura, Nagasu, Plum trees of Namba, Kataha-no-ashi, Eight Celebrated Views of Amagasaki, Honkōji Temple, Keitokuji Temple.
12. Mukōgawa Station.
13. Naruo Station.—Naruo-no-sato, Hyakkaen (The Hundred Flower Garden), The Ippon-matsu (The Single Pine tree), Moto-Ebisu, The Site of Matsuoka Castle.
14. Imazu Station.—Fukuwo-jinja Shrine, Jogen-ji Temple, Imazu Sea-coast, Shōrinji Temple.
15. Nishinomiya-Higashiguchi Station.—Nishino-miya Town, Gozennohama, Nishinomiya-jinja Shrine, Mt. Kabuto, Hirota-jinja Shrine, Takara-zuka Hot Spring, Matsubara-jinja Shrine, The Famous Ebisunomatsu (Pine tree).
16. Kōroyen Station.—Kōroyen Park.
17. Uchide Station.—Uchide Sea-coast, Shinnoji Temple, Kanazu-no-oka.
18. Ashiya Station.—Ashiya Park, Narihirayashiki, The Site of Takao Castle, Benten-no-iwa (Famous rock).
19. Fukaye Station.—Yōgenji Temple, Odori-matsu (Fine Shaped Pine tree), Mori-Inari Shrine, Views of Sea-coasts.
20. Aoki Station.—Okamoto Plum Garden, Ya-wata-no-taki (water-falls), Tennōsha Shrine.
21. Uwozaki Station.
22. Sumiyoshi Station.—Sumiyoshi-jinja Shrine, Sumiyoshi Sea-coast, Mt. Shonin-yama.
23. Mikage Station.—Mikage-no-matsu (Famous Pine tree), Mt. Mikageyama, Ruri-no-taki. (water-falls)
24. Ishiyagawa Station.
25. Shinonome Sation.
26. Oishi Station.
27. Iwaya Station.
28. Shin-Ikutagawa Station.
29. Kobe (Terminal Point)—Nunobiki Water-fall, Minatogawa-jinja Shrine, Fukuhara, Minato-gawa Park, Mt. Suwa.

THE MINOMO ARIMA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO. LTD.

The Minomo Arima electric railway lines start from Osaka, one of which branches off to the Minomo Arima park, and the other to Takarazuka and Arima hot springs while the third line reaches Nishinomiya branching off from Takarazuka.

With the great city of Osaka as its base, and numerous prosperous towns all along the road, this electric railway must be said to have a promising future before it. The Minomo park is situated at the foot of Minomo hill on the northern border of Settsu province. Minomo means the face of a winnow, and the mountain is so called because it bears a close resemblance to the shape of a winnow. The mountain is covered with a rich growth of huge trees, and a beautiful sight is seen in the fall when the maples are robed in crimson. Together with Nikko, the place is celebrated for its maple leaves, near by is a water fall 160 feet in height.



THE SCENERY OF THE TAKARAZUKA

Along the Arima line, is the town of Ikeda, well known for its *sake* brewery. Near are the Nakayama temple, with its antique history and large number of believers, the Maitani, well known for its plum tree garden; the Takarazuka hot springs which is known for its medicinal quality. Passing through the places of interest, we arrive at Arima hot spring, which is at the foot of the Buko-hill, otherwise called the Rokkozan. The Arima spring water contains a large proportion of salt, also carbonic acid with pungent and bitter taste. The hot spring possessing medicinal qualities attracts visitors all the year round.

THE MINOMO WATERFALL

Nishinomiya is a city lying between Osaka and Kobe, it has a chain of high hills on one side and faces the sea. The place is well known for *sake* brewing. Thus this line of railway connects important and prosperous towns. In scenic places along the lines, the company owns land covering more than 86 *cho*, where pretty and tasteful Japanese houses are built to let.

It is expected to build ideal new cities by making the following provisions:—1. To open up good roads with trees along both sides. 2. Gardens shall be made as extensive as possible. 3. To make provisions for electric lighting. 4. To complete sanitary improvements such as the sewage system and water works. 5. To establish cooperative stores under the direct control of the company in order to make the supply of commodities at the lowest possible cost. 6. To establish clubs equipped with billard tables etc. 7. To lay out parks and flower gardens with a view to encourage horticulture and flower cultivation. 8. To have barber shops and laundries.

The company is building this model town in the Ikeda-machi, and when this is completed, other similar places will be built along the railway.

The business of the company is thus full of promise, and the method of management is entirely up-to-date. All these advantages have made the company of comparatively recent origin more prosperous than hundreds of companies of much older date.

KOBE ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO. LTD.

Messrs. Kambei Ikeda, Yamando Murano, Tokusaburo Hamada, Hidemaru Kajima and Sadahichi Sawano promoted a plan for constructing an electric railway in the city of Kobe, and in the year 1893 they applied for a charter for the enterprise. This was the origin of the present company. Since then the two great China-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars have taken place and there have been many

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF KŌBE

ups and downs in the economical condition of Japan. Besides the rapid growths of the city it necessitated various changes in the plan of the undertaking. Thus the plan was enlarged, the capital increased, and new members added to the promoting committee. At last in 1906 the Company obtained a charter from the Government. Thereupon the Company called in the first instalment on the shares, but it was not till the year 1907, that the Directors and Auditors were elected and the Company was formed.

The Capital of the Company—The Company has subscribed capital to the amount of 6,000,000

MR. YAMANDO MURANO,
President of the Kobe Electric Railway Co.

yen, divided into 120,000 shares, of which 2,400,000 *yen* has been paid up. In May this year, the Company is going to call in a further instalment of 600,000 *yen*.

Chartered Line of the Company—The chartered line, belonging to the first section line, is 8 miles and 66 chains, and the second section line 6 miles and 67 chains a total of 15 miles and 54 chains.

General Condition of the work—Considering the state of the communications of the city and the importance of the work, the Company has decided to begin with the construction of the trunk

line starting at Wakihamacho, the most important part of the city, and reaching Hyogo station; it traverses the city from east to west and extends about 4 miles. As preparatory to the work, the Company set about surveying the land and the drawing of maps and investigations regarding the purchase of the required ground and the removal of buildings, and in March 1908 commenced the purchase of the ground. Immediately upon the completion of the purchase of the ground in 1909, the work was begun, and completed in March of this year. Along with the construction of the line, telegraphic and electric wires, water pipes, gas pipes were to be removed, and covered drainage had to be reconstructed. Some of these reconstructions were far from being easy tasks.

The generating houses, the first and the second, and the two transformation plants, and the east and west car sheds, the passengers' waiting places, all these constructions were perfected within the fixed period even sooner than was expected.

The expense of the construction of this line of four miles, which is now opened to traffic, is about 3,000,000 *yen*, including the purchase of the ground, viz. about 750,000 *yen* per mile.

There are 50 cars, all of the newest model and of four wheels. The full capacity for one car is 52 persons. The cars start from both ends every 3 or 4 minutes running from five o'clock in the morning till eleven in the evening, the transit requiring thirty minutes.

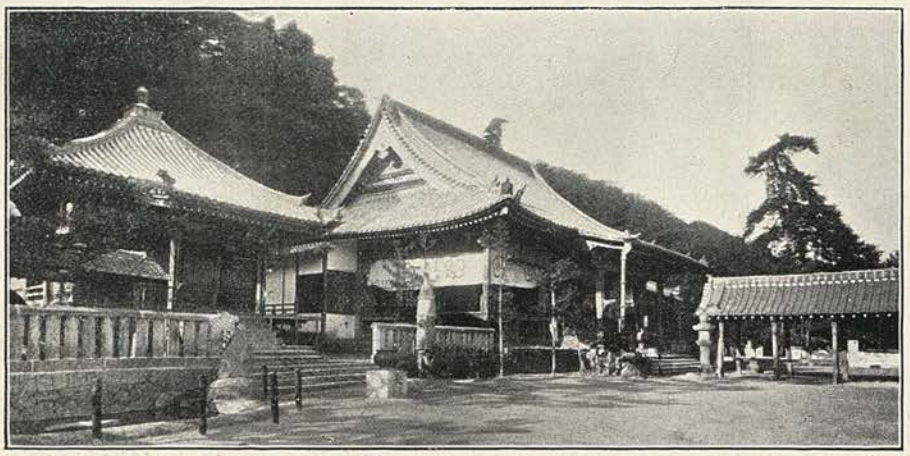
The present Directors, Auditors, and Advisers of the Company are as follows :—

President :—Yamando Murano.
General Manager :—Tadanao Akiyama.
Directors :—Seibei Kawanishi Hidemaro Kajima Tamejiro Ogawa Masabumi Asada, Jokei Akiyama.
Auditors :—Senkichi Ogawa, Choshu Takahashi Benzo Takikawa.
Adviser :—Morimasa Takei.
Councillor :—Engineer Sakuro Tanabe.

THE HYOGO ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

The company runs an electric railway starting from Kobe, the largest open port in western Japan and connected with Suma which is famous for its historic associations and natural beauty, being adapted to sight seeing all the year round, foreign visitors should not fail to pay a visit to this celebrated place. Electric cars run at present only between Kobe and Suma, but it is expected that the line will be extended as far as Akashi before long. The names of Suma and Akashi are among the most celebrated along the coast of the Inland Sea, being the famous historical sights where battles betwen the Minamoto and the Taira clans were fought in the early part of the 12th century.

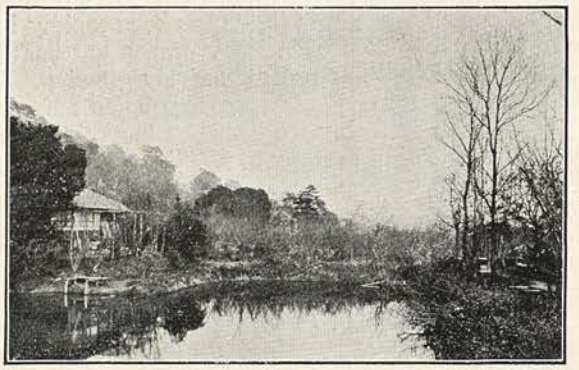
The vista of green pine tree along the coast and white sand shore stretches far and wide, while upon the sea are many white sea-gulls; the whole scene contrasted with the island of Awajishima right in front present such splendid sights as to attract poets and singers whose noble verses embellish Japanese literature. At a distance about 10 *cho* from Hyogo station, there stands the Minatogawa Jinsha where Kusunoki Masashige, who is regarded as the very incarnation of loyalty is enshrined, and the fete takes place on the 25th of May every year. In early times, the place was nothing more than a lonely field. Subsequent to the Restoration, however, with the development of the city, the temple now stands in the midst of the busy quarters of Kobe and is daily crowded by visitors. The Kogenji temple, where the remains of Kusunoki Masashige are entered, is situated at a distance of a



SUMA TEMPLE

few *cho* from the Minatogawa-jinsha. In the year 1334, when this loyal captain lost his battle in Minatogawa, tradition has it, that as many as seventy-three members of his family have together disembowled themselves (committed *harakiri*) in this temple, and in it are preserved relics of Kusunoki Masashige. At usual times, the Minatogawa where Masashige died is altogether dried up, the water in the river being fed only by rain. A few years go, the riparian works were completed where the land has been reclaimed and upon which there are built banks, companies, and theatres, all of which are handsome buildings.

The Daibutsu of the Tōfuku-ji temple is situated at a distance of a few *cho* from the Hyogo station. This statue of the Buddha is 40 feet in height, this temple attracts visitors all the year round. The Wada promontory at the south western extremity of Hyogo was built in the 12th century by Taira-no-Kiyomori, the then Prime Minister, the terrace extends far out into the sea. At a hazy distance, across the sea, there are seen the mountain ranges of Kii and Izumi provinces, while on the left there lies the Kobe harbour, presenting most pictureque scene. On the promontory there stands a fort which was built during the Tokugawa government, at a distance of about 16 *cho* from the Hyogo station. The Zensho-ji stands about 10 *cho* north to the Nishi-shiro station. In the temple grounds, there are large numbers of maple trees which attract people in Autumn.



SEIYU-EN ON THE HYOGO ELECTRIC RAILWAY

The Buko Detached Palace (belonging to the Imperial Household) stands in the Tsukimiyama 3 *cho* north the Higashi-suma station. The building was formerly a villa of the Honganji, which was purchased by the Department of the Imperial Household in 1908, and was named the "Buko Detached Palace." On the back there stand the mountain ranges of Tekkai, while in front there is unrolled before us all the scenic beauty of Kii and Awaji. On moon-light nights, the surrounding scene is really captivating. The Suma temple, otherwise called Fukusho-ji, Uenoyama, is dedicated to the Goddess Kanzeon. The temple being one of the largest in western Japan, here are preserved rich relics and treasures of all kinds. The distance from the Suma station to the temple gate is about 2 *cho*, while in the compound there stands the Suma Park, which was opened some 20 years ago. In the wilderness cherry trees were planted which in the spring time attract large numbers of people on account of their beautiful blossoms. There are several hundreds of plum trees, and also beautiful avenues for a quiet walk. It is expected that in the near future, this will be made like one of the public gardens of the city of Kobe, and many improvements introduced. The sea bathing place in Suma is arranged in such a way as to afford perfect safety. The bathing place attracts thousands of visitors every year. Along the coast, there grow old pines trees oft times right by the sea waves, while as a background stand such mountain peaks as Hachifuse and Tekkai, which may well be called "natural sky scrapers."

There are ten especially beautiful sights or attractions in Suma, namely, the cherry trees of Wakagi, the summer shrubbery of Ueno, the snow of Buho, the belfry of the Suma temple, the returning sails on the Hyogo bay, the old fort of Ichinotani, the spring haze of Shionoya, the zepher rustling through pine trees along the shore and the wood cutters returning from the hills behind.

The Ichi-no-tani, the celebrated battle ground of ancient times is situated at the foot of Tekkai-path in the vicinity of which are the Suma flower beds, the Suma Hospital and the villa of H. H. Prince Kayo. For the distance of 6 miles from Suma to Akashi, kaleidoscopic natural scenery is presented both by mountains and the sea. There are splendid roads along the coast which will be appreciated by visitors to these places of interest.

The Maiko-no-hama (lit. the shore of dancers) has a hill at the back and the Awajishima in front, while on the right there lies the Hatozaki of Akashi, with rich growths of old pine trees of eccentric shapes. This forest of pines extends over 10 *cho* from east to west, and 4 or 5 *cho* from north to south. This is the Maiko park behind which there stands a villa of H. H. Prince Arisugawa.

In fact no where in Japan can so many interesting places be found as along this Electric railway.

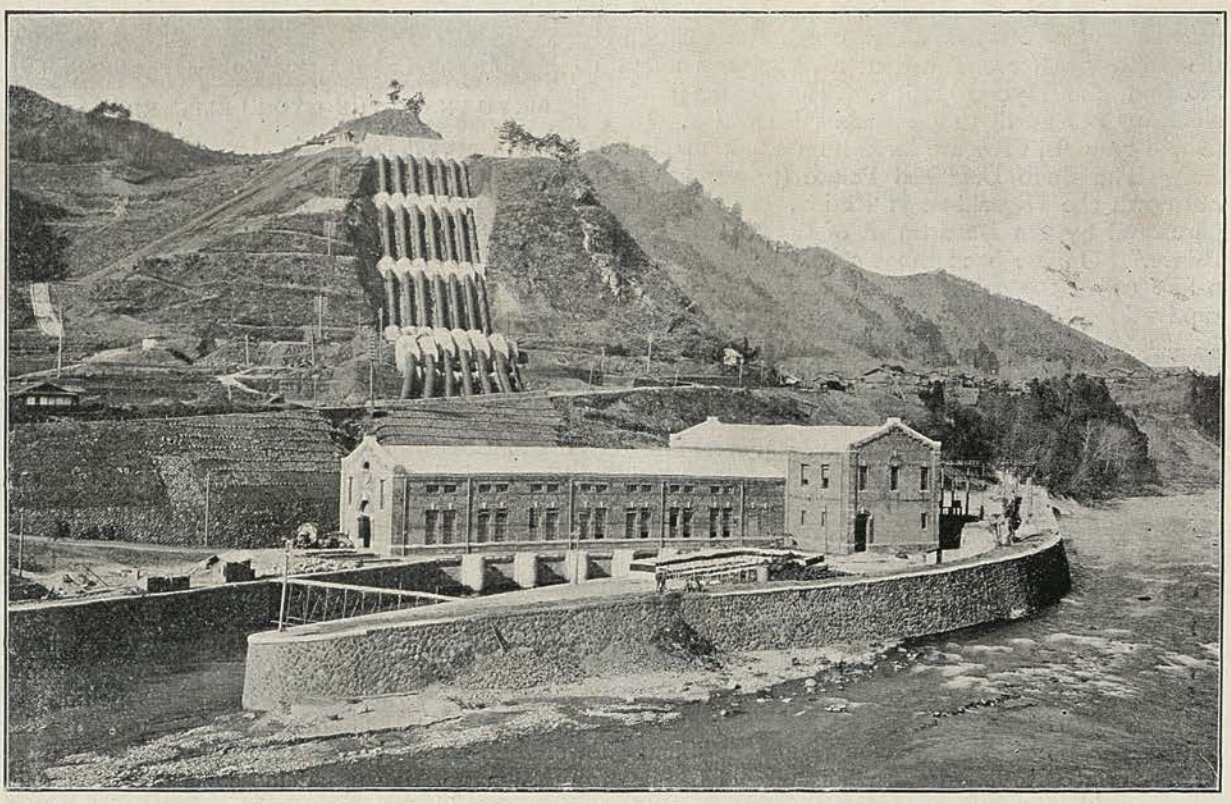
The capital of the company is 2,000,000 *yen* and the names of directors are as follows:—

Seibei Kawashima	(Director and President)
Ken Iwasaki	(Managing Director)
Kakuzo Kamada	(Director)
Hyoemon Kanda	(„)
Benzo Takikawa	(„)
Tadanao Akiyama	(„)
Ichitaro Arima...	(„)
Kyubei Naoki	(Auditor)
Seishin Kuraya...	(„)
Matsutaro Fujita	(„)

THE TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

3 Chome, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo, Japan

With the progress of society in the path of civilization, inventions are made in various lines of mechanical industry which raise the standard of living. As a consequence of the discovery made by Edison, the demand for electric lights has been rapidly increasing. In fact, the present may be most appropriately called the period of electricity. Japan too has not been left out of the pale of civilization, and the use of electricity is rapidly and extensively growing. The number of electric companies in Japan is about 60 in all, with a capital of 181,570,070 *yen* and the total amount of the horse-power is figured at 374,012 K.W. In order to profitably work this business the extension of the market is of paramount importance. Water must be plentiful in order to afford abundant electric power. We must possess natural advantages in order to generate water power to such a great extent. The work of the Tokyo Electric Light Co. possesses all the conditions and advantages in working the business to profitable results. As the market, the company has the capital of Tokyo, which must be regarded as the centre of power. Tokyo is, indeed, the *focus* of



THE POWER STATION OF THE TOKYO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

powers in Japan. It is the centre of economic activities, that of education and communications. Ramified roads spreading all over the country concentrate at Tokyo. Previous to the Restoration of the present regime, Osaka was the centre of activity, which position is now being filled by Tokyo. When Shogun Iyeyasu opened his capital in Tokyo, it had been rapidly growing in all branches of industrial, as well as intellectual activities. In the 15th year of Meiji (1882) the population of Tokyo was 880,000 which was increased to 1,230,000 in five years and after ten years to 1,400,000 while in the 35th year, the number reached 1,700,000 and at the time of the Japan-Russian War, we find the figures running up to 1,870,000 which was increased to 1,960,000 in the 38th year of Meiji (1905). The recent tendency of the world shows that the Pacific will form the centre of trade activities, and in connection with which, Tokyo, as the capital of Japan, will make great developments. According to the latest investigations, the number of houses in Tokyo is 660,000, and electric lights are used by 96,700 households; but since there is every prospect of increase in the demand, a business of this nature is really full of promise. The Tokyo Electric Light Co. was established some twenty-six years ago with the prescribed capital of 20,000,000 *yen* by Mr. Yajima and seven others. The company opened its business in July, the 19th year of Meiji, and ever since it has been making steady progress, while in the 23rd year of Meiji, it was incorporated with the Japan Electric Co., and in the 27th year, it started a large power station. The business of the company has rapidly been growing, so that in the 35th year of Meiji, the company purchased the

Shinagawa Electric Light Co. In order to meet the rapidly growing demand in the 37th year, the Senju Power station was established which was amalgamated with the Fukagawa Electric Light Co. With the incorporation of the Hachioji Electric Co., in the 39th year, the company practically monopolized the electric lighting work of the city and its suburbs. In January, the same year, the Katsura-gawa Hydro-Electric Work was started, and in July, the company came into possession of the water-right in Katsura-gawa and other places owned by the Tokyo Electric Power Co. The development of the Katsura-gawa was started by Mr. Sakutaro Satake, the present President of the company, when he made inquiries regarding the utilization of water-power in the neighbouring districts. He early perceived the utility of generating electric power, and succeeded in securing the present water power of the Katsura-gawa, which rises at the foot of Mt. Fuji and empties into Banyu-gawa. There is an abundant flow of water, precluding any possibility of its drying up, this is a satisfactory head for the purpose of raising electric power. Having no time to call a general meeting of the company, Mr. Satake obtained the use of the water-right at his own expense. In January, the 39th year, the work was started, the water right having been transferred to the company. It took two years to complete the work, while on December 20th, the power was transmitted for the first time. The power obtained is 1,500 K.W. while the company supplies 420,000 electric lights. In August, 39th year Meiji, the capital of the company was increased to 18,000,000 *yen*, and in May, 40th year Meiji, the company was incorporated with the Tokyo Electric Power Company, the capital being increased to 24,000,000 *yen*. With the rapid development of the company and with the progress of society at large, preparations are being made for further developments of the Katsura-gawa. In the event of the completion of the proposed work, 55,000 H. P. will be obtained. The utilization of the water in the Fubuki-gawa will then follow, the outlines of which are given below :—

Water Flow, Head and H. P.—The volume of water drawn per second is 750 cubic feet, the head 345 feet, and the amount of H. P. to be raised at the turbine is 22,500 H. P.

Intake and Water Courses.—The main stream of the river Katsura is cut at Arai, Kogawa-watashi, Mibu-mura, Minami-Tsuru county, and a dam will be built there together with an intake, and a water course of 3,7004 *ken* 8 *bu* 7 *rin* in length which will be led to the water-tanks at the Komabashi mountain. There are 9 tunnels on the way (1692 *ken* 9 *bu* 4 *rin* in length) while the length of the open-canal is 2,011 *ken* 9 *bu* 2 *rin*. The length of the longest tunnel is 519 *ken*. Most of these tunnels are made through mountains, but the work was completed comparatively early. The water-course grade in the open-canal is 1/2400, and that of tunnels is 1/200 and the difference in the grade from the starting to terminus point is 14 *shaku* 2 *sun* 6 *bu* 3 *rin*. A dam 16 *ken* 6 *bu* in length and 8 *shaku* in height will be built with balast concrete whereby the water is raised about 4 feet above the level so as to keep balance with the intake, whence it is drawn to the 1st water station passing through tunnel No. 1 (78 *ken* 2 feet). This junction really forms the keynote of the entire water course, and therefore the method of engineering adopted is really perfect. Precipitous cliffs several tens of feet in height are constructed with stone concrete, provided with sixty stone steps. Stations for cleaning sand-deposits and for regulating water are built of brick-concrete, while inside is well cemented together with first class brick and stone. From this point, tunnel No. 2 (272 *ken* 2 *bu*) is passed in the opening up of a canal. On the upper course of the Ochiai-bridge, there will be provided second gates for regulating, carrying water and sand, while there will be built an aqueduct bridge spanning the Asahi-gawa, which will be built in brick and stone concrete. There will also be built 4 brick-piers with diameters of 26 feet and also three brick piers, 6. 12 and 17.8 feet in diameter. Passing through tunnel No. 3. (401 *ken* 2 *bu*) the open-canal at Morito is reached while passing through tunnels No. 4 (89 *ken* 5 *bu*), No. 5 (93 *ken* 6 *bu*) and No. 6. (189 *ken* 4 *bu*) the plain of Sawai is reached. Across the two valley streams, bridges made of brick and concrete are spanned, provided with gates as water and sand carriers. Reaching the valley stream No. 3, the water-course emerges out of tunnel No. 7 (519 *ken*) and Shimizu-Irino-sawa is gained. The water is drawn off by means of under-ground and hanging pipes. After passing through tunnels No. 8. (25 *ken* 5 *bu* 7 *rin*) and No. 9 (24 *ken* 3 *bu* 7 *rin*), the water reaches the water-tank at the foot of the Komabashi mountain, which forms the terminus of the water-course. The height of the tunnels above described is 12 feet 5 sun, the width 11 feet and the diameter of the span is 6 feet 5 inches. Then main body of the tunnel is brick, and the bottom stone concrete. Both entrances of the tunnel are made of brick and the rest of concrete. Sizes of open-canals differ according to places namely, in some cases, the width of the bottom is 7 feet, and the width of the

water-surface is 25 feet, while in others, the width of the bottom is 11 and that of water-surface 20 feet and in another the width of the bottom is 13 feet 5 inches, and the width of water-surface is 18 feet. The whole surface of the canal is constructed with concrete from 6 inches to 1 foot in thickness. Asphalt is laid over the concrete, with the purpose of cementing it harder. The conic section of the stream ranges between 139,5 and 144 square feet.

The Water Tank.—This is to be built at the terminus of the water-course on the Komabashi Yama; the inside measures lengthwise 85 feet 8 inches, and 66 feet sidewise, while the depth of water ranges from 9 to 17 feet 5 inches. There will be seven water gates each of which is provided with an iron-pipe.

Iron Pipes.—There will be six main iron pipes and 1 subsidiary iron pipe. The inside measurement ranges between 1,492 mm.s and 1,664 mm.s, and the thickness between 8 mm.s and 11 mm.s, all of which descend to the power station in parallel line. Bridges are spanned over railway lines and tunnels in crossing states roads.

Power Station, and Water Carrying Roads.—The Power Station is situated at Komabashi in the plains along the bank of the Katsura-gawa, 14 feet above the surface of the water. It is a brick-building with a galvanized iron roof. The machinery chamber (one storied building) covers 201 *tsubo*; the transformer chamber (two storied building) has an area of 163 *tsubo*. The water is received from pipes in the lower part of the machinery chamber where turbines are worked.

For the purpose of discharging water, there is built an open canal 12 *ken* in width and 50 *ken* in length, while from its terminus the water is carried off to the main stream of the Katsura-gawa. For the space of 100 *ken*, the bank is protected with stone. In reference to kinds and number of machinery, electric method and etc, it may be stated that the company is thoroughly equipped with the most up-to-date arrangement.

The company is contemplating to start electric work during the present year. As was reported in the 45th Ordinary General Meeting, the amount of electric supply available at present by the company is 22,500 H. P. of which 18,000 H. P. is intended for electric lights and power, leaving only a small amount of 4,500 H. P. for other works. Since the demand for electricity is rapidly growing, it is of paramount importance that other electric resources should be found. Consequently, after making various surveys, plans have been completed, and the consent of shareholders obtained. According to the new scheme, the water-course from Tonoe, Ohara-mura, Kita-Tsuru-gori to Hashijiri of the same village to which the permission was obtained from the Governor of Yamanashi and another water course from Hashijiri to Tsuru-shima, Shimada-mura owned by the Tokyo Electric Power Co. will be combined. The intake gate will be built at the lower course of the stream connected with the 1st electric power station, while the power station will be built at Yatsuyama passing through such villages as Ohara, Tomihana, Ryosen and Omoku.

The water flow available is 1,000 square feet, the head 385 feet, and the power at the wheel axis is 35,000 H. P., which will be distributed to the transformer in the neighbourhood of Shibuya. The total cost of engineering expenses is estimated at 16,500,000 *yen*.

The following shows the progress of the company beginning with the year 1881 to 1909:—

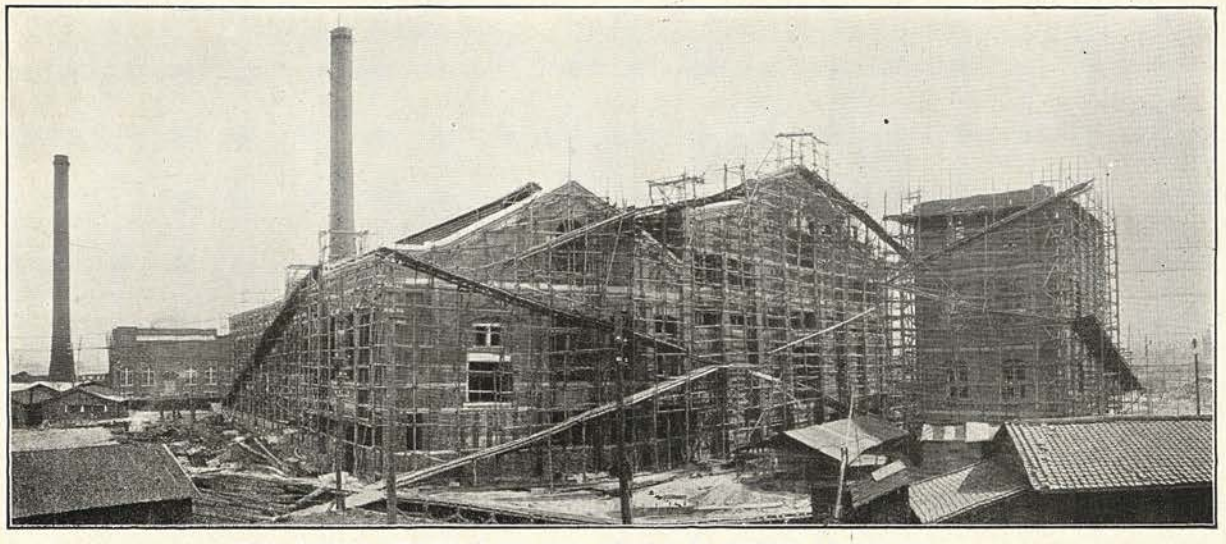
Year	Capital	Lights	Electric Power	Household
	yen			
1887	100,000	—	—	—
1888	400,000	1,383	—	—
1892	835,000	14,100	—	—
1894	1,000,000	22,902	—	—
1898	2,000,000	45,956	—	—
1902	3,500,000	74,468	28.5	9,670
1905	7,150,000	122,618	722.	15,424
1907	18,000,000	218,428	1,266.	52,583
1908	24,000,000	334,089	4,676.	77,633
1909	24,000,000	409,014	6,509.	96,703

The company has Mr. Sakutaro Satake as President, and Mr. Unai Mochizuki as Managing Director. The headquarters of the company is in 3 chome, Yurakucho, Kojimachi, and it has three power stations at Komabashi, Senju and Asakusa while there are 12 distributing stations in Hachioji, Waseda, Oji, Azabu, Kojimachi, Kyobashi, Nihonbashi, Fukagawa, Honjo, Kanda, Shitaya and Yoshiwara while the mechanical shop is at Senju. The total number of the officers is 680, and workmen several thousand.

THE OSAKA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

The Osaka Electric Light Co. has its business headquarters in the city of Osaka. The company has for its object the supplying of electric light and the manufacture of electric implements and wire.

The company was established 20 years ago. At the time of its formation, even the work of such promising future was little appreciated, owing to the undeveloped condition of industry in general. The work however has steadily grown owing to the persevering efforts of the company's officers and to the growth in the demand for electric light, so that, at present, the capital of the company is 7,200,000 *yen* which is 36 times what it was at the beginning. When the company was first established, the number of lights was only 500, but at present the number has reached about 280,000 while half yearly receipts from lighting reached 1,100,000 *yen*. It is not only the first class Electric Light Co. in the western half of Japan, but it is also one of the foremost companies in the Empire. The company practically monopolizes the electric supply business. The demand for electric light is making rapid progress, and since it was found that the equipment was far from being satisfactory, the company is now building a large electric power station in the western part of the city, where two 1,000 k.w. electric dynamos are already set in motion. During the latter part of the year, there will be set to working three 7,000 k.w. motors, and it is expected that during the latter part of next year, two 3,000 electric k.w. motors will be installed. When the work is entirely completed, the total amount of electric power produced will reach 15,000 k.w. The whole outfit will include the most up-to-date mechanical contrivances such as cranes, coal conveyers,



THE POWER STATION OF THE OSAKA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

and crushers. The electricity generated here will be sent to the transformer station by under-ground lines, and thus the company hopes to be able to meet all demands. In a word the whole equipment when completed will be found to be probably the best of the kind in the Orient.

The following statement shows machinery classified according to power stations :—

	k.w.		k.w.
Power Station of the Head Office.	810	Saiwaicho Power Station	2,600
Ajikawa Power Station	17,000	Nishi Dōtombori Power Station...	1,000
(Machinery for 15,000 k.w. under equipment)		Sasebo Branch	360
Honden Power Station	2,200	Maizuru Branch	300

The following table represents the present condition of the demand for the electric lamps and power :—

No. of Consumers	Incandescent Light	102,788	Houses	
	Single Light	81		
	Electric Power	466		
Electric Lamps and Power	Electric Lamps — Incandescent Light...	278,751	Lamps	
	Electric Lamps — Single Light	212		
	Electric Power	1,685	Horse power	
Electric Power supplied for a month		3,888,330	k.w.	
Amount of Manufactures sold for one year		513,335	*yen*	

The officers of the company are Mr. Michio Doi (president) Mr. Tatsukichi Suganuma, (managing director) and Yuhichi Tada (director) and Komakichi Kimura (director and expert). President Doi is a widely known business man of Osaka.

THE NAGOYA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. LTD.

Nagoya occupies a central position in the Empire, and forms a depôt between Tokyo and Saikyo where articles of commerce are shipped, and the land in the vicinity is rich in productive capacity. The density of the population in the neighbourhood owing to the expansion in the means of communication gave rise to commercial and industrial developments. It is but natural that subsequent to the Japan-Chinese and Japan-Russian wars and as a result of the industrial inflation, there arose various enterprises in Nagoya. Should the industry make sound developments in future, the city will be placed in a similar commercial position as that of Osaka, which is the Manchester of Japan. In undertaking industrial enterprises on a large scale, it is absolutely necessary to make provision for a supply of the most advanced and economic motive power. The Nagoya Electric Light Company has proposed to invest the sum of 5,250,000 *yen* with a view to make a supply of electric power in neighbouring districts in addition to electric light supplies. To attain these objects in view, the management has directed its whole attention to the extension of the business which is highly profitable and necessary. During the space of 20 years, the capital of the company has been increased a number of times so that at present it is seven times the original amount which indicates that the managemnt has been excellent in the past and promises a great future. At the time when the

MR. KEIMIN MIURA,
Managing Director of the Nagoya Electric Light Co.

company was established in 1889, the number of lights supplied did not exceed 300, and the business of the company was in an embryotic condition. It was in the year 1896 that the Aichi Electric Light Company with a capital of 150,000 *yen* was incorporated, again in the following year the Tokai Electric Light Co. Ltd. with a capital of 250,000 *yen* was amalgamated. At this time the company's capital amounted to 1,250,000 *yen*, but progress demanded another increase of capital making a total capital of 5,250,000 *yen*;—of which 3,250,000 *yen* was paid up, and 2,000,000 *yen* unpaid. The natural imperial position of the city was adapted to commerce, and industry which goes a long way to bring about these satisfactory results, but much is due to the ability and credit of those who have been engaged in the management. Reports for the last five terms show the general outlines of the condition of the business.

(1) THE ACCOUNT (SIX MONTHS)

	Capital	Capital Paid up	Gross Profit	General Expenses	Net Profit	Rate of Dividend
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	
Last half of 1907 ...	5,250,000	2,250,000	274,653,701	142,782,506	131,871,195	13% per amount.
First „ „ 1908 ...	„	„	281,796,321	135,299,122	146,497,199	„
Last „ „ „ ...	„	„	304,815,822	157,929,124	146,886,698	„
First „ „ 1909 ...	„	„	338,042,284	196,529,125	141,513,159	„
Last „ „ „ ...	„	2,650,000	35 ,558,065	183,501,269	170,016,796	„

THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC LAMPS AND POWER AND TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRIC CURRENT

Terms	No. of Electric Lamps (Each Ten Candle Power)	Electric Power (H.P.)	Electric Current Transmitted (K.W.)
Last half of 1907...	37,186	1,184	3,991,810
First „ „ 1908...	40,161	1,320	4,928,680
Last „ „ „	44,911	1,222	5,350,512
First „ „ 1909...	47,791	1,148	5,031,242
Last „ „ „	54,262	1,145	5,153,338

Among the two undertakings one of which has been recently started, and the other under contemplation, we may mention the hydro-electric engineering work with the water course about 15,300 feet in length along the Nagara river, Suhara-village, Mugi county, Gifu-prefecture which is situated about 31 miles from the city of Nagoya. The electric power available from this source is one 6.000 H.P. which makes in all 33,000 volts. The power is thus supplied to the city of Nagoya, still leaving the supply insufficient. Again, along the Kiso river, one of the most famous rivers in Japan in the Tadachi village, Nishitsukumo county, Nagano prefecture, situated within 55 miles from the city of Nagoya, there was opened a water-course of 31,800 feet in extension from which it is proposed to obtain electric power of over 30,000 H.P. Necessary surveys having already been completed, engineering works of all descriptions have been set about so that in a few years, sufficient motive power will be available at extremely low cost, which will develope rapidly the industries of all kinds in this part of Japan, with Nagoya as the centre.

THE KOBE ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. LTD.

The company is situated in 6 chome, Sakae-cho, Kobe. Its capital is 2,400,000 *yen*, of which all but 900,000 *yen* has been paid up. This unpaid amount will, however, be paid up by September of this year and in the following October the capital will be increased to 2,600,000 *yen* for the purpose of enlarging the business.

The balance sheet at the latter half of the year 1907 stands as follows:—

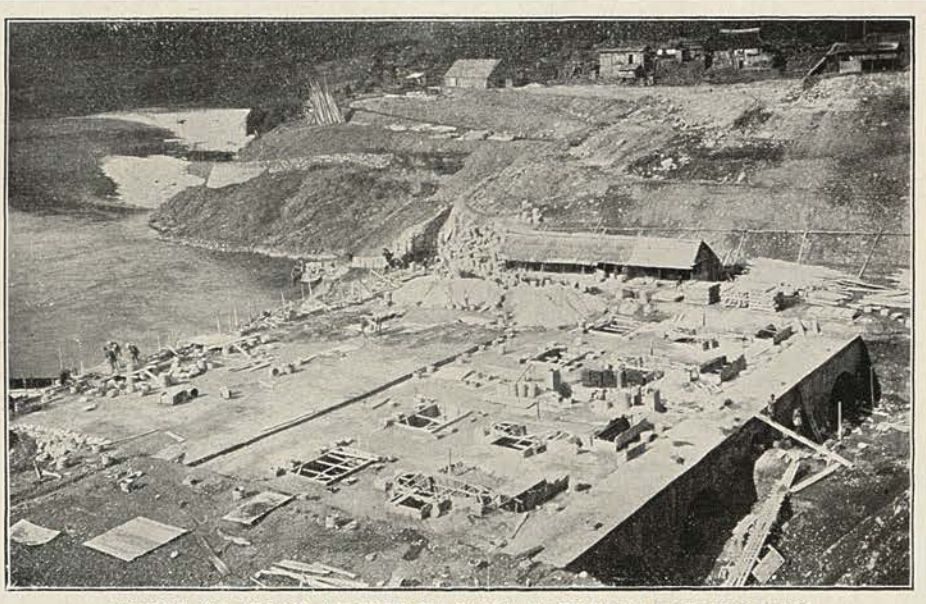
Liabilities	*yen*	**Assets**	*yen*
Capital unpaid	900,000	Capital paid up	2,400,000
Machineries	863,347	Reserve fund	111,500
Electric wires	430,153	Special reserve fund...	11,000
Instruments rented	112,447	Dividend reserve fund	13,000
Lands...	113,083	Unpaid amount for purchases ...	34,358
Houses	81,406	Unpaid amount...	1,534
Water courses	15,957	Suspense receipt	860
Motors	42,986	Employee's reserve	5,809
Meters...	17,543	Dividend not yet paid	532
Machines in stock	64,873	Bonus not yet paid	14,013
Suspense payments	62,466	Payment notes	67,064
Instrument needed by consumers ...	43,970	Amount transferred from previous half year	1,991
Machineries needed at power stations.	8,847		
Miscellaneous	29,433	Profit for the present half year ...	124,856
Total	2,786,519	Total	2,786,519

The officers of the company are Mr. Seibei Kawanishi (president) Messrs. Sadahichi Sawano, Seimei Sone, Kisaburo Asada, Motokichi Terata (directors) and Tatsugoro Suzuki (manager).

THE NAGOYA ELECTRIC POWER CO. L'TD.

Those who pay a visit to the Niagara Falls, and observe the Electric Power Station, which utilizes the water power of the Fall would be startled at the gigantic nature of the arrangement, for it is the largest and most prefectly equipped electric power station in the world. Everywhere in the world the utilization of water which supplies power at a low cost is coming into fashion more and more. In Japan also the hydro-electric power has recently come to be used most extensively and our country in this respect may be said to be sharing in the fullest degree this general movement in the world. A scheme is being now set on foot for the establishment of the Anglo-Japanese Hydro-electric Company with a capital of 20,000,000 *yen* as a joint enterprise of English and Japanese Capitalists. Japan is geographically speaking traversed by mountain ranges clear through its length, and since her width is narrow, the rivers have narrow courses which give her an unique advantage for the development of hydro-electricity. The water power utilized by the city of Kyoto is connected with the Biwako incline, and various other works of similar nature may be pointed out as conspicuous examples. In fact, it appears as though the electric motor power might be developed everywhere throughout the entire country.

The Nagoya Electric Power Co. L'td. now attracts our special attention. The company as its name implies has its headquarters in the city of Nagoya, which is situated midway between Tokyo and Osaka. It has a capital of 5,000,000 *yen*. In January 1908, the work on the water course was commenced, which has already made considerable progress. The water is obtained from the Kiso river which is quite ideal both in the head and flow of water. The latter at the intake is about one third of the flow at the driest season, that is about 1,000 cubic feet per second. The effective head is 150 feet, while the power effectively raisable at the place of consumption is over 10,000 H.P. The length of the water course is 5,233 *ken*. There are 29 tunnels with the total length of 2,999 *ken* and an open canal 2,234 *ken* in length. The total construction expenses are estimated at 4,000,000 *yen*. When the company opens its business, the one half of the actual H.P. is to be supplied for electric lights, and petty motor-powers, while the other half is for large motor powers. It is expected that the company's profits will be so large that the company will be able, after it has set apart legal reserves and paid the stipulated sum to the city of Nagoya, to declare a dividend of 15%. About two thirds of the work was completed in December 1909, while the rest will be finished during this year. When the work of the company is finished, people living in and around Nagoya will derive immense benefits in the shape of electric lights and cheap motor power. The names of the officers of the company will show that business men of the highest standing in Nagoya are concerned in its management, which augurs well for the future of the company.



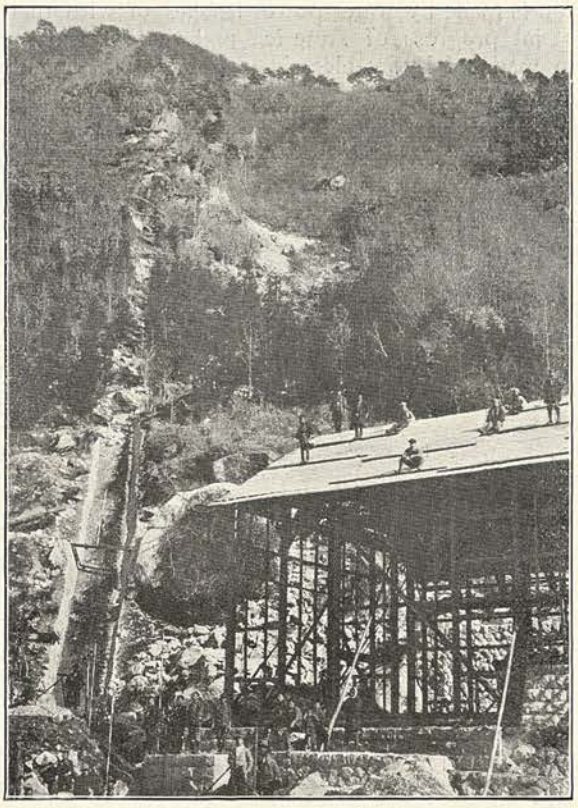
POWER STATION OF THE NAGOYA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

President and Manager.	Masaka Okuda.	,, ...	Tsunezo Saito.
Manager	Sakubei Iwata.	,, ...	Takaro Yoshida.
Ordinary Manager ...	Ki Kanematsu.	Auditor	Kinnosuke Jinno.
Manager	Tominosuke Kadono.	,, ...	Jinkichi Watanabe.
,, ...	Hansuke Shiraishi.	,, ...	Jiro Katsura.

The office is located at 5 chome, Minami-buhei cho, Nagoya.

THE OKAZAKI ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

Japan is a long and narrow strip of land with numerous ranges of hills and mountains. The streams which run between these are mostly rapid. The degree of the mountain slopes being great, water power is plentiful, which makes the country highly adapted for hydro-electric undertakings. The above named company has been established in Okazaki, Aichi prefecture, an important place in the Tōkaidō route. In 1896, the company was formed with a capital of 30,000 *yen*. The business was begun the next year. In all probability, this is the first company that has undertaken the transmission of electric power to any long distance. Later on, the company being reorganized into a joint-stock company, its capital was increased to 500,000 *yen*. The power station was built in the Iwatsu village, Nukada county in the same prefecture. The company supplied water currents to Hirohata-machi, Fukuoka-machi, Tokiwa-mura, Iwatsu-mura, Nishio-machi, Yatsukuri-machi, Kosowo-machi, etc. The increasing demand has encouraged the company to build a second power station.



POWER STATION OF THE OKAZAKI ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

The work of construction is already begun, and the Jin-etsu river of Aichi prefecture is to be utilized. The current 30,000 volts are to be transmitted to the Nagoya city, besides Okazaki and Nishio-machi, the Kamezaki-machi, Handzu-machi, Nariyuwa-machi etc.

When applying for the right of using the water power of the Shin-etsu river, the authorities issued orders to the effect that a new road should be built by the company. The work was by no means an easy one, but efforts were made for the completion of the work. Should this road be completed, a great improvement will be made and facilities afforded for the work of construction. If the new power station should be completed, a reservoir would be built at the upper part of the Shin-etsu river, a dynamo, 500 K. W. will be planted anew. It is proposed that the lines will be extended to Kariya-machi, Anjo-machi, Gamagoi, Mitani-machi, Isshiki-machi, and Asuke-machi, where electric supply will be dispersed at a low cost. The utilization of the water power from the Tomoe river is under contemplation at present.

Of all undertakings in the Empire, those relating to hydro-electric power are among the most profitable. And especially such is the case with this company. Its present condition is sound and prosperous, while its future prospects are good and promising.

ANGLO-JAPANESE HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANY

With the conclusion of the Japan-Russian war, various companies sprang up like mushrooms after rain, some of which proved abortive affecting thereby the financial and economic conditions of this country. Distinct from all these abortive enterprises, we are pleased to inform our readers that there has been brought into existence under the joint efforts of the English and Japanese, a company for the purpose of supplying electric power in our country. That there is urgent need of this has been recognized by all, and attempts have been made by the Japanese a number of times, with but little success. The formation of the Anglo-Japanese Hydro-electric Company, under the promotion of Messrs. James Howells, Charles Schultz and F. G. Sale, Kokichi Sonoda, Kihachiro Okura, Eiji Asabuki, Baron Shibusawa, and Count Soejima, seconded by such noted families as the Iwasaki, the Mitsui, Princes Shimazu, Mori, Marquis Nabeshima, and Messrs. Kondo, Masuda, Soeda and other prominent Japanese is a success well worthy of comment in these pages At the outset, let us give the gist of the prospectus as published by the promotors.

"The wealth of a country depends upon the prosperity of its industries, while the latter is regulated by the supply of motive power. In industrial circles, we find that a transition is being made from steam to electricity, which is made by water power instead of with fuel, thus becoming less expensive. The remarkable industrial progress of America and that of Italy starting along the same line, may be attributed to the use made of hydro-electric power. Japan's industry compared with that of European countries is still in embryo, and with the present limited industrial progress, we are not yet in a position to render much assistance to the post-bellum industrial progress. The cheap supply of motive power is a *sine qua non* at present. We promoters buy over the right held by the the Anglo-Japanese Hydro-electric Company to meet the necessities of the time.

Being fully aware of the expansive use to be made of electricity in the future and finding it desirable to establish closer economical relations between the two countries, the Anglo-Japanese syndicate started negotiations with the White company, and several other British firms, and requested them to send Mr. Howells, the best known American electric engineer, who in conjunction with Japanese experts surveyed and investigated the principal rivers within a distance of 100 miles around Tokyo, and decided that Oigawa was the fittest place both in point of head falls and for the making of reservoirs. The promoters applied to the Government for the use of water power according to the three great schemes projected by experts, and the charter was obtained in November, 1907. In March of the present year, London capitalists sent Messrs. Schuylet, Rutherford, Burton, Crane, Walker and Ashiton who with the help of Messrs. Howells and Schultz, and Messrs Yoshikawa, Kishi, Morita and Sasaki made a second survey and satisfying themselves with the profitableness of the enterprise, we the promoters of the Anglo-Japanese Hydro-electric Co. obtained from the after mentioned syndicate the transference of the right, and expect to start work at two places for which Government license has been obtained. The first proposition of the English capitalists was not legally comformable to the Japanese ideas." (In this respect, it may be stated that the custom of floating companies in England differs in many points from that of the Japanese, and in co-operative enterprises, this difference formed a great obstacle, but it appears that through the keen and able legal advice of Dr. Kishi, the difficulty in this case seems to have been averted). It says in the prospectus that after repeated negotiations, to satisfy English and Japanese capitalists, an arrangement was made so that share-holders of the Anglo-Japanese Hydro-electric Company will be apportioned the whole of the shares of the Anglo-Japanese syndicate acceptable by the Japanese side, that is, the share-holders of the Anglo-Japanese Hydro-electric company will also be share-holders of the Anglo-Japanese syndicate, and the subscription to the syndicate from the Japanese side, amounting to 500,000 *yen* is to be distributed to Japanese share-holders of the Anglo-Japanese Hydro-electric Co. According to the amount, 6,250,000 *yen*, subscribable by the Japanese, against 100 shares of the Anglo-Japanese Hydro-electric Company, 8 shares of the Anglo-Japanese syndicate will be apportioned. As this enterprise is of such a profitable nature, having already secured the investment of British capitalists the promoters both from patriotic and economic points of view expect to bring the enterprise to completion.

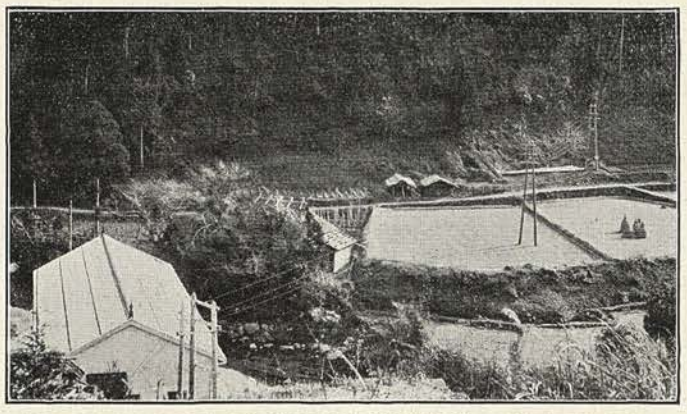
Memorandum of the Company

1. The object of the company is to produce electric power by use of water in Oigawa line, Shizuoka, the right of which having been transferred under the special contract from the Anglo-Japanese syndicate; the power to be supplied to Tokyo and other distant places. 2. The company's capital is 12,500,000 *yen* to be divided into 250,000 shares, at 50 *yen* each. 3. The company shall be established under the co-operative system, the English subscribing one half and the Japanese the other half. 4. The company shall raise a foreign loan of 5,000,000 *yen* after the completion of the 1st period of the work for the purpose of further extension. 5. The programme of the company is correct in every way having been carefully surveyed and drawn up by experts both foreign and Japanese during the past two years. 6. Figures have been made as nearly correct as possible, leaving ample room for various emergencies. 7. When the first stage of the work is completed, electricity of 30,000 H.P. will be obtained and at the completion of the 2nd stage, electricity of 60,000 H.P. will be supplied.

THE TOYOHASHI ELECTRIC CO. L'TD.

The Toyohashi Electric Co. L'td is situated at Toyohashi, Aichi prefecture. The city of Toyohashi has a population of 22,000 the same being the famous historial town of Mikawa province. At present, the headquarters of the 15th Army Division is located there. This company was established about 15 or 16 years ago with the object of supplying electric light and electric power. It has a capital of 500,000 *yen*, and owns power stations at Sakute-mura, Minami Shidara county, Shimochi-machi, Hōi county, Muro, Yoshida-mura, Atsumi county. The company is under the management of Mr. Momosuke Fukuzawa (President), Messrs. Kenji Takeda, Hekisui Murai, Rokubei Tokukura, Toranojo Arakawa, Yoshitaro Toyama, (Directors) and Yoshio Aoki (Manager) and Messrs. Kametaro Kasuya, Shigehiko Takahashi, and Kiheiji Mochizuki. (Auditors).

The company has 76 miles of the electric wires. There are 2,325 houses which use electric lights and 54 factories which use electric motor power or electric heat. Statistics of the company are given in the following table :—



POWER STATION OF THE TOYOHASHI ELECTRIC CO.

Description	Amount *yen*	Description	Amoun *yen*
Capital Unpaid	175,000	Materials in Stock	4,810
Building Lots of the Head Office	3,300	Water-course	55,608
Buildings	8,587	Buildings for Water-course	202
Warehouses	2,366	Transportation Expenses for Water course	4,494
Furniture	3,108	First Power Station	76,707
Expenses for the Survey and Construction of Water-courses	2,331	Shimochi Power Station	40,483
		Muro Power Station	29,827
Land for Water-courses	1,536	Transformers	11,088
Iron Pipes	21,443	Distributing Board	5,038
Foster Lamps	12 594	Transportation Expenses for Power Stations	131
Electric Power	17,665	Consumption Articles in Stock	879
Transportation Expenses for Machines and Fixtures to Rent	673	Negotiable Bonds	1,080
		Suspense Payment	2,463
Telegraphic Wire	44,773	Account of Banks	14,634
Telegraphic Wire of the District of Supply	74,925	Account Receivable	9,299
Transformers	11,450	Expenses for Water Rights	12,831
Telephones	674	Cash in hand	8
Transportation Expenses of Electric Wires	2,128	Total	709,253
Machines, Fixtures in Stock	17,083		

The account of losses and gains for the last half of 1909 is given in the table attached below :—

Gains		Losses	
Sources of Revenue	Amount *yen*	Items of Expenditures	Amount *yen*
Electric Lights	26,426	Head Office	6,164
Rent of Electric Light Fixtures	3,264	Power Stations	5,939
Temporary Electric Lights	498	Transformer Stations	114
Electric Power	6,332	Taxes	2,149
Rent of Motors and Fixture	2,687	Interest	8,352
Construction Work	817	Preservation Expenses for Electric Wires	299
Miscellaneous Profits	583	Depreciation Funds for Plants	1,500
Sundry Receipts	1,236	Net Profits	17,327
Total	41,847	Total	41,847

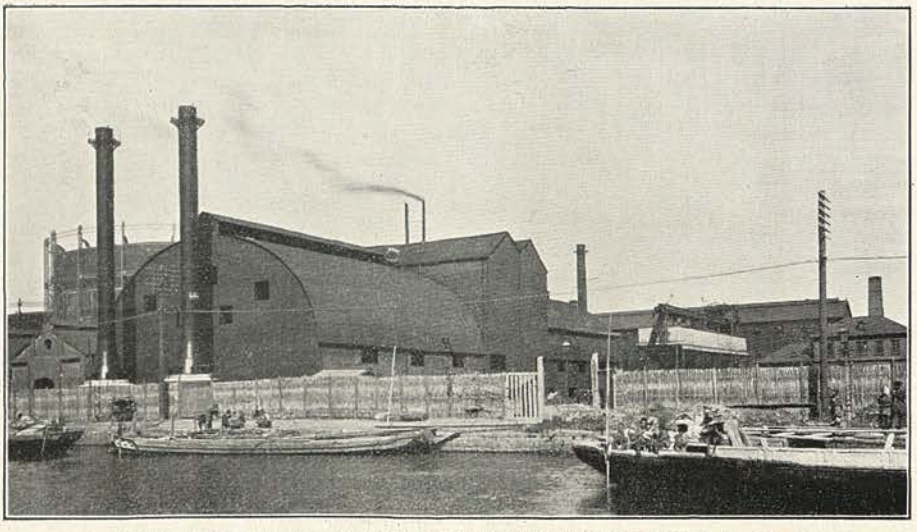
There is every prospect that the city will grow in business prosperity.

GAS WORKS

THE OUTLOOK OF THE TOKYO GAS COMPANY

THE ORIGIN OF THE GAS WORKS IN JAPAN.—About thirty-seven years ago, in February, 1871, Viscount Yuri, the Governor of the Tokyo-Fu, organized a scheme of lighting the city and tried experiments in the district of Yoshiwara (a northern part of Tokyo) with the funds appropriated by the city. He employed Mr. Takashima to make the purchase of new machinery from London, and in July, 1872, the machinery arrived, but owing to the fact that it was a novel enterprise, it could not be worked at once. Meanwhile Viscount Yuri was supplanted by Viscount Okubo so that the scheme was not carried out but the machinery was stowed away in the Fukagawa Sendai godowns, unemployed for three years. The common funds of the city were collected for the purpose of helping the city people in sudden emergencies. The system was based upon one adopted by Matsudaira, the Shogun's adviser, known as 7 *o/o* reserves. In 1886, the funds were transferred to the Tokyo-Fu, and were placed under the control of the municipal council amounting to 618,000 *ryo*, besides various articles of real estate such as rice, land, and city property which amounted to several hundred thousand *ryo*. With the abolition of the city council in March, 1872, the common funds were transferred to the Tokyo Fucho, but in May of the same year, they were transferred to the control of the Board of the Tokyo Repairing Administration, and were employed for the purpose of repairing roads and bridges in city. In September, the same Board was reorganized, and was called the Tokyo Council which had the power to use the common funds for helping orphanages and various similar enterprises.

THE INVITATION OF FOREIGN ENGINEER.—At that time Mr. Takashima organized the Yokohama



THE GAS TANK AND FURNACE OF THE TOKYO GAS CO.

Gas Company and himself became president and at his suggestion the machinery bought by the Tokyo-Fu was utilized for supplying Gas light between Shimbashi and Nihonbashi, Tokyo. At the same time the Tokyo Council decided to erect five hundred gas light posts in the principal places of the city, and the decision with the sanction of the Governor was acted upon, and a French Engineer Mr. Pelegrain was invited in June, 1873.

THE ORIGIN OF THE GAS FURNACE.—At that time Mr. Kimbei Matsumoto invented a special street lamp, so-called Koyuto and Mr. Nishimura invented another one Genkwato, the two competed for superiority, and the Tokyo Council was appealed to decide the case. The council ordered the trial of these two forms of lighting in connection with gas light with five hundred posts each, so that the Gas-Furnace was built in the grounds of the Technical Department, then situated at 8th street of Kobikicho, and on December 26th, 1873, 3,423 *tsubo*, of land were rented at No. 3 Shiba Hamasakicho to which the gas furnace was removed. Mr. Kaemon Takashima was the contractor, and the work of erecting gas lights towards the south of Kyobashi was begun in January, 1874. The experimental lighting was made on the 15th of December, and on the 18th of December, eighty five gas jets on as many posts were lighted. This was the origin of the gas light in Tokyo. Previous to this time, 48 Koyuto were lighted at Bakurocho on the 1st of September, and 500 Genkwato posts were bought from Mr. Nishimura on December, 1875.

THE PRESIDENCY OF MR. SHIBUSAWA.—The Tokyo Council was making efforts to improve the municipal administration. As Mr. Shibusawa (now Baron), who became the president of the first National Bank, was approached to superintend the business of the Tokyo Council, and the Governor's approval was obtained, the appointment taking place on 1st October 1874.

As soon as Mr. Shibusawa took his new position, he had the regulation of the council drawn up, and subject laid before the council for elucidation pertaining to the repairing and building of roads, the establishment of gas lights, the commercial school, the work of orphanages, the control of cemeteries, accounts of the councils, and the disposal of the land possessed by the city. The council was divided into five departments, the secretariat, the treasury, reconstruction, roads and charity.

Mr. Shibusawa was the president. The kinds of light used by the city were Gas, Koyu, and Genkwa lights, and in 1875, there were 350 gas lights, and 418 Koyu lights.

THE INDEPENDENCE OE THE GAS OFFICE.—In January, 1876, the business of the management of the city by the council was entirely transferred to the Fu Bureau, and the common funds were under the control of the Fu-Cho, and the council was chiefly concerned with the investigation of accounts.

Thus on 25th, May, the business and funds were handed over to the Tokyo-Fu. From this time on, a special bureau was established in the Fu-Department to undertake the Gas business. Mr. Shibusawa at the request of the Fu became the Chief-Manager, and Mr. Nishimura assistant. This was really a forerunner of the present company. The other two systems of Koyu and Genkwa, were abandoned owing to the fact that they were not so promising as Gas. The lighting of the Koyuto was abandoned on the 22nd ot December, and that of the Genkwato was never realized. For the space of forty-six months, since the lighting of the City was first undertaken until May, 1876, the amount of money paid for the Koyu and Genkwa systems amounted to 44,688 *yen*, and that expended on Gas was 171,556 *yen* 65 *sen* 8 *rin*, and the receipts thereof amounted to 6,310 *yen* 97 *sen*, leaving a balance of 165,245 *yen* 68 *sen* 8 *rin* taken from the common funds of the city.

STREET LIGHTING AND LOCAL EXPENSES.—The expenses for lighting the street were to be (as decided in consultation of chiefs of wards and the Board of Councillors) imposed upon the owners of the land along the roads to half of the amount, but various complaints were raised, and the receipts for the charges of gas from the beginning to June 1875, did not exceed 1,189 *yen*. As the maintenance of street lights was a matter of impossibility under these circumstances, it was decided the expenses should be defrayed by the Fu until better arrangements were proposed. The municipal assembly was in session at that time and the municipal council met and decided to include expenses under the heading of local expenses.

DEMAND FOR GAS AT AN EARLY PERIOD.—As the standard of living low and the convenience of using Gas was not sufficiently appreciated, the demand for Gas was very small. Apart from 350 lights on the street, the amount of Gas used for domestic purposes was 25,527 cubic feet in March, 1875. In 1876, 58,885 cubic feet per month was used, and 118,896 cubic feet per month in 1877.

During December of the latter year, the houses using gas numbered only nineteen. The largest monthly consumption was 30,000 cubic feet each for the Engineering College, the Bureau of Communication and the Nippo Sha (the press department), and the total number of burners was not more than 637. In March, 1877, an increase in gas manufacturing machines was decided upon, and 43,000 *yen* was set apart for that purpose and the French Engineer sent to England to purchase the necessary. The next year, the work was completed and the French Engineer was discharged and his place was taken by Heisuke Ayabe a Japanese Engineer. In 1879, the number of houses using gas had increased to 88 while the number of burners was increased to 1,192.

In 1881, the number of street lights was increased by 44, and the number of houses where gas was used reached 222.

QUESTION OF SELLING THE GAS OFFICE.—Among the members of the municipal council, some held the opinion that the common funds were intended for emergency reserves, and therefore to spend them for street lighting was opposed to the spirit of these reserves, and they advocated disposing of the gas lighting business. In discussing the Budget for the gas office in 1881, the question of selling it arose, and they decided to advertise for purchasers and request them to present their terms and prices to the municipality. The reason for making this decision was the work of gas lighting is a money business, and the municipality should not carry on such traffic, and therefore it is far better to let private companies undertaking the business.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE EXECUTION OF THE DECISION.—At this time, the convenience of electric lighting was talked of in Europe and America, so that it was impossible to dispose of the gas works at a proper value, but the Municipal Council, being persuaded of the difficulty of its maintenance, desired to dispose of the whole business even at a low price. There were those wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity and desiring to make a good bargain with the city authorities who urged Mr. Shibusawa to dispose of the business, but he would not listen to such a proposal, on the ground that when the municipal councillors employed the common funds in the gas business, it was because they believed in the future lucrativeness of the business, and should they sell while in the initiatory stage with the business in an immature state, they would not be able to refund the capital, thus causing loss to the people. "The best way under the circumstances would be," he said "to maintain the work for several years and make arrangements for disposal when Japanese industries are in better condition."

The council accepted this view of Mr. Shibusawa and postponed the decision.

Memorial for disposing of the gas business.—Mr. Shibusawa, the chief of the gas office (in July, 1879, under the new organization a chief for the office was appointed), devoted himself to the expansion of the work which had grown to be so profitable that in March, 1885, an application was made to Governor Yoshikawa, the gist of which ran as follows:—

"The disposal of the gas business was decided upon by the municipal council, but the time was not then ripe for taking such steps, because of the losses involved therein, but at present the work of the gas office has grown to be so prosperous that it is not a difficult matter to refund the capital spent for the purpose, and moreover the present condition of the gas office is such that being bound up by various regulations, the work can not be extended as desired. It has therefore, been thought advisable to transfer the enterprise to the people."

TRANSFERENCE OF THE GAS BUSINESS INTO THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE.—Since the establishment of the work till 1885 the sum paid out of the common funds is 625,000 *yen*, but some portions heve already been liquidated out of the office's profits so that the sum still unredeemed is 218,900 *yen*.

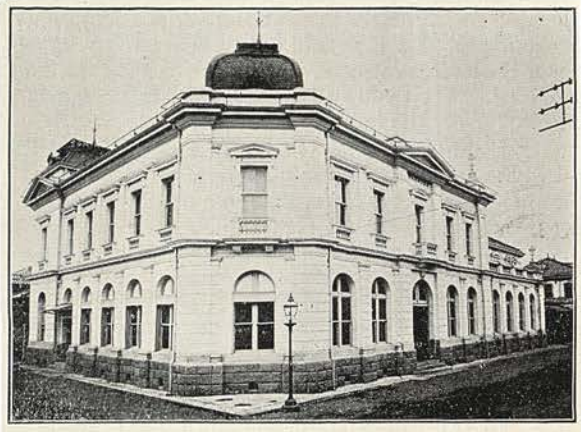
Governor Yoshikawa accepted the proposal, and after the opinion of the municipal council was asked, it was decided to dispose of 269,000 *yen*, and on September 21st Governor Watanabe handed over the items of instruction to Messrs. Shibusawa and Fujimoto, representatives of the purchasers of the gas business, and these gentlemen negotiated with the authorities and concluded the transference of the gas business on October 1st, 1885.

When the arrangement was made to undertake gas lighting as a private concern, a company under the name of the Tokyo Gas Co. was established with a capital of 270,000 *yen*, and the headquarters was at Hamazakicho, Shiba, and Messrs. Shibusawa, Fujimoto, Asano, Suto and Okura were appointed the committee. Mr. Shibusawa was elected the chairman of the committee, Mr. Fujimoto the examiner and Mr. Sasase the manager. At the time when the

company was formed there were 343 houses using gas. The number of lights was 6,678 while that of street lights was 400. The gas pipes were extended 11 miles 62 chins, and the average consumption of gas per diem was 71,050 cubic feet.

These figures may appear very small at present, but in those days the full power was exhausted. In December 1885, Mr. Fujimoto died and Mr. Ayabe was appointed as the chief engineer and on the 15th, of January, 1886, a general meeting of the shareholders was held in which Mr. Watanabe was appointed on the committee while Mr. Suto became an examiner. On the 24th of the same month, the capital was increased by 80,000 *yen*, making a total of 350,000 *yen*. In February, 1887, the place of Mr. Ayabe was taken by Mr. Tokorotani, but after a year he died, and Mr. Nakagawa was appointed as chief engineer.

In February, 1889, Mr. Okura resigned his post on the committee, and at a general meeting of shareholders, Mr. Saionji was elected, and on the 4th of July, more machineries were set up at Shibahama, and on the 24th of July, 1892, at a general meeting of the shareholders the construction of a gas factory was decided upon to be built on the other side of the Kanda-gawa and at Minami Senju. The choise was made so that the official grant was obtained on the 10th December, and the work was completed November 1893.



THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE TOKYO GAS CO.

On the 21st of January, 1894, according to the revised articles, a general meeting of shareholders was held, and Messrs. Shibusawa, T. Watanabe, and Suto were appointed directors, Messrs. Saionji and S. Asano auditors and Mr. Shibusawa was elected president. On the 22nd of July, 1894, at a general meeting of shareholders, the capital was increased by 175,000 *yen*, making a total of 525,000 *yen*. In November, the business regulations were altered, and various branches such as the manufacturing department, the lighting plants, the secretariat, the accounting bureau, the cashiers office and other official matters were settled. On the 7th of July, 1896, another branch works was to be established at Sarue-cho, Fukagawa, and on the 12th of the same month, the capital was increased by 525,000 *yen* making a total 1,050,000 *yen*.

On the 22nd, of November, the articles of the constitution of the company were altered. On the 14th of July, 1897, at a general meeting of shareholders, the addition of two directors and one auditor was decided, and at the next general meeting of shareholders, held on the 15th of September, Messrs. Sasase and Ohashi were newly elected as directors and Mr. F. Watanabe as an auditor. The director Mr. Suto became the managing director, while Mr. Sasase took post of a director as well as of the manager Mr. Shibusawa remaining president, as before. During the same month the headquarters was removed to No. 23, Sanchome, Nishiki-cho, Kanda, and the works in Shiba and Senju were called the 1st and 2nd works respectively. On the 17th of January, 1898, the capital was increased to 1,400,000 *yen*. On the 16th, of July, Mr. F. Watanabe resigned his post as a director which was filled by Mr. S. Asano, who in turn was succeeded by S. Watanabe. In September, Messrs. Suto and Sasase resigned, and Hakamada and F. Watanabe were appointed directors while their places as auditors were filled by Messrs. H. Asano and F. Watanabe. Mr. Ohashi was appointed the managing director. Messrs. Sasase and Nakagawa resigned, and Mr. Fukushima was appointed the manager while Messrs. Hiramatsu and Naito became engineers. During October, the regulation concerning business transaction were altered to a certain extent, and the number of works was increased to three by the addition of that at Sarue-cho, Fukagawa, which was called the third works. On the 5th of March, 1889, at a general meeting of shareholders, the capital was increased by 700,000 *yen* making a total of 2,100,000 *yen*.

THE MANUFACTURING OF GAS FIXTURES.—In July, the business of manufacturing gas fixtures was established in No. 22, 3 chome, Nishiki-cho, Kanda.

Gas fixtures were made, and in December, the first gas works was established. On July 16th, 1900, at the general meeting of shareholders, the capital of the company was increased to 4,200,000 *yen* with a view to extend the iron pipes needed for the works, and the articles of the company were revised. The business of the company was divided into:—

1. The supply of Gas.
2. The sale of by-products.
3. The manufacturing of gas fixtures.
4. Other work connected with the above mentioned subjects.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WATER GAS AND BY-PRODUCTS.—In October, 1900, at the second works, a gas reservoir with the capacity of 120,000 cub. ft. was erected, and in June, 1901, a work for by-products was established in Honmura-cho, Fukagawa, and the manufacture of coal-tar products and sulphate of ammonia was started, the production of which was a novelty in Japan.

On the 1st of May, Mr. Hiramatsu was made Chief Engineer. In April 1902, a gas reservior with a capacity of 500,000 cub. ft. was established in the second works and in October the water gas works was established at the same place. On December 1st, Mr. Ohashi, the director resigned his post as managing director and his place was filled by Mr. F. Watanabe. At the general meeting of shareholders held on July 16th, 1903, the addition of one more director was made and Dr. T. Takamatsu was appointed managing director of the company.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.—On 19th, January, 1904, at the general meeting of shareholders the capital of the company was increased to 8,400,999 *yen* with a view to extending the work, and Messrs. Saionji and S. Watanabe were appointed auditors. Mr. J. Watanabe was the newly appointed auditor, but soon resigned. In the third works, a gas reservoir with a capacity of 600,000 cub. ft. was to be erected and the sanction was obtained on the 4th of April.

On 19th, July, at a general meeting of the shareholders, Mr. J. Watanabe's place with filled by Mr. T. Kobayashi. On November 7th, Mr. Saionji, the auditor, died and on January 19th, 1905, at a general meeting of shareholders Messrs. S. Watanabe and Kobayashi were reelected to the post of auditors, while Mr. Ito was newly appointed. On September 12th, at the third works, two gas furnaces and their accessory apparatus with a capacity to turn out 600,000 cub. ft. of gas both day and night, were approved by the Government.

BUILDING THE EXHIBITION HOUSE.—What it was decided to hold the Tokyo Industrial Exhibition at Uyeno, this company took the opportunity to erect a gas exhibition building for the purpose of acquainting the public with the nature of its business. An application was filed for the loan of land in the Exhibition compound which was readily granted. In November the same year out-stations of the company were established in Morikawa-cho, Hongo and Shimo-Miyabi-cho, Ushigome, and in December, another out station was founded at Aioi-cho, Hongo.

In January, 1907, a Gas furnace for manufacturing 600,000 cub. ft. of gas was built at the third works.

INCREASE OF THE CAPITAL TO 17,000,000 *yen*.—On the 19th of the same month, the capital was increased to 17,000,000 *yen* and the number of directors from 6 to 8. and a standing director was appointed. The terms of some of the directors had expired, but the terms of Messrs. Ohashi and F. Watanabe as directors and those of Messrs. S. Watanabe, Kobayashi and Ito as auditors were renewed while Messrs. Kume and Fukushima were newly appointed as directors. In February, Mr. Takamatsu became the managing director and Mr. Kume the standing director while Mr. Fukushima was made manager.

COMPLETION OF THE GAS EXHIBITION BUILDING.—In March, the gas exhibition building was erected in the exhibition grounds and known as the "Gas Building," it was opened to the public at the same time with the opening of the exhibition. Various articles, table and specifications connected with gas works together with imported articles from England, America and Germany were exhibited to the public and the practical application of gas was shown to people. The results of these exhibitions must have made favorable impression upon the minds of the people. On the 27th of June, 1907, two out stations were founded: one at Sumiyoshicho, Nihonbashi-ku, and the other at Hiyoshicho, Kyobashi-ku. On the 31st of July, the erection of the Gas holder 1,000,000 cub. ft. capacity at the second works was completed. In October of the same year the names of the first, second and third works were changed and called respectively, Shiba, Senju and Fukagawa works. On 26th August, 1908, another branch gas works was established at Omori, near Tokyo, where 200,000 cub. ft. of gas is now daily produced.

In October of the same year coal gas benches of 1,200,000 cub. ft. in daily production and a gas holder of the capacity of 1,500,000 cub. ft. were erected. In November of the same year a new Coal-tar distillation works was established at Saruye-cho, Fukagawa. On 1st July, 1909, the President, Baron E Shibusawa resigned his post. At the general meeting of the shareholders Dr. T. Takamatsu was elected as the new president, Mr. R. Kume, the vice-president and Mr. S. Hiramatsu, a director. In September of the same year coal gas benches of 1,200,000 cub. ft. in daily make was built and a new Ammonia works was established at Oshima-machi, near Tokyo, and the work was began in December.

LOWERING THE SCALE OF CHARGES.—About twenty-two years have passed since the gas lighting business was transferred to the hands of the people during which time Japan has made wonderful progress. The company proved no exception to the general rule. There is a regular lowering tendency in the price of the gas supply. At the time the Gas office was established, charges were made at the rate of 3 *yen* 75 *sen* per 1,000 cub. ft. which was reduced to 3 *yen* in 1881; again to 2 *yen* in September 1889, but in November 1897, owing to the appreciation of coal, the price was raised to 2 *yen* 40 *sen*; and with the commencement of the Japan-Russian war, though coal kept up its appreciating tendency, the same old rate of gas charges was maintained. This may be attributed to the fact that the demand for gas steadily increased, but another reason is found in the expansion of various industrial undertakings. The company is making its best efforts to bring about a reduction in charge in spite of the fact that coal continues to appreciate. Before concluding these remarks, we herewith append the table of the results of Business during 22 years from October 1885 to December 1909, i. e. from the beginning to the present time.

Year	Subscribed Capital	Reserve Funds	Rate of Dividend	Gas Made	Coke Made	Tar Made
	yen	*yen*	%	Cub. ft.	*kin*	*koku*
1885 (Oct.—Dec.)	270,000	3,355	1.0	6,537,100	1,008,140	120.250
1886	350,000	11,677	1.0	20,118,100	3,106,360	436.150
1887	350,000	20,678	1 0	23,085,300	3.576,607	558.405
1888	350,000	30,009	1.0	23,870,736	3,674,542	599.703
1889	350,000	38.305	0.95	26,292,700	4,255,661	640.980
1890	350,000	47,439	0.85	37,105,500	6,643,139	1,017.920
1891	350,000	56,962	0.8	38,864,500	6,469,050	1,106.040
1892	350,000	66,964	0 8	41,409,900	6,921,670	1,301.040
1893	350,000	78,408	1.1	45,124,270	7,302,490	1,431.480
1894	350,000	91,485	1.4	56,749,760	9,084,970	1,997.520
1895	525,000	105,811	1.4	66,518,020	11,238,145	2,333.070
1896	525,000	113,874	1.55	90,155,930	15,550,240	2,625.590
1897	1,050,000	144,002	1.6	127,775,300	20,004,072	3,486.759
1898	1,400,000	156,183	1.15	137,929,100	25,159,987	3,513.837
1899	2,100,000	175,500	1.35	205,831,000	32,285,061	6,198.543
1900	2,100,000	215,000	1.65	307,197,300	43,478,944	8,398.170
1901	4,200,000	248,000	1.65	356,435,100	50,827,390	10,218 639
1902	4,200,000	261,000	1.45	391,920,000	54,545,884	11,367.197
1903	4,200,000	320,000	1.4	433.754,600	57,852,921	12,677.720
1904	4,200,000	400,000	1 4	515,439,800	62,335,778	12,858.809
1905	8,400,000	500,000	1.5	634,092,600	76,699,449	16,602,469
1906	8,400,000	590,000	1.5	731,350,000	95,424,154	22,202,049
1907	8,400,000	670,000	1.5	912,216,000	115,649,639	29,809,539
1908	17,000,000	806,000	1.3	1,114,230,100	138,340,816	34,363.379
1909	17,000,000	968,000	1.3	1,338,493,800	175,609,758	41,026,170

THE CHIYODA GAS CO. LTD.

This company is being promoted in Tokyo at present and among those who are interested in the promotion there are men of high standing in Japan, including Mr. Anraku the ex-chief of the Metropolitan Police Bureau, Messrs. Tsurumatsu Toshimitsu, Gengaku Mudaguchi, Senzo Hiranuma, Jiro Katsura, Momosuke Fukuzawa, Hikokichi Nakazawa, Kinnosuke Jinno, Naokichi Kaneko, Kenkichiro Hayashi, Buemon Uryu, Ichiji Saburi, Namizo Fukushima, Fukutaro Sakuma, Hanzaburo Momiyama, Koichi Watanabe, Tsunayuki Adachi, and Kenjiro Den.

There are 7 gas companies in London which has a population of 7,000,000, 9 in New York with a population of 4,000,000, and 3 in Chicago with a population of 1,200,000, while Tokyo with a population of 2,000,000 has only one, the Tokyo Gas Co. The amount of gas consumption per year in London is 15 times that of Tokyo, that of New York 16 times, and that of Chicago 15 times, indicating ample room for further increase in the demand for gas in Tokyo.

The company owns various privileges derived from the contract entered into with the city of Tokyo. Since a special concession is given by the Tokyo Municipality for the purpose of laying pipes and of making other necessary provisions for business of the company in connection with roads, bridges, banks, public gardens and other municipal works, gas pipes may be freely buried in any part of Tokyo. The company will adopt the most-up-to-date mechanical contrivances of the high pressure type, and there is very little occasion to have recourse to such large pipes as 36 inches in diameter, while by the adoption of several other means, construction expenses are reduced by 20 %, and the company may make a dividend of over 10 % without charging such a high price for gas as 2 *yen* 40 *sen* for 1,000 cubic feet. The rate of increase for the demand of gas in the city of Tokyo is over 20 % every year, so that even with the full supply made by the Chiyoda and Tokyo Gas companies, there will be left room for further supply.

Various provisions are at present being made for the establishment of the company, and it is expected that the 1st instalment amounting to 2,500,000 *yen* against the total capital of 10,000,000 *yen*, will be employed for the completion of the work of the first period. General estimates for the work are briefly given as follows:—

	yen
Total Capital	10,000,000
Of the above:	
The amount paid in on first call	2,500,000
To wit:	
Expenses for the purchase of the site covering 5,000 *tsubo*	100,000
Construction expenses for Factory Buildings	97,698
Expenses for Machines	377,850
The Main Pipe of the Street running 150 miles	827,989
The Branch Pipes and Tubes	200,000
Expenses for Gas Metres for the Houses of Gas Consumers	277,500
Expenses for Tubes to be furnished in rooms and parts thereof	200,000
Construction Expenses for the Head Office	50,000
Expenses for the Equipment of Gas Machines and Fixtures etc.	80,000
Reserve and Working Capital	288,962

The following statement describes the manufacturing capacity, income, expenses and distribution of profits estimated therefore:

	Cub. ft.
Max. Capacity of Gas manufacture per day and night	1,296,000
Annual average capacity of Gas manufacture per day and night	1,000,000
Capacity of Gas manufacture per year.	365,000,000
	Ton
Coal Consumed	32,589
Coke Produced	21,183
	koku
Tar Produced	10,102.5

Pitch, creosote oil, light oil, naphthalene and sulphate of ammonia are made from tar by distillation.

	yen
Total Income of a year	906,569
Total Expenses of a year	542,935
Profit	363,634

The privileges given to the company by the Tokyo Municipality according to the contract are not confined to those mentioned above. The Tokyo Municipality having pledge that during the existence of the Chiyoda Gas Company, the Tokyo Municipality itself will not undertake gas works nor will it give the privilege of making use of the road to those who attempt to promote new gas companies, new rivals are practically excluded, limiting gas companies in Tokyo for the space of 40 years to the Chiyoda and the Tokyo Companies. The gist of the contract entered into between the company and the Tokyo Municipality runs as follows :—

1. Gas will be supplied to the Tokyo Municipality at a discount of 20 per cent.

2. Out of the net profit settled at every business term, 5 *%* shall be written off as legal reserves while 7 *%* will be taken as dividend by shareholders, and the $\frac{1}{6}$ per cent of the surplus will be paid to the city of Tokyo.

3. Without the consent of the Municipality, the company may neither change items of business, nor deposit business paraphernalia as securities against the company's obligations, nor raise debentures amounting to over one half of the paid up shares.

4. During the existence of the present contract, if the company gives up its business or tranfers either a part or a whole of business paraphernalia to others, the city of Tokyo has a right of preference in working the transference.

5. On the expiration of the term stipulated in the contract, if the city proposes to make a purchase of the whole of articles and provisions necessary to the business of the company, it will be sold to the city at the value stated in the latest statement of the company's assets.

6. The term covered by the contract shall be 40 years from the date of signing the same.

7. In any of the following cases, the city may dissolve the contract.

   A. When the company fails to discharge any obligation entered into by this contract.

   B. When the company does not start its business within two years after the registration of the company.

   C. When the company suspends its work over a month.

8. The company may not be incorporated with other companies unless the whole body of the present contract is accepted by the incorporated company.

It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the profitable nature of the gas supply business. The Tokyo Gas Company Ltd. was established in 1885 with a small capital of 270,000 *yen* divided into 5,400 shares, but at present, the company has a capital of 17,000,000 *yen* divided into 350,000 shares. Thus during the last 25 years, the capital was increased by about 65 times, while the market quotation of the shares of the company was doubled, making a dividend of from 10 *%* 17 *%* each term. Shares of the Osaka Gas Company, 50 *yen* paid up are quoted at 110 *yen* and those of the Nagoya Gas Company 25 *yen* paid up are quoted at some 60 *yen*, and even the shares of the Kyoto Gas Company 12 *yen* 50 *sen* paid up are quoted 30 *yen* per share although the company has not started the business yet.

The Chiyoda Gas Company will have its business district in Tokyo, the capital of the Empire, and will be equipped with up-to-date machinery and unique privileges, all showing the promising future of the company.

THE KOBE GAS COMPANY, LTD.

The object of the Kobe Gas Co. Ltd. is to manufacture and sell gas for lighting, heating and motive power, and refine and sell by-products or to manufacture and sell fixtures etc. for the use of gas. The company at present has a capital of 1,500,000 *yen* divided into 30,000 shares, of which the sum of 900,000 *yen* has already been paid up. The number of shareholders at present is 247, from among whom the following officers have been elected:—Messrs. Shosuke Kubo, Kōjiro Matsukata, Benzo Takikawa, Sadamatsu Osone, Shoho Baku, the Kobe Kawasaki Bank, Inuzo Kodera, Yoshimatsu Oe, Keizo Hirooka, Toyotaro Kishimoto, Fusajiro Kanematsu, Takuzo Ushiba, Chubei Sone, Tetsutaro Aoki and Tanji Kurokōchi are large shareholders. Mr. Takikawa, president, Mr. Kubo, managing director, Messrs. Matsukata, Kishimoto and Kanematsu, directors, and Messrs. Gonjiro Ono, Kenzo Tanba, and Risuke Sugiyama, auditors. The business report for the latter half of the year 1909 is as follows:—

(1) AMOUNT OF GAS MANUFACTURED.

	Coal for Crucibles		Productive Capacity	
	Present Term Cub. ft.	Increase Against the Previous Term Cub. ft.	Present Term Cub. ft.	Increase Against the Previous Term Cub. ft.
July	1,660,790	133,780	7,542,490	480,490
August	1,663,470	169,680	8,001,850	884,140
September	1,793,680	117,950	8,738,180	872,260
October	1,910,520	69,670	8,967,380	498,560
November	2,380,640	184,190	10,834,380	873,020
December	2,501,760	135,560	11,633,780	1,318,780
Total	11,910,860	810,830	55,718,060	4,927,250

(2) AMOUNT OF GAS SUPPLIED

	Total Amount Supplied		Amount Supplied per Diem	
	Current Term Cub. ft.	Decrease Against the Previous Term Cub. ft.	Curreet Term Cub. ft.	Decrease Against the Previous Term Cub. ft.
July	7,581,490	534,010	252,716	17,958
August	8,012,720	899,060	258,475	29,002
September	8,547,880	672,830	275,738	21,704
October	9,031,610	549,650	301,054	18,322
Nobember	10,733,870	753,110	346,254	24,294
December	11,538,250	1,242,390	384,608	41,413
Total	55,445,820	4,651,050	302,983	25,416

(3) STATEMENT OF THE BALANCE SHEET AT THE END OF 1909

Liabilities		Assets	
Description	Amount *yen*	Description	Amount *yen*
Shares Unpaid	600,000	Capital	1,500,000
Lands and Building	203,328	Suspense Receipts	287
Machines	239,789	Account Payable	4,808
Tubes	308,592	Dividend Unpaid	374
Metres	93,796	Reserve Funds	45,600
Articles in Stock	57,099	Transferred from the Previous Term	3,350
Sundry	117,894	Profit of the Current Term	66,083
Total	1,620,504	Total	1,620,504

(4) ACCOUNT OF LOSSES AND GAINS FOR THE LAST HALF OF 1909

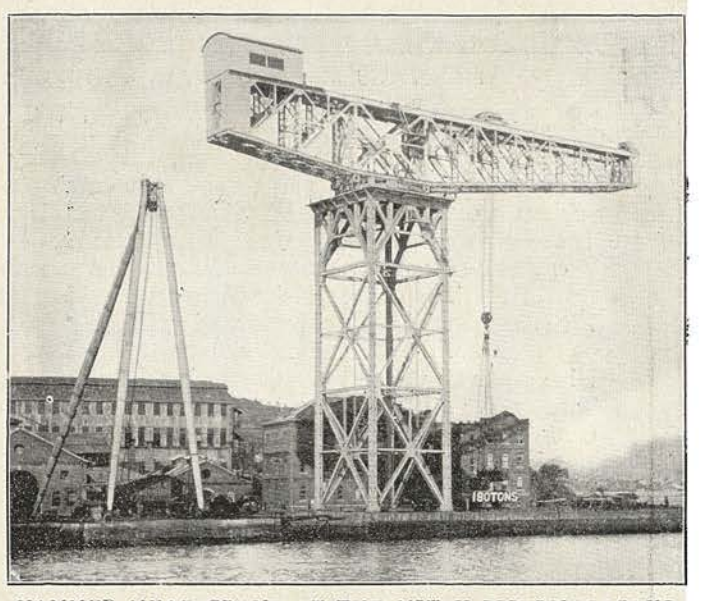
Losses		Gains	
Description	Amount *yen*	Description	Amount *yen*
Manufacturing Expenses	36,784	Gas Sold	103,266
Salaries	15,714	Charges for the Use of Lamp Fixtures	5,998
Wages	1,200	Receipts from Contracting Engineering Works	392
Sundry Losses	5,983	By-products Sold	20,583
Repairing Expenses	1,656	Miscellaneous Receipts	1,847
Miscellaneous Expenses	10,577	Profit from Materials	6,010
Profit of the Current Term	66,083		
Total	138,100	Total	138,100

THE MITSU BISHI COMPANY

During the feudal times, Japan being shut up within herself, the work of ship-building scarcely made any progress; when this barrier was removed, and communication with foreign countries was opened, splendid opportunities were offered to utilize the position of the country favoured by nature, but at first few people attempted anything towards the development of navigation. The late Mr. Yataro Iwasaki with his extraordinary energy and ability organized the Mitsubishi Company with a view to make Japan's marine transportation independent of foreign control. The name of "Mitsu-Bishi Company" gradually spread far and wide as opening a new epoch in our commerce, navigation and ship-building. In 1885, when the Mitsubishi Mail Steamship Co. was amalgamated with the Kyōdō-Unyu Kaisha under the name of "Nippon Yusen Kaisha," the Mitsu Bishi Company was organized for the purpose of controlling the affairs connected with the undertakings of the Iwasaki family. The company is a limited partnership composed at present of Baron Hisaya Iwasaki, and Baron Koyata Iwasaki, and the company has a capital of 15,000,000 *yen*. The company's undertakings are divided into Banking, Mining, and Shipbuilding departments, the number of employees in all departments is over 40,000. In fact, the work of the Mitsu Bishi Company ranks among the 1st class undertakings in Japan.

Ship-Building

Mitsu Bishi Dock-yard and Engine Works, Nagasaki.—The Nagasaki Dock-yard was transferred to the hands of the Mitsu Bishi's in 1884, but as a matter of fact, the whole plan of the works was on a small scale at the time. With the development of marine transportation of the country, there arose the necessity for enlarging the works with a view to building steel and iron ships. In 1894, the dock No. 1. was enlarged making over 500 feet in length, while in 1896 the No. 2 dock, 370 feet in length, was built, and in 1905, a third dock of 714 feet in length was built. At the same time, the Akunoura Engine Works and the Tategami shipyard were rebuilt, introducing an entirely new feature. The S. S. Tenyo-Maru of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha which was built at this dock-yard, in 1907 shows the the striking progress made. The Mitsu Bishi company bought the monopoly right of manufacturing and selling Parsons' Turbines in the Orient, and built a workshop for making these turbines and an experimental tank. In 1884, the ground covered by the works did not exceed 36,000 *tsubo*, but at present, it covers an area of 140,000 *tsubo* (about 114 acres).

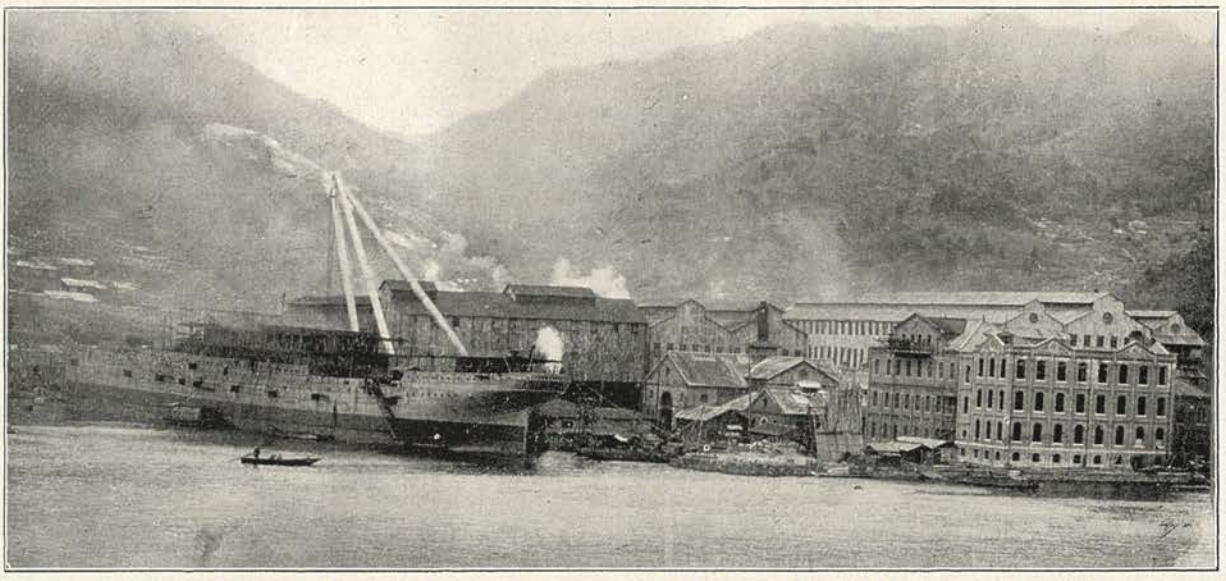


HAMMER HEAD CRANE AT THE MITSU BISHI NAGASAKI DOCK-YARD

Akunoura Engine Works.—The electric hammer-head crane set up between the general office of the dockyard and the Boiler shop, is 178 feet in height, the maximum load lifted being 180 tons in weight. There are four buildings for Boiler shop, of the following sizes:—144 feet in length and 50 feet in width; 263 feet in length and 58 feet in width, 204 feet in length and 58 feet in width and 204 feet in length and 37 feet in width. There are provided four 40 ton electric cranes and one 40 ton hydraulic pressure crane. By the side of the boiler shop, there is a flanging shop installed with a 150 ton hydraulic flanging machine and two annealing furnaces. The turbine shop is 243 feet in length and 103 feet in width, and is provided with electric cranes of 50 to 60 tons, also large electric driven drilling lathes, and planing machines for operating on the turbine rotors and turbine cylinders. Not far from the turbine shop, there are the machine shop (200 feet in length and 106 feet in width), and the Electric shop (116 feet in length and 267 feet in width), both of which are built of iron and provided with electric cranes ranging from 30 tons in load. The foundry is built of iron being 414 feet in length and 102 feet in width, and is divided into the three parts of iron, steel and bronze; and the bronze foundry is furnished with the complete appliances for producing Stones' manganese bronze which the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling in the Orient was granted to the company. Besides these, there are electric shop, water testing and fitting shop, pattern shop, black smith shop and copper smith shop.

The Tategami Ship-Yard.—The ship yard is provided with seven berths of the following sizes; 700 feet, 672 feet, 510 feet, 450 feet, 340 feet, 286 feet, and 186 feet, the last of which has length enough to hold 2 or 3 vessels. Not far form the berths, there are black smith shop, machime shop, galvanizing shop, marking sheds, scribe board shed, bending shop, while in the

neighbourhood there are a saw mill, mould loft and joiner shop. The mould loft is in the upper story of an iron building 383 feet in length and 72 feet in width; the joiner shops are found in iron two storied house of 516 feet in length and 80 feet in width, and a three storied building of 206 feet



THE MITSU BISHI DOCK-YARD AKUNOURA ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI

in length and 40 feet in width. The dockyard builds 30,000 tons a year. In the event all the equipments now projected are completed, the capacity for building ships will be increased to over 50,000 tons. Twenty five years ago, there were employed only 800 worknen, compared with which the present shows great development. Since steel vessels were built for the first time in the 18th year of Meiji, the following number of ships were made:—

The steamers with a tonnage of over 10,000 tons—(The "Tenyō-maru" and the "Chiyō-maru" of the Tōyō Kisen Kaisha.)

Five steamers with a tonnage ranging from 8,000 tons to 10,000 tons—(The "Kamo-maru" and others of the N. Y. K. & Co)

Nine steamers with a tonnage ranging from 5,000 tons to 8,000 tons.

Twenty-five steamers with a tonnage ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 tons.

Over ten naval vessels including the H. I. M. S. despatch boat "Mogami," destroyers and torpedo boats etc.

The following are at present under construction:—

One passenger steamer with a tonnage of 13,500 tons.

Three cargo and passenger steamers with a tonnage of 6,000 tons.

One second class cruiser.

One destroyer of the large type.

THE DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP

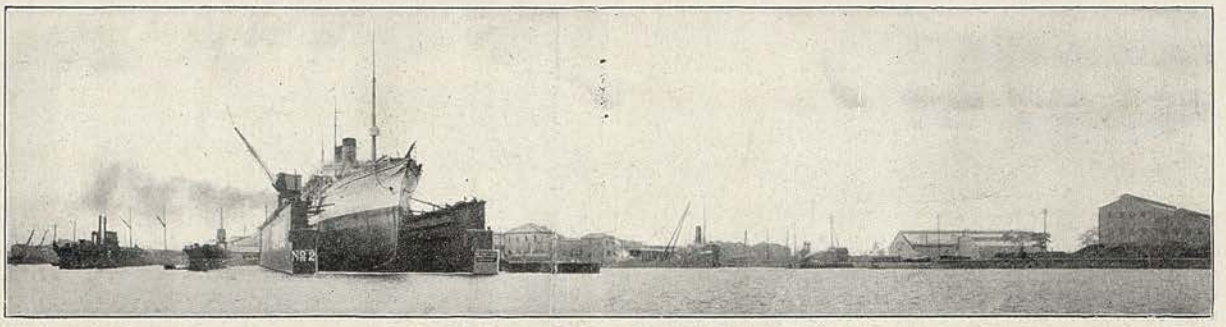
Description		Length over all	Length on keel blocks	Breadth at the entrance on top	Breadth at the entrance on bottom	Depth of water on blocks at ordinary Spring tide	Maximum length of time for pumping out water at highest Spring tide
No. 1 Dock.	Graving Dry Dock	523 feet.	513 feet.	89 feet.	77 feet.	26 feet.	4 hours.
No. 2. Dock.	„	371 „	350 „	66 „	53 „	24 „	3 „
No. 3. Dock.	„	729 „	714 „	97 „	89 „	35 „	4 „

Patent Slip;—Length of carriage 228 feet, capable of lifting ships of 1,000 tons.

In the Akuno-ura Works, there is a central power station which supplies electricity to 3,000 incandescent lights 200 arc lights, and 200 motors (H. P. 4.300.) There are a hospital, and a school called "The Mitsu Bishi Elementary Technial School." The latter was established in 1899, where 450 pupils may be admitted. The salvage boat called "Oura-maru" (716 tons and 12 knots) is attached to this dock-yard. There are as many as 700 experts and officers while the number of workmen is about 8,000. The dock-yard is making a steady progress so that the work done there is in no way inferio. to that of foreign countries. The relief fund system is in existence for the benefit of the workmen.

The Mitsu Bishi Dock-Yard, and Engine Works, Kobe

This Dock Yard was opened five years ago, and the Joiner shop, Electric shop, Foundries Boiler shop, Black smith shop and so forth, are all provided with up-to-date machinery. There are



THE MITSU BISHI DOCK-YARD, KOBE

two floating docks of 7,000 tons and 12,000 tons, as well as a tripod cranes of 100 tons capacity. Among others, we may also mention pneumatic as well as hydraulic plants, and electric and gas appliances. The Dock Yard keeps a salvage steamer of 305 ton and 11 knots, called the "Arima-Maru".

FLOATING DOCKS

	Length over all	Breadth over pontoons	Maximum length of ship taken in	Maximum beam of ship taken in	Maximum draft of ship taken in	Lifting power	Time of pumping out
No. 1 Floating dock.	413 feet	85 feet	460 feet	56 feet	22 feet	7,000 tons	2½ hours
No. 2 Floating dock.	533 „	100 „	580 „	66 „	26 „	12,000 „	4 „

There are employed as many as 2,500 workmen and 120 experts and officers all of them are well qualified for their post. The arrangements for relief of workmen are as complete as those of the Nagasaki Dock-yards.

The Mitsu Bishi Company owns ten metal and six coal mines as mentioned hereafter, and stands at present in the front rank of Japanese mine owners and mineral merchants.

Metal Mines :—Arakawa, Hisaichi, Ikuno, Kanayama, Makimine, Omodani, Osaruzawa, Sado, Takara and Yoshioka.

Collieries :—Hojo, Mutabe, Namazuta, Ochi, Shinneu and Takashima.

Their total annual outputs (average taken for the past five years) amount to the following figures :

Gold	700 kilograms	Copper	6,000 tons
Silver	16,000 „	Coal	1,300,000 „

The production is annually increasing.

These metal mines produce gold, silver and copper in large quantities as shown herein, and most of their products are taken to the Company's Osaka Metallurgical works where the precious metals are electrolytically refined to the highest purity, and the copper is made into ingots of the best quality and highest conductivity. These latter together with Arakawa slabs are well known on the London market, and are freely sought after in the East and West, all bearing the trade mark of "Three Diamonds."

The coal from the collieries of the Company is held in high esteem, commanding a large sale in the home market, and exported in large quantities to Chinese and Korean ports, Hongkong, Manila, Saigon, etc.

Among the chief regular consumers of the Mitsu Bishi coal may be mentioned the Imperial Japanese Navy, the Imperial Government Railways, the Japan Mail Steamship Co., the Oriental Steamship Co., Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co. Ltd., the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., the Russian Volunteer Fleet, and other domestic and foreign steamship companies, and principal factories in the Empire.

The following is a rough sketch as to the products and nature of each mine and colliery.

Arakawa Mine

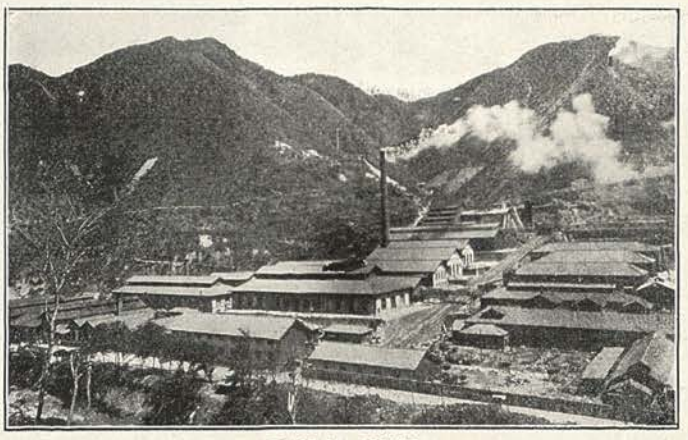
Locality :—Arakawa Village, Province of Ugo.
Area of Concession :—2,100 acres.
Annual Production :—Copper.....750 tons.
Geology :—Sedimentary Rocks of Tertiary Age, Tuffshale, Brecciated Liparite and Sand-stone with Eruptive Rocks.
Ore Deposit :—Copper Veins with Quartz Gangue.
Principal Ores :—Chalcopyrite and Bornite.
Quality of Ores :—3.5 % of Copper.

Hisaichi Mine

(Branch Mine of The Arakawa Mine).

Locality :—Nakagawa Village, Province of Ugo.
Area of Concession :—909 acres.
Annual Production :—Copper ..... 650 tons.
Silver ..... 34,000 ozs.
Geology :—Augite-andesite, Dacite and Tuff of Tertiary Formation.
Ore Deposit :—Seven Large and Small Veins intruding into Sedimentary Rocks and Dacite.
Principal Ores :—Argentiferous Chalcopyrite.
Quality of Ores :—5-7025. of Silver and about 4.0% of Copper.

Ikuno Mine



IKUNO MINE

Locality :—Ikuno Town, Province of Tajima.
Area of Concession :—10,729 acres.
Annual Production :—Gold ... 3,500 ozs.
Silver ...186,000 ozs.
Copper... 1,000 tons.
Geology :—Propylite and Tuff of Tertiary Formation.
Ore Deposit :—
a) Tasei Mine.—4 main quartz veins containing gold and silver.
b) Kanagase Mine.—Numerous veins containing copper and silver.
c) Wakabayashi Mine.—Veins containing silver, copper and lead.
d) Kasei Mine :—The country rock of diorite with trachyte dikes.
Principal Ores :—
a) Tasei Mine.—Native gold, Argentite, of gold and 1.044 ozs. to 1.44 ozs. of silver per ton.
b) Kanagase and Wakabayashi Mines.—Copper ore, 3% to 15% of copper with 5.184 ozs. to 35.2 ozs. of silver per ton.
c) Kasei Mine.—Silver ore, 0.032 oz. to 2.768 ozs. of gold and 6.4 ozs. to 640 ozs of silver per ton.
Quality of Ores :—
a) Tasei Mine.—Gold ore, 0.24 oz. to 51.2 ozs. iron pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite.
b) Kanagase Mine.—Chalcopyrite, bornite, tetrahedrite and argentiferous galena.
c) Wakabayashi Mine.—Chalcopyrite and bornite.
d) Kasei Mine.—Auriferous Argentite.

Makimine Mine

Locality :—Kitagata Village, Province of Hyuga.
Area of Concession :—1,534 acres.
Annual Production :—Gold ... ... 350 ozs.
Silver ... ... 4,600 ozs.
Copper... ... 550 tons.
Geology :—Clay Slate of Paleozoic Age.
Ore Deposit :—Copper Beds in Clay Slate.
Principal Ores :—Cupriferous Iron Pyrite.
Quality of Ores :—5% of Copper with a little of Gold and Silver.

Omodani Mine

Locality :—Anama Village, Province of Echizen.
Area of Concession :—300 acres.
Annual Production :—Copper ... 200 tons.
Silver ... ...35,000 ozs.
Geology :—Sandstone and Quartz Porphyry.
Ore Deposit :—Several Small Fissure Veins in Quartz porphyry.
Principal Ores :—Argentiferous Chalcopyrite and Bornite.
Quality of Ores :—10% of Copper with 15 ozs. of Silver per ton.

Osaruzawa Mine

Locality :—Osaruzawa Village, Province of Rikuchu.
Area of Concession :—1,427 acres.
Annual Production :—Copper... ...1,300 tons.
Gold ... ... 650 ozs.
Silver ... ...2,100 ozs.
Geology :—Tertiary Formation ; Rocks—Shale and Volcanic Tuff with an Intrusion of Andesite and Liparite.
Ore Deposit :—Several Copper Veins of Different Width.
Principal Ores :—Chalcopyrite and Bornite.
Quality of Ores :—4-10% of Copper with a little of Gold and Silver.

Sado Mine

Locality :—Aikawa Town, Province of Sado.
Area of Concession :—3,350 acres.
Annual Production :—Gold ... ... 13,800 ozs.
Silver ...113,000 ozs.
Copper ... 41 tons.
Geolegy :—Tuff-shale of Tertiary Formation with Augite-andesite.
Ore Deposit :—Three Main Parallel Veins with the Maximum Length of 6,000 feet and width of 10—120 ft.
Principal Ores :—Native Gold, Argentite and Chalcopyrite.
Quality of Ores :—
a) Gold, 0.220-20.768 ozs per ton.
b) Silver, 0.324-143.040 ozs per ton.
c) Copper, 1.9-3% with a little of Gold and Silver.

Yoshioka Mine

Locality :—Fukiya Town, Province of Bitchu.
Area of Concession :—1,620 acres.
Annual Production :—Silver .....65,000 ozs.
Copper ..... 800 tons.
Geology :—Clay Slate and Sand Stone, Paleozoic Age, and also of Crystaline Schist System.
Ore Deposite :—Copper Veins Several in Number.
Principal Ores :—Chalcopyrite.
Quality of Ores :—7% of Copper with about 2 ozs of Silver per ton.

Osaka Metallurgical Works (Eelectro-Refinery)

Locality :—Osaka.
Annual Production :—Refined Gold..... 60,855 ozs. Purity 99.6%

Refined Silver	...611,500 ozs.	Purity 99.9%
Copper Ingots	.....6,500 tons.	Purity 99.96%
Copper Vitriol	...1,000 tons.	Purity 99.5%

The main object being to refine copper slabs and bullion produced from the Company's mines, together with that of other mines, the following processes are taken :—

Copper slabs containing gold and silver melted and purified to 97-99% of copper, moulded to anodes and turned into cathodes, which are again melted and cast into ingots and sold as such. A part of copper granulated in water is for the manufacture of copper vitriol.

The gold and silver precipitates produced by the electrolytic separation of anodes are melted in small reverberatory furnaces and the bullion thus produced together with that coming from mines are parted electrolytically.

Namazuta Colliery

NAMAZUTA COLLIERY

Locality :—Iizuka Town, Province of Chikuzen.
Area of Concession :—1,900 acres.
Annual Production :—260,000 tons.
Geology :—Interstratified with Sandstone and Shale of Tertiary Formation.
Coal Seams :—Eight Workable Seams from 3 to 5 ft. thick, five of which being worked at present.
Quality of Coal :—Highly caking coal with the following analysis :—

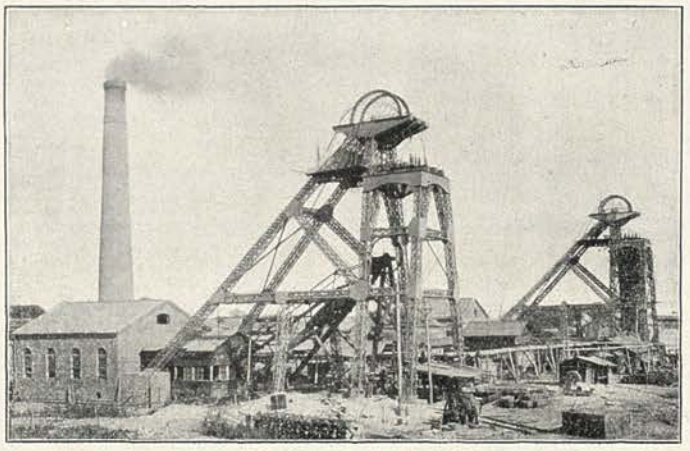
Moisture	Volatile matter	Coke	Ash	Sulphur
2.18	42.05	54.31	1.46	0.40

Shinneu Colliery

Locality :—Shinneu Village, Province of Chikuzen.
Area of Concession :—3,400 acres.
Annual Production :—420,000 ton.
Geology :—Interstratified with Sandstone and Shale of Tertiary Formation.
Coal Seams :—Two seams workable, one averaging 3 ft. and the other 5 ft.
Quality of Coal :—Highly caking coal; the following are the results of an analysis :—

Moisture	Volatile matter	Coke	Ash	Sulphur
2.90	45.60	48.92	2.58	0.33

Hojo Colliery



HOJO COLLIERY

Locality :—Hojo Village, Province of Buzen.
Area of Concession :—1,720 acres.
Annual Production :—66,000 tons.
Geology :—Interstratified with Shale, Sandstone and Conglomerate of Tertiary Age.
Coal Seams :—Six Workable Seams.
Quality of Coal :—Best Steaming Coal with the following Analysis :—

Moisture	Volatile matter	Coke	Ash	Sulphur
2.54	43.71	50.33	3.42	0.33

Ochi Colliery

I ocality :—Ochi Village, Province of Hizen.
Area of Concession :—2,812 acres.
Annual Production :—175,000 tons.
Geology :—Interstratified with Sandstone and Shale of Tertiary Formation.
Coal Seams :—2 Workable Seams of 3 ft. and 5ft.
Quality of Coal :—Hard, Glossy and with little Caking and High Colorific Value, the Coal is held in much esteem for Boilers ; the analysis showing as under :—

Moisture	Volatile matter	Coke	Ash	Sulphur
2.68	43.90	49.28	4.14	0.64

Takashima Colliery (Including Hashima Colliery)

Locality :—Takashima and Hashima Villages, Province of Hizen.
Area of Concession :—2,790 acres.
Annual Production :—190,000 tons.
Geology :—Interstratified with Sandstone, Shale and Breccia of Tertiary Formation.
Coal Seams :—Several in number, of which 6 are workable ranging from 3 to 18 ft.
Quality of Coal :—All Best Steaming Coal with Strong Heating Power suitable also for making Coke and Gas, showing the following analysis :—

	Moisture	Volatile matter	Coke	Ash	Sulphur
Takashima coal.....	2.00	40.90	55.82	1.28	0.20
Hashima coal.....	1.90	35.43	60.73	1.94	0 47

Banking Department

Banking is one of the most important of the various undertakings conducted by Mitsu Bishi Co. one of the largest firms in Japan. This bank has its head office in Yaesucho, Kojimachi, which occupies a most important position in the city. Previous to giving a description of the business conditions of the firm, it may not be altogether out of place to say a few words concerning the buildings and grounds where the offices of the departments of ship-building, banking and mining are located. The Iwasakis, proprietors of the firm, are the largest landowners in Japan. The so-called Mitsubishi-ga-hara, or the plain of the Mitsubishi's, owned by the family, was formerly in the possession of Daimyos or lords, but as soon as the land was transferred to the Iwasaki family, it was exploited and provided with better means of drainage and upon it now stand beautiful brick buildings, one of which forms the headquarters of the company. The land is not very far from the Imperial Palace, and is situated in the neighbourhood of the Houses of Parliament and other Governmental buildings, one of the most convenient positions for communication. The firm has put a limitation upon the nature of the structure of buildings to be erected upon the land in the lot. These buildings, therefore must have certain requirements otherwise the land will not be let out. Certainly these conditions will conduce to bring out a group of such imposing buildings as those we witness there at present.

The prototype of the bank was the 119th National Bank, from which the business was transferred when the present banking department was organized in 1895. This bank was established in Tokyo in 1878 with a capital of 300,000 *yen*, when in the following year the 149th National Bank was established in Hakodate for the purpose of handling goods produced in Hokkaido, the former Bank acted jointly with the latter in organizing the Raku-San Shokai. But before long owing to an economic inactivity of the country the Shokai had to be dissolved, and these two banks were reduced to a most trying position. The management of these two banks approached Mitsu Bishi Co. and under conditions of amalgamation, the business of these two banks was transferred to Mitsu Bishi Co., which actually took place in 1885.

In 1890, when the work was more or less systematized, the capital was increased by 700,000 *yen* making a total of 1,000,000 *yen*. When transactions with foreign banks were thus started, check books in English were issued so as to give facilities to foreign residents in Japan ; in fact, the bank took the initiative in this respect.

The bank also made advances on goods stored in the Tokyo Ware-house Company for the purpose of extending its business. According to the law of the country the 119th National Bank had to be discontinued in 1898 since its business term had expired, so that in 1895 the banking department was established in the Mitsu Bishi Co. to which the business of the 119th National Bank was transferred. The branches in Tokyo and Osaka were closed, their place being taken by the branches of the Mitsu Bishi Company, newly created in Kobe and Hyogo, which made advances against goods held in custody by the respective local branches of the Tokyo Warehouse Company. With the general economic developments of the country made during some 10 years,the bank has made correspondingly a great advance so that now it forms one of the most important monetary organs in this country. In order to give some idea concerning the business of the bank we publish the following tables.

AMOUNT TRANSACTED AFTER THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR AND ANNUAL AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS

Term	Advance	Deposits	Term	Advances	Deposits
	yen	*yen*		*yen*	*yen*
1906, First Half	17,973,511	23,443,280	1908, First „	18,456,704	26,980,224
1906, Last „	21,444,755	27,351,697	1908, Last „	26,431,793	29,379,031
1907, First „	27,927,337	28,761,471	1909, First „	28,935,320	34,546,321
1907, Last „	25,881,795	26,816,923	1909, Last „	28,384,349	32,884,496

In concluding our remarks on the Mitsu Bishi Company and particularly that of the banking department, we must particularly mention here Mr. Ryohei Toyokawa, the Manager of the department and Mr. Kumpei Mimura, Sub-manager both of whom have acted for the past thirty years most zealously and earnestly for the building up of the credit and influence of the bank.

ADDRESSES AND TITLES OF HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES

Office	Title	Address
Head Office	Banking Department of the Mitsu Bishi Goshi-Kwaisha	No. 1, Itchome, Yayesu-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Branch	Osaka Branch of the above	5 chome, Nakanoshima, Kitaku, Osaka
Branch	Kobe „ „ „	1 chome, Aioi-cho, Kobe
Branch...	Fukagawa „ „ „	Komatsu-cho, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo
Branch...	Hyogo „ „ „ „	Shimagamir-cho, Hyogo, Kobe

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS OF BRANCHES

President	Baron Hisaya Iwasaki	Sub manager of the Banking Dept...	Shoichi Kirishima Esq.
Vice-President	Baron Koyata Iwasaki	Manager of the Osaka Branch... ...	Kanemichi Banno Esq.
Manager of the Banking Dept. ...	Ryohei Toyokawa Esq.	Manager of the Kobe Branch	Kusuyata Kimura Esq.
Sub manager of the Banking Dept ..	Kumpei Mimura Esq.	Manager of the Fusagawa Branch ...	Yoshihiro Yano Esq.
„ „ „ „ „ „ ...	Kanzo Kushida Esq.	Manager of the Hyogo Branch ...	Goro Oyama Esq.

AMOUNT OF CAPITAL & RESERVE FUNDS

	yen		*yen*
Capital of the Company...	15,000,000	Total Reserve Funds	4,705,126
Capital of the Banking Department	1,000,000		

Pulp Works

Rinnrai, Formosa

With a limited supply of materials on one hand, and a fast growing demand on the other, paper manufacturers have for years been looking out for some other articles to be used as substitutes for or supplements to rags, straw, hemp or wood pulp constituting heretofore the whole of the materials. A few years ago bamboo was brought into notice as a likely Substance; several technical experiments have been made, demonstrating at last the possibility of making pulp from this material. No venture was, however, made in the undertaking as an industry until the Mitsu Bishi Paper Mill at Takasago, Hyogo Prefecture, the oldest establishment of the kind in Japan, has set out in a pioneer attempt in it.

Now the Mill is causing branch works to be constructed at Rinnai near a bamboo growing centre in Formosa. The construction of the buildings and the laying out of the plant is now well nigh completed, and the manufacture paper from bamboo pulp is to be commenced before long. Pending the results of the first working of the plant, nothing definite can yet be said as to the success of the enterprise, but the founder of the works is fairly sanguine of its prospect.

THE UNDERTAKINGS OF THE SUMITOMO FAMILY

As the wealthiest families of Japan we count the Iwasaki and Mitsui in Tokyo and the Sumitomo in Osaka. In addition to these families, we may mention such names as Shibusawa, Okura, Yasuda in Tokyo, and Kōnoike and Fujita in Osaka. But regarded either in point of family standing or in the light of wealth, the three first named families stand preeminent.

The exact figures concerning the wealth of the Sumitomo family can not be ascertained but the family stands prominent as the wealthiest in the western part of Japan and stands in some respects superior to all other wealthy families. Mr. Kichizaemon Sumitomo, the present head of the family has Marquis Tokudaiji, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, as first eldest brother and Marquis Saionji the ex-Premier as second elder brother. Mr. Kichizaemon Sumitomo is a highly cultured gentleman. If any one attaches importance to a historical lineage, Mr. Sumitomo stands second to none in Japan, both on his own personal account, and on account of the family to which he was adopted as heir. The Sumitomo family has an old history extending into remote ages, while the family's rules and organizations are the products of past several generations. In a word, his position is greatly different from any of the upstart men however wealthy they may be. The present head of the family has not lost the refinement of *Kuge* extraction. He may sit enshrined in the remotest chamber of his house, but if he gives an order, at his word of command, the whole machinery of the Sumitomo organization is set in motion without any hitch, showing how well the work is organized. Since the beginning of the Meiji period the Sumitomo family has adopted a progressive policy, and engaged in mining, banking, warehousing and copper smelting, and by abolishing antiquated evil practices so common with these ancient families, Mr. Sumitomo has secured the services of talented men from all, quarters of Japan.

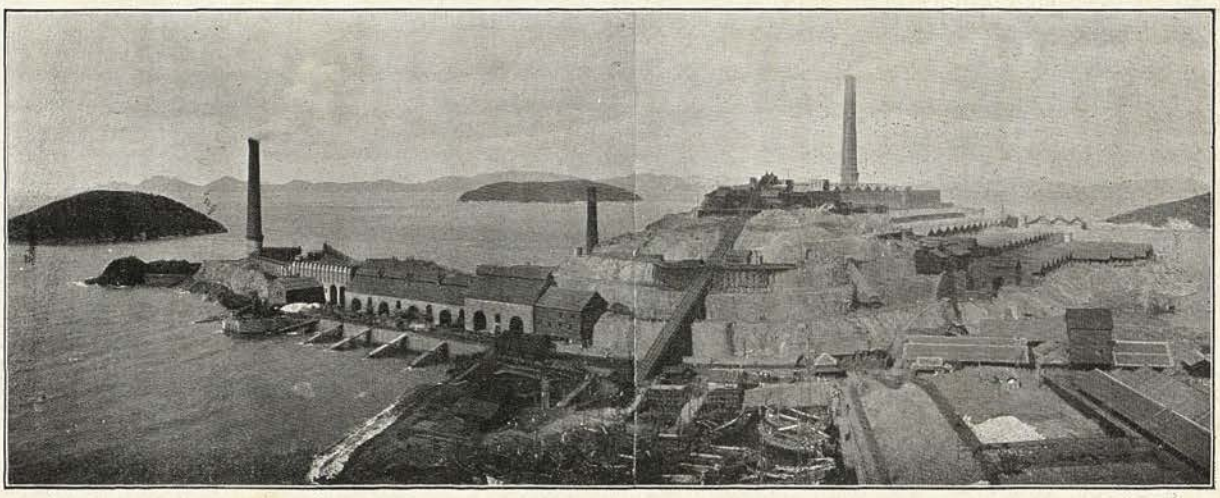
MR. KICHIZAEMON SUMITOMO

The affairs of the Sumitomo family are managed by Messrs. Masaya Suzuki (chief-director) Tetsujiro Shidachi, Kinkichi Nakata (directors) and Yukawa Kwankichi (manager). Mr. Suzuki was formerly a high official of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and is well known for his administrative ability. Soon after he entered the services of the Sumitomo family, he made a trip abroad, devoting himself to the investigation of the business conditions prevailing in Europe and America. On his return home, he was placed in charge of the Besshi copper mine, and then made the director of the head office. He is at the head of the executive department deciding every thing with eminent ability. Mr. Shidachi was an officer in the Bank of Japan where he occupied an important post connected with the central monetary market. He was at first appointed the head of the Kobe branch of the Sumitomos. He is a man of probity and intelligence. He knows how to control difficult affairs, but is a man who can be won over by sympathetic appreciation, and is ready to sacrifice his all for the good of others. He is now at the head of the banking department, and discharges his duties as director at the same time. Mr. Yukawa was formerly an official in the Department of Communications,

He is a man of heroic temperament and of high character, laying stress upon humanity and friendship. He is the manager of the banking department. Mr. Nakata was formerly an official in the Department of Justice and on entering the service of the Sumitomo family, he was placed in charge of the Besshi copper mine, and also acts as director in the head office at Osaka. In short, Mr. Suzuki is a man of zeal, Mr. Shidachi a man of talent, Mr. Nakata a man of diligence and Mr. Yukawa a man of gentleness and honesty. We find thus there is a harmonious combination of characters. Let us now observe the nature of the business undertaken by the Sumitomo family, and it will be found that it may be conveniently classified under seven headings, namely, (1) Copper business, (2) Coal mining, (3) Mining, (4) Banking, (5) Warehousing, (6) Copper smelting and (7) Steel casting. Of the above the largest resources are found in mining. We will herewith give some ideas regarding these undertakings.

1. Besshi Mining:—The Besshi mine is situated in the central regions among the mountain ranges of Shikoku; and though its altitude is, 4,300 feet above the sea level, yet it is within but ten miles of the sea shore. The mine was discovered in 1690, and opened the following year. The mine came into the possession of the Sumitomo family in 1695. There have of late been introduced numerous improvements, and for the purpose of mining and cupellation the most up-to-date machineries have been adopted, while there are provided railways, telephones, telegrams, suspended iron ropes, and tunnels. The third tunnel that was opened in 1902 has the length of 6,936 feet. In connection with these there have been adopted numerous land and marine provisions with a view to facilitating transportation, thus introducing entirely new features.

The geology of the Besshi mine consists of various crystal schist of the Tertiany period (Taikoki) and is uniform in its shape. There have been built mine levels which are provided with single and



SUMITOMO REFINERY AT SHISAKA-JIMA

double track light railways for the purpose of transportation. The output per year is about 3,600 *kamme* with the prospect of increase in the future. The copper produced in this mine is quite pure containing very little impurities, and there is practically no trace of arsenic and antimony found. According to the assay made by an expert connected with the Bank of England in 1902, the ore contains 99,955% of copper. It is admitted on all hands that the output is comparable to B.S. copper in the London market.

The attention of the Sumitomo authorities was early called to the importance of forestry. The area of afforestation undertaken by the Sumitomo mining office has reached 50,000 acres. The Machinery Shop

was established for the purpose of repairing boilers and steam engines, while the Engineering Office has charge of making repairs to factory, buildings and of completing the engineering work. Hospitals have been established to look after the health of miners as well as those residing in the vicinity. Schools have been established for the education of children of the employees and of workmen in the mines. There have been established three meteorological observatories. Apart from the mining work in the Besshi the Sumitomo family works the Tadakuma coal mine which, though on a smaller scale, is expected to produce quite a large amount, and may by no means be despised. The area covered by the mine is 734,583 *tsubo*, and the quality of coal produced is considered to compare favourably with the best of all coal varieties in Chikuzen. The output per year is about 300,000,000 *kin*, but when the present plans are carried into completion, it will not be a matter of very great difficulty to increase the output to 400,000,000 *kin*.

In short, the Besshi mine is most conveniently situated, so that it can command communication facilities of all kinds. There are railways, steamboats, telegraphs, telephones and other modern provisions

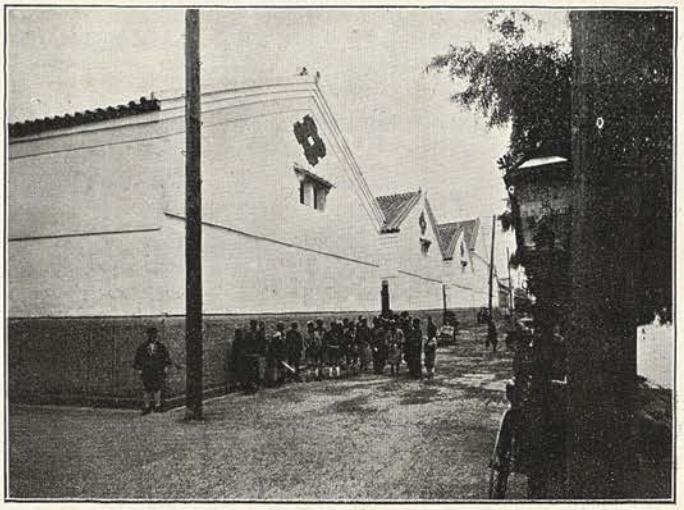
SUMITOMO BANK

made, while much attention is paid to the removal of mine poison. Mr. Sumitomo lays particular stress upon this point. A passage is built from the mine to the sea to draw off the water, and also in order to guard against damages from smoke, the refinery has been built in the Shisaka-island which is practically uninhabited. It goes without saying that this latter undertaking involved the Sumitomo family in very heavy expenditures.

3. Banking Business:—It was in 1875 that the Sumitomo family set apart a portion of its rich funds to advance against commodities and shares, but in 1895, its organization was changed into a bank with a capital of 1,000,000 *yen* under the name "Sumitomo Bank." Since then with the extension of the business, branches were established in Tokyo and elsewhere. At present, the bank is in possession of 16 such branches in all parts of Japan. As a private bank, the Sumitomo bank enjoys a fame equal to that of the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi banks.

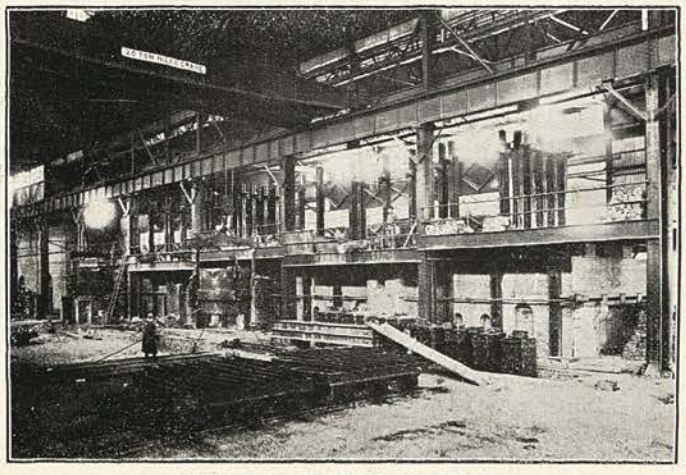
The business items of the bank do not materially differ from those of other large banks in Japan. There is one point which is worthy of our attention, namely, Mr. Kichizaemon Sumitomo holds a limitless

responsibility towards the bank, and that a sound business policy is persued by the family. The opening of the foreign exchange and correspondence by the bank particularly demands our attention. With an exception of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Sumitomo Bank is the only one that carries on direct correspondence with foreign countries. The Specie Bank is semi-official in character, so that its business is carried on under the protection of the Government. The situation of the Sumitomo Bank is quite otherwise. It has correspondence in London, New York, and other principal cities of the world and undertakes the discharge of all the banking business such as the issuing of drafts and making payment against drafts etc. Mr. Yukawa, the Manager of the Head office in Osaka once made a statement somewhat to the following effect:—



WARE HOUSES

"The Sumitomo Bank lays great stress upon the credit and soundness of business and has as its ideal the carrying on of business as a commercial bank." These words may sound commonplace, but how many bankers are there who could live up to such a declaration. The business of the bank therefore has grown steadily from year to year. The capital of the bank is only 1,000,000 *yen*, but its advances amount to about 30,000,000 *yen* and deposits to about 40,000,000 *yen*, all indicative of splendid results of the banking business. As stated above, the soundness and integrity of business transactions form characteristic features of the bank. There are inspectors connected with the bank, and over and above them, another board of inspectors at the head office, doubly making it sure that the business is carried on according to the soundest principles.



COPPER SMELTING FACTORY

3. Warehousing:—With a view to making advance against articles of commerce as security, the Sumitomo Bank established a warehouse which was detached in 1899 from the banking department, making it an independent department under the direct control of the head office, towards which Mr. Sumitomo holds unlimited responsibility. This is called the Sumitomo Warehousing Department. The Sumitomo warehousing has special relations with the Sumitomo Bank. In case arrangements are made with the bank against goods consigned, advances are made without requiring the deposit of negotiable bonds. The bank also collects freight against goods with documentary bills. All the goods deposited in the warehouse are insured so as to guard against any unexpected losses. Since the warehouse has special connection with the Kobe branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and since particular arrangements are made with customs houses, the system is a complete one run under a highly civilized organization.

There are 11 warehouses in Osaka and 4 in Kobe altogether covering an area of 12,831 *tsubo*. All these warehouses being well built are proof against fire and robbery. According to the latest investigation, the total amount insured runs up to 5,000,000 *yen*. It may be stated that the warehousing business is not carried on by the Sumitomos simply for the sake of profits. A member of the Sumitomo firm spoke to the following effect:—

"If monetary considerations were everything, there would be numerous other undertakings, so that speaking from a business standpoint it is not the best policy to engage in this line of business which produces comparatively a small amount of profits, but the chief aim is to give facilities to business men. It may be expected that the undertaking by the Sumitomos will give great convenience to business men at large." The future policy of the Sumitomos is to build brick warehouses and other solid structures so as to relieve any anxiety on the part of depositors.

4. The Sumitomo Copper Works:—With a view to preparing the copper produced in the Besshi mine for the market, a factory was purchased in 1897 and then extended for the purpose of making insulated iron, cables and pipe manufacturing works.

COPPER ROLLING WORKS

In 1900, the Sumitomo family bought a factory belonging to the Osaka Copper Refinery Company making it into a branch factory.

For this work, there are provided 6 motor machines using 7,500 H.P. while there are 17 rollers and 6 triple rollers for the purpose of making copper and brass boards, bars and wires. The output per day would amount to over 10,000 *kin*. For making insulated wire and cables two most up-to-date machines have been introduced with two motor power machines, one dynamo, and six motors. Besides, there are provided machines for making insulated wires, twisted wires and pipes. Electricity is chiefly used as the motor power. Since the copper from the Besshi mine is used as the material, it is free from any impure mixtures. On the whole, the articles are superior to those made by other similar firms.

5. The Sumitomo Steel Works:—In 1901, the entire factory of the Nippon Steel Works was bought by the Sumitomo family. Numerous improvements have been introduced into this work, and it is not to be wondered at that it forms at present one of the foremost steel works in Japan. With the growth of the demand, there arose a keen necessity for extending the work so that now proper measures have been adopted.

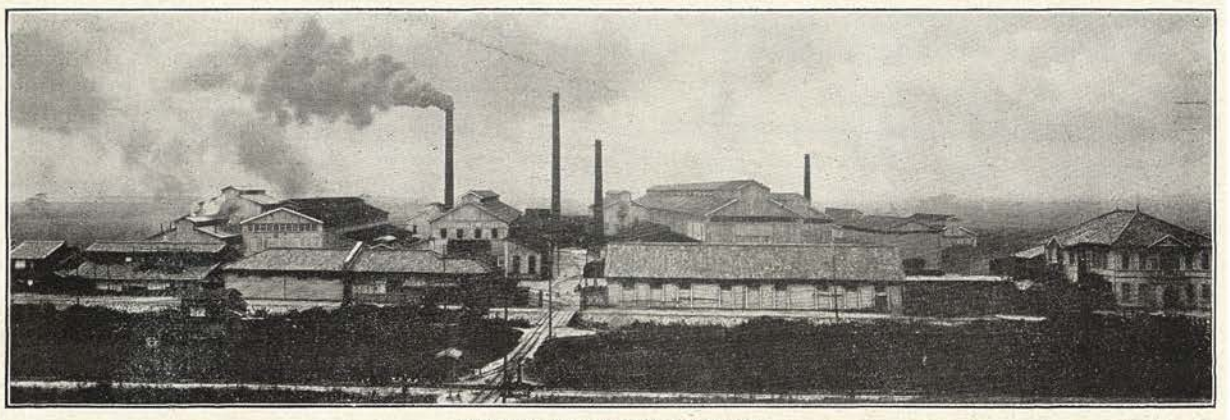
The Sumitomo steel works are provided with five, ten, fifteen ton Siemen's Smelters, and 100 machines for finishing up. The output of steel daily reaches over 30 tons. The raw material is chiefly obtained from abroad. There are all kinds of steel articles made at the factory.

With the extension of the work the Sumitomo Steel Factories have introduced various improvements, the output being of such fine quality that it is not inferior to imported articles in any degree. The factory No. 2 covers a space of 13,450 *tsubo*, and is made of steel frames. The up-to-date machinery has been imported from England.

Of the large undertakings, mining occupies the foremost rank which is followed by banking, copper refinery and steel works. In respect of the scope of the undertaking and the amount of

investment, these undertakings are of immense value. Neither time nor labour is spared to complete these undertakings so as to meet the progress of the times, and yet the Sumitomos still retain a latent capacity to make future developments.

There are many weathy men in Japan who are interested in undertakings of all sorts and descriptions; the Mitsui, the Mitsubishi, the Furukawa, and the Fujita, but all the remarks above made



SUMITOMO STEEL WORKS

bring us to the conclusion that the Mitsubishi, the Mitsui and the Sumitomos are the three great business families in Japan. The chief features of the Sumitomo enterprises are, orderliness honesty and trustworthiness. It is quite natural that business men or industrial organizers should make profit their aim. The Sumitomo family has for its aim the making of profits, but it has besides the good of the country and of the public at large. In this respect all the undertakings of the family seem to be distinctly separated from those of most large business organizers.

MITSUI & CO., LTD., OR MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD., IN THE ORIENT

History of the Mitsui Enterprises

The House of Mitsui is well known in British business circles, as well as in the Continents of Europe and America, associated with the name of Mitsui & Co. Through the branch office of the latter company in London, they are one of the largest importers to the United Kingdom, of silk goods, camphor, beans and bean cakes, lumber and rice, &c., while they are one of the largest exporters to Japan from the United Kingdom, of machinery of all kinds, metals, cotton and woollen piece goods, coal, and chemical manures &c. The Mitsuis have the famous Mitsui Building in Tokyo for the headquarters of all the Mitsui Corporations,—The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd (Mitsui & Co., Ltd., in Europe and America), the Mitsui Bank, Ltd., the Mining Department, &c. The building is a large office building, built of steel frame with a handsome facade of stone and brick located in the centre of the city of Tokio, and furnished with elevators and other modern appliances in the Occidental style. At the present Anglo-Japanese Exposition at Shepherd's Bush, the Mining Department of the Mitsui firm displays expensive miniatures of the Miike Harbour Works and demonstrates the loading facilities of ten thousand tons of their Miike Coal per twelve working hours by means of three giant hoisting-machines; while Mitsui & Co., Ltd. makes a special exhibit in Building No. 13 and shows how prominently their company stands in the foreign trade of Japan. The works and interests of the Mitsuis are so extensive and varied that they embrace nearly all of Japan's principal commercial concerns, and, therefore, they have no ordinary influence on the general economic welfare of Japan.

Although the Mitsuis have made it a point to adopt up-to-date European and American business methods, the history of their business undertakings is very old. The Mitsui family can be traced from Takayasu Mitsui, who lived as a feudal lord in the latter part of the 16th century. During the continuous civil wars at that time, he fought several battles, but, these having ended decidedly against his favour, he retired and spent his remaining years as a private citizen. His grandson, Takatoshi Mitsui, started the business in Kyoto and also established a dry goods store in Yedo (now Tokio). It was he who invented and introduced the system of cash retailing, and, further, organized the system for collection and remittance of money throughout the country and this was done, be it remembered, when the knowledge of bills of exchange was almost lacking and monetary transactions were almost unknown in the country. In 1687, Takahira Mitsui, the eldest son of Takatoshi, was appointed by the Tokugawa Government as one of its purveyors, and, in 1691, was entrusted with its remittance business. It was in 1707, that the Mitsuis appointed an agent at Nagasaki and became interested in foreign trade. With the restoration of the Meiji Era, the Mitsuis applied themselves with new energy and vigor to the reform and amelioration of their business undertakings on the model of western procedure. Thus, in 1876, the old exchange house was transformed into the Mitsui Bank, the first and by far the largest private bank established in this country, while, in the same year, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, or Mitsui & Co., was organized for the purpose of general trading, but more particularly, for that of foreign trade. As the result of the acquirement of the concession of the famous Miike Coal Mines from the Government in 1889, the Mitsui Mining Co. (now merged into the Mitsui Partnership Firm) was established for the purpose of the mining business which had already been conducted on a small scale by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Mitsui Bank.

The development during the last thirty years of the business of the Mitsuis, has been steadily progressing, but in order to keep with the times, it became necessary for the Mitsuis to make further radical changes in the system and constitution of their business undertakings, and after long and thorough investigation of European and American methods, reorganization has only just been effected as late as in October last. As a result of this last change, Mitsui's are now consolidated into Mitsui Gomei Kaisha (Firm of Mitsui, a partnership), who own and work their mines, forests, &c., and generally administer their properties, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., the Mitsui Bank, Ltd., and the Toshin Warehouse Co., Ltd.

Business transacted

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., or Mitsui & Co., Ltd., in Europe and America, engages in almost every line of export and import trade, with a chain of branches that encircle the globe.

The Mitsuis were the pioneers of the coal trade in Japan, and the Company's transactions in this line of business are of a most extensive character, dealing in the year 1908 with four and a quart million tons, or just one third of the whole annual production of Japan. The Company's speciality in the coal business is for the supply of bunker coals to steamers at all the coaling stations in the Orient, up to any quantity they may require. These yearly contracts embrace nearly the whole of home and foreign lines of steamers that ply in the Pacific Ocean. The Company are also contractors to the Government and principal industrial works and manufacturers in the Orient. The quantity shipped by the Company during 1908 for foreign trade aggregated over two million tons. The coal they deal with is all of the best quality for steaming and other purposes. They are the sole agents and contractors for the outputs from the famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano, Hondo and Ida Mines belonging to the Mitsui Corporation, and selling agents for Kaneda, Ohnoura, Yoshio, Ohtsuji coal, &c., belonging to other mine owners. The Company are also the contractors for the products from the Mitsuis' metal mines at Kamioka and Mozumi, and for sulphur produced from the Iwaonobori and Tsurugisan mines, owned by the Mitsui Corporation.

The Company owns a fleet of eleven efficient steamers, which are almost exclusively engaged for the transportation of the Company's own coal and other merchandise to and from Japan, China, Hongkong, Philippines, Straits Settlements, Java, Burmah, Ocean Island and other Eastern ports. Although equipped with such powerful means of transportation, the Company finds it insufficient to transport all its own merchandise and it is a well known fact that the Company is a large charterer of steam and sail tonnage in London and in the Orient.

The Company represents, in the Orient, several well known European and American Manufacturers and Machine-makers, i.e., Vickers Sons & Maxim, Platt Brothers & Co., the General Electric Co., the American Locomotive Co., &c.

The Company's trade in other lines forms a long list of varied articles.

Officers:

PRESIDENT	Hachirojiro Mitsui, Esq.	DIRECTOR	Yōnosuke Mitsui, Esq.
		,,	Senkichiro Hayakawa, Esq.
MANAGING DIRECTOR	Giichi Iida, Esq.	,,	Yeiji Asabuki, Esq.
,,	Senjiro Watanabe, Esq.	,,	Sankichi Komuro, Esq.
,,	Kenzo Iwahara, Esq.	AUDITOR	Tokuyemon Mitsui, Esq.
,,	Jotaro Yamamoto, Esq.	,,	Takuma Dan, Esq.
,,	Kikusaburo Fukui, Esq.	,,	Ken Hayashi, Esq.

Head Office:

No. 1, Surugacho, Nihonbashiku, Tokio, Japan.

London Branch:

34, Lime Street, London, E. C.

Other Branches and Representatives:

IN JAPAN

Yokohama	Osaka	Kure	Miike	Karatsu	Niigata	Muroran
Yokosuka	Kobe	Moji	Kuchinotsu	Kishima	Awomori	Taipeh
Nagoya	Maizuru	Nagasaki	Wakamatsu	Sasebo	Otaru	Tainan

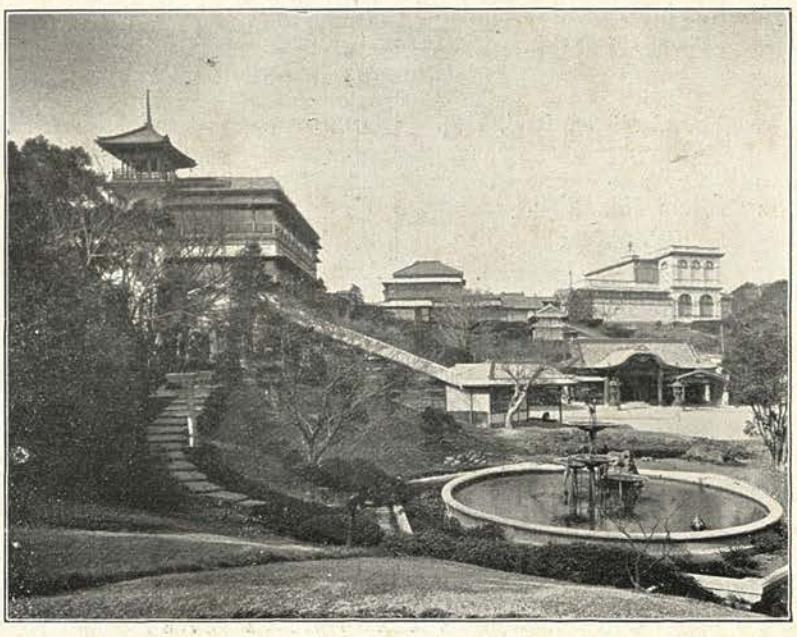
ABROAD

Hamburg	Oklahama	Rangoon	Canton	Newchang	Mukden
Lyon	Manila	Sourabaya	Shanghai	Dairen	Harbin
Antwerp	Bombay	Sydney	Hankow	Tientsin	Vladivostock
New York	Calcutta	Hongkong	Tsingtau	Tiehlin	Seoul
San Francisco	Bangkok	Foochow	Chefoo	Changchun	Chemulpo
Portland	Singapore	Amoy	Peking	Antung	Fusan

THE OKURA-GUMI

On the bluff of Akasaka, Tokyo, there stands an imposing building from which a bird's eye view of the larger part of the capital may be had, while attached to the residence is a splendid museum where fine arts both old and new have been collected in large numbers. This is the residence of Mr. Kihachiro Okura, the head of the Okura-gumi, one of the most prominent figures in the industrial circle of Japan. Having availed themselves of the splendid opportunity offered by the Restoration, there were a large number of people who realized a vast amount of riches, but a figure such as Mr. Okura is really unique in our recent history. From a petty tradesman, he worked himself into a position of commanding influence in the financial circle of Japan. At the advanced age of 74, Mr. Okura has energy that can not be easily surpassed. As the career of this eminent man has such close relations with the industrial history of Japan, it furnishes important materials towards understanding the modern Japan.

Mr. Okura was born in a remote corner of Echigo in 1836 when the country was found in a most trying position; the Bakufu government having lost its influence, and famine and disturbances having arisen in succession. It was the time when Queen Victoria came to the throne; being also three years previous to the opium war in China, and a year after the first steamship crossed the Atlantic for the first time. Mr. Okura whose business career has been so closely connected with the commercial circle of the East began life when these important events were taking place in the world. The Okura's business ability seems to have been inherited from his grandfather, who was a native of Shibata in Yechigo province. The ancestor of the family however came from Kyoto. In early days, there was constant communication between Kyoto and Echigo, so that the latter was in many



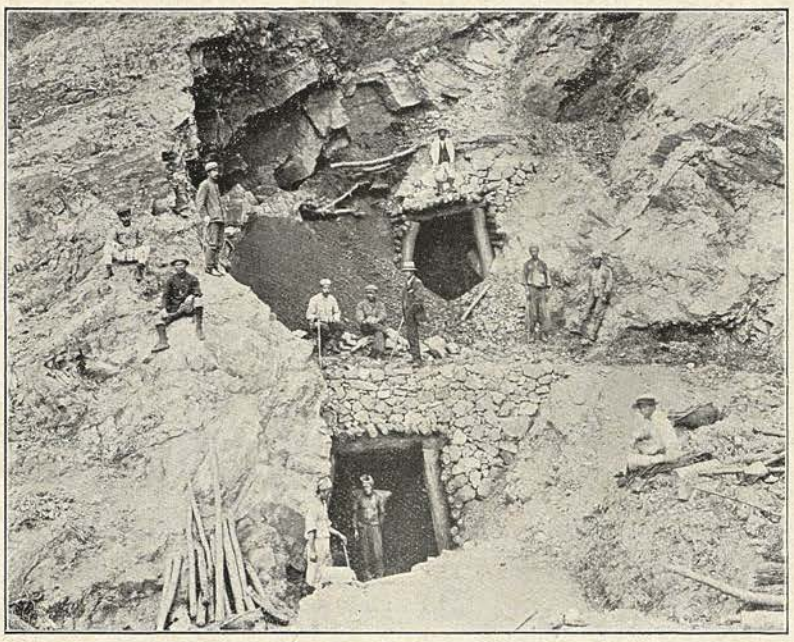
A PART OF MR. OKURA'S RESIDENCE

ways a great deal more advanced in civilization from other provinces in the same part of Japan. His grandfather appears to have been a man of remarkable business ability, and by his diligence and efforts, he paid all the debts of the family, besides accumulating a large fortune. Since he contributed a great deal towards the finances of the clan, he was made a *samurai*, in his old age. In those days there was a vessel known as the *Satsuma-bune*, engaged in a smuggling coast trade. Since the Tokugawa government put a limit upon foreign trade, enterprising business men of Satsuma, by means of schooners, engaged in a smuggling trade selling foreign smuggled goods in places other than Nagasaki port. Mr. Okura's grandfather, although he lived in a remote corner of the country, perceived the profitable nature of such a business transaction with these dealers from Satsuma. It was in this wise that he came to create a fortune. He was interested in all sorts of philanthropic

work. He was a man of deeds rather than of words. The blood of such a grandfather certainly runs in the veins of the present Mr. Okura.

It was at the age of 18 that Mr. Kihachiro Okura came up to Tokyo, where he did not have a single friend. The only two weapons he depended upon were a strong will and a well-built constitution. It was at this juncture that Commodore Perry arrived at Uraga and the English and the Russian warships at Shimoda with a view to entering into commercial treaties with Japan. It is rather a curious coincidence that just at this time the future business king made his arrival at Yedo, the centre of political activity. During the 12 years from his coming up to Yedo to the Restoration, he firmly held to his life long principle of independence and self help. Single handed and unassisted he opened up his own destiny. At first he was engaged in business connected with the *Katsuobushi*, (dried bonitos), raw silk, silk-worm egg cards, and timbers. While he was there engaged, time rolled on until he established his credit among business men in Yedo and Yokohama.

The wars of the Restoration afforded him many splendid opportunities to make money. A shrewd man of business like Mr. Okura could hardly let go these chances. By importing firearms from India and Hongkong, he sold them to various large clans which enabled him to realize handsome profits. Mr. Okura shrewd enough to see that in order to succeed in business, he must approach the centre of political power. Courageous in his temper, and quick in action he became well known to the powerful statesmen of the Restoration period which furnished him numerous opportunities for successful business transactions. His fame as well as fortune were rapidly increased so that he soon became a power in the commercial circle of the Meiji period. In 1872, when the late Prince Iwakura with Okubo, Kido, Ito, and a large suite were dispatched to foreign countries, he also went abroad. Mr. Okura was probably the first business man of Japan, who made the tour of the world. On his return home he organized in 1874 the Okura-gumi. In those days, there were three business houses known under the name, "kumi" or Company; the Mitsui-gumi, the Shimidzu-gumi and Ono-



MR. OKURA'S MINE IN KOREA

gumi, all of which were engaged in money exchange. The Okura-gumi was the first one organized with a view to carry on the trade pure and simple. Shortly a branch was started in London in which respect the Okura-gumi carries with it the honour of being a pioneer. Since then he has devoted to the development of trade and the extension of national fortunes. Passing through various stages of prosperity and adversities, he attained the present eminent position. The firm has branches in Europe and America besides some sixteen branches and agencies in the important centres of trade in the Far East. In fact, he identified his interests with the progress of Japan. The invasion of Formosa in 1874, the

civil war of 1894, North China Troubles of 1900 and the Japan-Russian war formed the occasions for the making of his vast riches. His services have been at the same time very great in connection with the military operations of the Government.

It was through the import trade that he began to see the dawn of success in his business career, but at present, he is most extensively engaged in all kinds of export trade, all calculated toward the increment of the national resources. He is an able discerner of man's character, and puts the right man in right place. In a commercial compaign, he is comparable to a general full of strategic plans. Among numerous undertakings connected with both export and import, and business in which he is engaged, we may mention such branches of industry as beer brewing, the cultivation of various raw materials, woolen and flax fabrics, silk spinning, manufacturing of rails, oil mining, shoe and leather making, sugar refinery, fertilizer manufacturing, paper milling chemical industry and timber making; in all of these branches of industry he has been a pioneer in the country. In reference to electric light, gas, hydro-electric power railways, steamship electric railways, banking, mining, and forestry the services rendered by him all really incalculable. It is obvious that with the progress of civilization, there will be needed larger and better buildings, and the engineering works of all kinds; and in 1891 the Okura Gumi Engineering Department was established. The department undertakes all kinds of public work, such as, regarding large buildings, bridges, railway harbour construction and reclaiming of land, all involving a large amount of expenditure. Mr. Okura has a wonderful ability in this line of industry.

MR. KIHACHIRO OKURA

At the beginning of the Meiji period, the people at large know very little how to treat foreign guests, and Mr. Okura extended his hospitality to distinguished foreigners who have visited Tokyo. In both international and private intercourse, his services are greatly to be appreciated.

In 1898 when he celebrated the silver wedding, he invested the sum of half million yen to establish the Okura Commercial School, which has already sent abroad in the world as many as 700 students. In this respect, Mr. Okura set a worthy example to other wealthy men. He has also established Commercial schools in Osaka and Seoul in 1907, by laying aside the sum of half a million yen. He is prone to tell his friends. "I am only an ordinary mortal. I have nothing to boast of even though I have amassed large wealth except that I have fought my way through for the space of sixty years." With these high conceptions of life, he is head and shoulders above the ordinary wealthy men. It is not surprising that he has been able to find pleasure in founding schools and the museum of fine arts. We cannot help being deeply struck with the splendid collections of fine arts made by private individuals. Mr. Okura's collection comes from Japan, China, India and Korea and covers periods of a thousand years. In carvings, pictures and porcelain, we only see the finest specimens. At the disturbed times of the Restoration, the object of fine arts were to be altogether destroyed, but he used every possible means in making their collection. Among others, we may particularly mention the famous sculptures of Buddha found in his collection which are worthy of being called national treasures. He must be rewarded a foremost patron of the fine arts of Japan. It is said of him that his art gallery acts as the restorative of his energy. With him, objects of art are not mere toys to please his eyes, but they act as a mental tonic. The Fine Arts Museum is a by-product of his life work as business man, and it is at the same

time a fountain head of his continued success. We understand that Mr. Okura intends to hand over this museum to a board of trustees so that it may be perpetually kept up and opened to the public.

It pleased His Majesty the Emperor to decorate him with the Order of the Rising Sun of the 4th grade of Merit, in 1897 in recognition of his services to the country; and in 1902, the Order of the Rising Sun of the 3rd grade was conferred on him, while finally in 1907, he was decorated with the Order or Sacred Treasure, of the 2nd grade of Merit.

Among various undertakings in which he is either directly or indirectly engaged the following may be mentioned as the more important:—

1. The Osaka Commercial School: the Osaka Okura Commercial School: the Korean Zenrin School.

The above three schools are legal bodies, funds thereof having been contributed by Mr. Okura, who remains as Auditor in connection with the Boards of Directors.

Mr. Okura is the Auditor of the Bank of Taiwan, the Hokkaido Colonial Bank and the South Manchurian Railway Co. Besides he is the President of the Okura-gumi, the Okura Public Works Co. Fusan Reclamation Works, the Tokai Paper Mill Co. the Otaru Timber Co. the Japan Leather Co. and the Japan Chemical Industrial Co. He is a Director of the Narita Railway Co., the Imperial Hotel Co. Ltd., the Imperial Flax Co. Ltd., the Tokyo Rope Manufacturing Co., the Japan Shoe Manufacturing Co. Ltd., the Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Co., and the Teikoku Theatre Co., and an Auditor of the Japan Sugar Co., the Tokyo Electric Light Co., the Kokuyu Kyodo Hanbaisho, the Silk Spinning Co., the Ujikawa Electric Co., the Industrial Bank of Japan and the Niitaka Sugar Refining Co. He is also a member of the Committees for the Railway Car Manufacturing Co., the Tokachi Exploitation Co. and an Adviser of the Nippon Saku-son Co., the Imperial Refrigerator Co., the Tokyo Wool Factory, and the Akita Timber Co.

The very fact that Mr. Okura has such extensive connections shows that he is a great magnate in the industrial and economic circle of Japan. Mr. Ōkura has concentrated his main energy in discharging the business of the Okura-gumi, in which he is assisted by Messrs. Kokinji Takashima, Kumema Okura and Jūkuro Kadono, Kihachi Okura, Hatsumi Okura and Shikazo Takaya. The kinds of business in which the Company is engaged are quite numerous of which the following are the principal ones.

Rifles and ammunition, electric motors, hydro-electric machinery, boilers, engines, iron, steel and copper pipes; dredging ships, shipping materials, the drilling machinery, railway materials, timbers, sleepers, bean oil and cakes, rice and sugar, wool and silk cotton, flax, paints, coal, cement, rubber, miscellaneous, and naval articles.

The Okura-gumi acts as agents in the case of electric machinery to Algemeine Elektricitats Gesellschaft, in the case of railway engines to the North British Locomotive Co., in the case dredging ship to Willian Simons and Co., in the case of rifles and ammunition to Thomas Firth and Sons.

In addition to the above, the Okura-gumi acts as agents to the following foreign companies:—

1. Commercial Union Assurrance Society Co. Ltd.
2. Norwich Union Insurance Co. Ltd.
3. New Zealand Insurance Co. Ltd
4. Sun Insurance Office.
5. Palatine Insurance Co. Ltd.

One powerful factor in manipulating these ramified business relations is Mr. Kumema Okura, who is a graduate of the Imperial University. He is a well informed able man and much hope is attached to him as the worthy successor to his father.

The Okura-gumi has branches in the following places.

Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama, Moji, Sasebo, Kure, Maizuru and Yokosuka.

The foreign branches are located in London, New York, Sydney, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Mukden and Talien, and many other places in Korea and Formosa. In connection with the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, the Okura building in which they exhibited articles of export of all kinds, we have every reason to hope that these will afford facilities and form topics of interests to the people in England.

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Pen-si-hu Coal.	Whale Oil.	Woolung Tea.
Graphite.	Fish Oil.	Copper
Mica.	Boots and Shoes.	White Leather.
Timber.	Shell Buttons.	Fur Skins.
Vegetable Wax.	Japanese Copying Paper.	Image of Buddha.
Soya Beans.	Chemicals.	Carved Image of Buddha.
Bean Cakes.	Uncleaned Japanese Rice.	Lacquered Japanese Book Shelf.
Bean Oil.	Menthol Oil and Menthol Crystals.	Ceremonial Canopy.

TAKATA AND COMPANY

The business of Takata and Co. was originally started in 1869. Mr. Shinzo Takata joined the firm in 1871 and has ever since been associated with it. In 1880, other interests were bought out, the firm taking the name of Takata and Co. At that time the import business being wholly in the hands of foreign merchants established in this country, Takata & Co., as pioneer Japanese import merchants, had to fight their way through numerous difficulties, until, at the present time the firm ranks with the foremost business houses in Japan, and is one of the leading Government contractors.

MR. SHINZO TAKATA

At the Osaka Exhibition, in 1903, Takata & Co. exhibited machinery and tools imported from Europe and America, and at the Tokyo Industrial Exhibition, in 1907, they displayed a considerably larger range of exhibits, amongst which the most notable was a complete Suction Gas Producer and Engine, the first introduced into Japan. The working of the plant proved so satisfactory from the practical and economic point of view, that this new form of prime mover has ever since spread rapidly throughout the country. Takata & Co. are indefatigable in their efforts to introduce improved machinery with the view of modernizing and increasing the productive capacity of our factories and workshops.

The Company's business continued to extend rapidly, and in 1909, the firm was changed to a Goshikwaishia, or a limited partnership. The principal members are Shinzo Takata, the President, and his two sons, Kamakichi and Nobujiro, the former being Vice President, who jointly share the full responsibility of the firm. Its headquarters are situated in Marunouchi, in the centre of the city of Tokio, and the retail department, in Ginza, the main street of Tokio. In the latter a large stock of

machinery &c. is kept. Branch offices are established in London, New York, Shanghai, Seoul, Taipeh, Osaka, Kobe, Yokosuka, Yokohama, Kure, Sasebo, Maizuru and Moji.

Of the extensive line of goods handled by this firm may be cited the following, in which they specialize :—

Ships, Arms and Ammunitions, Steam engines, Boilers, Gas producers and Engines, Oil engines, Bridges, Rails, Locomotives, Machine tools, Harbour improvement machines, Dregders, Turbines, Mining machinery, Cables, Wires, Ropeways, Textile machinery, Dyeing machines, Brewery plants, Cement machinery, Flour mills, Oil well machines, Hydraulic machines, Air compressors, Electric power and Light plants ,all kinds of Metals, Paint, Heating, Ventilating and Refrigerating plants, etc., etc.

The firm also specializes in steam and other systems of heating plants to meet the varied requirements of buildings such as barracks, hospitals, hotels, banks, general office and private residences.

Mr. Shinzo Takata, Proprietor of the firm is a native of Sado, an isolated island in the Sea of Japan. He made his own fortune by constant application and great efforts, and his name stands most conspicuous among the business men of Japan. It was 40 years ago, that he came to Tokyo, where he was employed by the Honorary Consul of Germany. In those days, the feeling toward foreigners was very bitter and it was running a risk to be employed by a foreigner. He was patronized by his master, and became an employee of Messrs. Ahrens and Co , Tsukiji, at the age of 18. The foundation of his future success was laid at the time.

He served the Company for several years, when in 1883 the Japanese Government forbade the purchase of articles for Government offices direct from the hands of foreigners, which dealt a heavy blow upon the Company in which he was employed, and which had to be closed. Having greatly deplored the fate of the Company, he worked in union with Mr. James Scott an English man, and started business on a small scale, which was the origin of the Takata Shokwai.

In his career Mr. Takata met with much difficulty, which he most ably surmounted. One strong point with Mr. Takata is concentration in business, and he does not act as a shareholder of any other company. In appreciation of his services during the Japan-Russian war, the Japanese Government decorated him with the 3rd rank of Merit. Members of the Imperial Diet were decorated with the 4th rank of Merit, but in his case, he is rated one rank above, indicating his great service to the cause of the country.

SUZUKI & CO. (Gomeikaisha)

Both morning and evening numberless ships enter or leave the port of Kobe, and here hundreds of cablegrams are daily received from all parts of the world. The people of Kobe are indeed constantly brought into contact with the whole world, and this advantage in stimulating commerce and industry is indeed enormous. The progress of the port has been striking. It is, therefore, not surprising that large trading houses should have sprung up here. Of all these houses the largest and most important is Suzuki and Co. This firm is at Sakai-mache Sanchome, Kobe.

History of Suzuki and Company:—

In 1877 the late Mr. Iwajiro Suzuki opened a store in Kobe where he dealt in sugar and silver coins. In those days, Japan's standard currency in foreign trade was silver, and owing to the general use of inconvertible paper money, there was a constantly varying disparity in value between the paper and silver, so that brokers who bought or sold silver made large profits.

The Government in time made adjustment of currency and the issue of inconvertible notes were discontinued and those already issued were exchanged for convertible notes, and in consequence silver brokerage business was naturally at an end. After that for a while Mr. Suzuki engaged only in the sugar trade.

In 1885, the house of Suzuki began the export of Japanese camphor to Europe.

In 1900, for the purchase of sugar and sale of Japanese products a branch office was established in London.

In this year the camphor monopoly law was put in operation in Formosa, which had become a territory of Japan, and this house was appointed by the Government of Formosa the sole manufacturer of crude camphor out of camphor oil.

On the first of October 1908, the house of Suzuki was made a Gomeikaisha (partnership) in accordance with the Japanese law.

In 1902 the London branch was closed and agents were appointed instead at London, Hamburg and New York; the present agent at London is the firm of Brice Green Jorden and Co.

In 1902, the firm established a peppermint factory at Fukiai, Kobe, and started the manufacture of peppermint products.

In 1903, the firm established a sugar refinery at Dairi, Moji, Kyushu, and command the manufacture of refined sugar, and called this department of work the Dairi Sugar Refinery of Suzuki and Company Gomeikaisha.

In the same year, the firm purchased a camphor refinery at Fukiai, Kobe, from Mr. Kichizacmon Sumitomo, and commenced the manufacture of refined camphor.

In the same year too, the firm purchased the Kobe Steel Works, and began the manufacture of steel.

In this year the monopoly law relating to crude camphor and camphor oil was carried into effect in Japan, and this firm was appointed by the Japanese Government, the sole manufacturer of crude camphor from camphor oil.

In 1906, the Dairi Sugar Refinery Works was converted into a joint stock company, and the managers of Suzuki and Co. became also directors of the new company.

In the same year, the firm established fish oil works at Fukiai, Kobe, and began the manufacture of fish oil.

In 1907, Dairi Sugar Refinery was amalgamated with the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Co.

In 1909, the firm purchased a flour mill at Sapporo, Hokkaido, and forming a joint stock company commenced the manufacture of flour.

In the same year, the firm obtained special concession from the Financial Department for establishing a private custom's free depot on the firm's private ground at Dairi, Kobe. The free depot does the same services as the free trade zone, and the grant of this concession to a private firm was unprecedented.

Members of Suzuki and Co. and its branch offices are located as follows:—

1. Members of Suzuki and Company: Mrs. Yone Suzuki (representative of the firm). Mr. Fushimatsu Yanagida and Mr. Naokichi Kaneko.

2. The firm's branches and agencies:

a. Branches and Sub-Branches—

Shanghai Branch	40, North Suchow-Road, Shanghai, China.
Moji Branch	Sanbashi-dori, Moji Fukuoka-Ken.
Tokyo Sub-Branch	Premises of Tokyo Warehouse Company, Echizen-bori, Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Osaka Sub-Branch	Andozibashi-dori, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Nagoya Sub-Branch	Premises of Nagoya Warehouse Company, Hijiye-machi, Nagoya.
Otaru Sub-Branch	Sakei-machi, Otaru.
Hakodate Sub-Branch	Itchome Omachi, Hakodate.
Naha Sub-Branch	Naha, Okinawa (Loo-chu Is.)
Tainan Sub-Branch...	Nankagai, Tainan, Formosa.
Foochow Sub-Branch	Nantai, Foochow, Fukien, China.

b. The firm has agencies and correspondents in the following places—

London	Hamburg	New York	Glasgow	Middlesborough
Seattle	Portland (Oregon)		Bombay	Madras
Manila	Batavia	Hongkong	Tientsin	Hankow

3. The Business of Suzuki and Company: The history of Suzuki and Co. is as above, and except the sale and purchase of silver, and the business of the Dairi Sugar Refinery Works, which were discontinued or sold, all other businesses are continued. We shall now describe briefly the condition of the firm.

a. Manufacture of Camphor and its Refining—The firm owns three camphor works in Kobe, the crude camphor works at Fukiai-Yakumo-dori Ichome, and Aoashi-dori Shichome, and a refining works at Fukiai Kumai-dori Gochome. According to statistics, 90% of the whole consumption of camphor in the world is supplied by Japan, and the rest, vis. 10% by China.

In Japan, camphor is produced in Osaka, Hyogo, Nagasaki, Shizuoka, Kochi, Fukuoka, Oita, Saga, Kumamoto, and Kagoshima prefectures, but it is in Formosa that the greatest quantity is produced. The Japanese Government, in view of the exceptional nature of this import production of the country (both in Formosa and Japan proper) has made a monopoly of its manufacture and sale Al-the camphor plants grown by the people and all the camphor manufactured by the order of the Government are bought up by the Government, and then sold or exported by the Government. There are people who criticize the Government monopoly of camphor, but it is the special product of Japan and one of the greatest resources of revenue, and the monopolizing of the business by the Government is regarded as necessary. Them anufacture of camphor in Formosa was first attempted in 1865, when the Island formed a part of China, and the Chinese Government monopolized its purchase and sale.

In 1895, as a result of the Treaty of Peace at Shimonoseki the Island of Formosa was ceded to Japan, and the Japanese Government at once promulgated regulations relating to camphor, forbidding its manufacture by any but those who had obtained a license from the Chinese Government. In the following year, Japanese laws were enforced on the Island and taxes were imposed in Formosa on a uniform system with Japan proper; but there arose difficulties with foreigners in various matters, and in 1899, the Government was compelled to issue the monopoly law relating to camphor and camphor oil. But owing to the non existence of monopoly system at home, the Formosan monopoly policy could not be successfully carried into effect, so that it was finally decided to make the manufacture and sale of camphor a Government monopoly also in Japan proper and the firm of Suzuki and Company was appointed the sole manufacturer of the material.

There are four kinds of camphor, namely "Jogare," "Chugare," "Namagare," and manufactured champhor. The first two are well dried kinds of superior quality, the third is the ordinary camphor as taken from the place of production and the fourth is the manufactured article contained from camphor

oil. The camphor exported is of the last two kinds. There are two kinds of camphor oil, one red and the other white. The distilled liquid first obtained from the camphor juice is white oil, and the concrete portion solidified, being separated from the liquid is manufactured camphor, the remaining portion is red oil, the color resulting from the heat.

Camphor is principally exported to America, Hongkong, England, British India, Germany, France, Australia and China, but camphor oil is exported only to America, Hongkong and Germany. It is refined in America and again exported to various countries. It is much used for the manufacture of celluloid. The amount of camphor now exported to America reaches 2,000,000 *kin* per year, and the scientists in America, in order to prevent such an enormous import, are trying to make artificial camphor.

The camphor exported to India is used as incense, insect preventive and as a drug. The consumers of camphor as incense are the Hindus, who go to a place of worship taking some camphor in their hands, which they burn before their god. In such hot countries as India, there is an exceeding large number of insects, and unless the greatest care is taken, clothes are apt to be moth-eaten, and in order to keep insects away camphor is largely used.

When some contagious diseases are prevailing in India the people both high and low will carry a small bag of camphor to prevent the contagion. The demand for camphor in India is extensive, and is still increasing. The demand for camphor and camphor oil is also rapidly increasing in Europe where they are chiefly used as drug and insect preventative.

b. Peppermint and peppermint oil—The Suzuki firm has a peppermint manufactory at Fukiai-isoyami-dori Shichome, Kobe. Peppermint is one of the important articles of export, chiefly to Hongkong, United States, and Germany.

The raw material for this article is produced in Okayama, Hiroshima, Niigata, Nagano, Aichi, Chiba, and Kyoto prefectures. The Japanese peppermint contains a large percentage of crystals and its price is low, but it has not the strong taste that is found in some kinds, in fact its taste is slightly bitter. As a drug it is used as a liniment, nerve tonic, and an anticeptic. For industrial purposes it is used for making toilet water, tooth-powder, water spices, and also in testing lead tubes; it is also mixed in liqueur.

c. Fish oil—The fish oil works of the firm is at Fukiai-Kitahoncho Itchome, Kobe. The products are exported to Germany, England, Belgium, France and other countries.

There are above thirty kinds of fish oil, including those of seals, whales and dolphins. Of all the different kinds herring and sardine oil are greatest in their output. In old times these oils were used as lamp-oil only, and as there was not much demand for them they were merely made as by-products, obtained while making fish-manure. After Yokohama was opened to foreign commerce, the oil was first exported, and since then its export has rapidly increased, so that at present fish oil is made the chief product and manure the by-product.

The refined oil of sea-animals is used for delicate machines and toilet purposes, but other oil, on account of the crude condition, is used for tanning, and ordinary machineries, and for making paint, soap, shoe-blacking, candles, etc.

The Empire of Japan, beginning from the neighbourhood of the Equartor extends to the Frigid Zone and meeting of the cold and warm currents along its coast of over 18,000 miles, produces a great abundance of fish and many varieties, which is indeed the surprise of all foreigners who have made investigation of the marine products of Japan. The catch of herring alone reaches over 70,000,000 *kamme* a year. This fact alone will be enough to explain how rich Japan is in marine products. The fish oil industry, which has this inexhaustible marine product for material, has indeed a most excellent prospect in future.

d. Steel Works—The Steel Works of Suzuki and Company is in Fukiai-Wakinohama Nichome, Kobe. With the development of industries, the demand for steel consumed by the Military and Naval Department alone reaches a surprisingly great amount. In a speech delivered by a Goverement official during the discussion of the Budget for 1907, we find the following passage. "The great advantage of manufacturing steel at home will be evident from the fact that, according to the present Budget, the Naval Department disburses 240,000,000 *yen* in seven consecutive years, the greater portion of which

is to be spent for the material for steel machinery, and in fitting up of the machines, and as for steel, except what is manufactured at Kure Naval Arsenal and Wakamatsu Steel Works, the country looks for supply to import from foreign countries." Thus in Japan except two Government works and one Nippon Steel Foundry established a few years ago, there exists no steel works of large scale or perfect equipment.

Indeed a great quantity of steel is yearly being imported from England, Germany, Sweden and Norway. This is a national regret not only from the financial point of view but also from the point of view of the independence of military arms. To mitigate this to some extent the firm started the steel works.

e. Flour Mill—The Sapporo Flour Mill Company, which has no legal connection with Suzuki and Company, but which is under the superintendence and control of the latter, is at Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Japan's development in this line of industry is of very recent date, and though the enterprise is at present in great prosperity, this dates only from the close of the Russo-Japanese War, when there raged a great enterprising fever throughout the Empire. Now the total capital of those flour mills amounts to 8,000,000 *yen*. This development is indeed remarkable when we consider that till but recently, there were no flour mills on a large scale of modern kind. This sudden and great development is greatly due to the Government customs policy. In 1906 the Government increased the customs duty on wheat flour to 30% and on the other hand reduced that on raw material to 15%, and therefore if one imported wheat and manufactured wheat flour, he would profit by 60 *sen* per bag; besides flour machines are comparatively cheap, and the manufacture is simple and does not require special skill, these causes work jointly for the development of flour milling.

The above conditions led to the formation of many new joint stock companies, but the Sapporo Flour Mill Co. is quite different from these, in that though the company is legally a joint stock company, yet it is practically the work of the Suzuki firm.

At the time of the Russo-Japanese War, there was a large import of wheat flour, and even an import of wheat, the material for the flour, reached 13,000,000 *yen*. This led the Suzuki firm to start a flour mill so as to increase the material resources of the country. This is how the Sapporo Flour Mill Company came to be owned by the firm.

As above stated the firm of Suzuki and Company is engaged in various enterprises, and has a very wide influence in the business world, and it is well known that this firm has reached its present prosperity under the most able management of Mr. Naokichi Kaneko. The firm is not contented with the present success, but is intending to extend the business and to undertake other enterprises of a monopolizing nature, but the firm would never undertake anything of a speculative kind, and therefore may be said to stand on a very secure foundation.

NIPPON SHOGYO KAISHA LTD. (Japan Trading Co. Ltd.)

Kobe is one of the two largest open ports of Japan, the other one being Yokohama. The activity of foreign trade in this port is well known abroad. There are many traders and companies engaged in foreign trade in this port, and among them the Japan Trading Company stands now most prominent.

This firm was established in 1909 with a capital of 500,000 *yen*. The head office is in Sakae-machi, Kobe, and branch offices in London, Hamburg and New York. This company is a joint concern of foreigners and Japanese, and its business is direct importation and exportation of merchandise. The managament is in the hands of Managing Director Mr. Emiel Pope; Directors, Messrs. Naname Masuda, Shūro Mori, and Sadataro Nishioka, Auditors, Messrs. Gontaro Takamasu, Akira Kagawa. The chief characteristic of this Company is that the directors and auditors are by the articles of the Company bound to serve without remuneration, and that for ten years will, according to those articles, the Company not declare a dividend. Such regulations are no doubt intended to make the foundation of the Company sound and to increase its credit. The Board of Directors, with the exception of Mr. Takamasu, who is a lawyer, is composed of business men who have all had over 20 years' experience in foreign trade, enjoying high reputations and great credit; particularly the Managing Director Mr. Pope (a German) has had 37 years' experience. This Company occupies a unique position in the foreign trade of Japan, since most of the firms engaged in the foreign trade are either purely Japanese or purely foreign. The result is that some firms which are well posted in foreign affairs are ignorant of Japanese things, while other firms which are familiar with Japanese conditions are unacquainted with matters abroad. There will, however, be no such inconvenience in the case of this firm, which is composed of Japanese and foreign veteran business men.

We herewith give the list of the chief articles of merchandise handled by this firm, at the same time briefly explaining what positions these articles occupy.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

1. Rice.—Rice is the principal food of the Japanese, and according to the condition of the crop each year the amount of export is always changing, and it is difficult to forecast its future increase or decrease. At present rice is chiefly exported to the United States, England, Australia and Germany, and the principal port for export is Kobe. Rice is produced throughout the Empire but that which is best suited for export is the large grained of good appearance, produced in the Kyushu and Shikoku districts. In Europe, rice is used not only for food but also for industrial and brewing purposes.

2. Copper.—Copper is also produced throughout the Empire. Crude copper is exported to Korea and China and ramified-copper is most in demand in Hongkong, Germany and England. Germany is a copper producing country, yet she also largely imports it from Japan, showing what a large demand there is for copper in that country.

3. Cotton yarn.—Cotton spinning has now attained to be one of the most prosperous industries in Japan, and the principal market for Japanese cotton yarn is undoubtedly China, and most of it is exported through Kobe.

4. Camphor.—Japan is the principal camphor producing country, and 90% of this material consumed in the world is being supplied by the Empire of Japan. The camphor is chiefly demanded in America, Hongkong, England, British India, Germany, France, and Australia and the chief exporting port is Kobe.

5. Peppermint.—This article is principally produced in Yamagata prefecture, and the next in order is Okayama and Hiroshima prefectures. In quality Japanese peppermint can not equal the European or American products, and yet there is good demand for it.

6. Fish oil.—The principal markets for this material are Germany, England, Belgium and France. There are many kinds of fish oils, and if the oil from seals, walruses, whales, and dolphins be added, they will reach the number of 30 kinds, above all the oil from herrings and sardines lead the list in respect to quantity.

7. Vegetable wax.—The chief place of production of this merchandise is Kyushu, next comes Shikoku. It is first exported to Hongkong, from whence it is distributed to America, Germany and other European countries. This material mixed with paraffin wax is used for making candles, and also for making models of carvings.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

1. Rice.—Japan on one hand exports rice of high grade and on the other imports that of lower grade; and especially in sterile years the amount of rice imported reaches an enormous amount. The principal countries, from which the material is imported are Indo-China, Burma, Siam, China and Korea. In particular the so-called "Saigon rice" of Indo-China is imported in large quantity.

2. Raw cotton.—Cotton spinning is one of the most flourishing industries of Japan, but the raw cotton must be imported from abroad. The import of raw cotton therefore, reaches an enormous amount. The raw cotton is imported from British India, the United States of America and China, and 80 per cent of the whole quantity is imported through Kobe.

3. Wool.—Japan does not produce wool, but imports it from Australia mostly through Kobe.

4. Paper.—The papers imported from abroad are mostly printing paper, board paper, ornamental paper and wrapping paper. Japan has now made great progress in the paper manufacturing industry and nearly all domestic demand is being supplied by home make, and those that are imported are of a superior quality only; and thus printing paper is imported from England, board paper from America ornamental paper and wrapping paper from Germany.

5. Fertilizers.—The chief fertilizers are oil-cakes, bean-cakes, seed-oil cakes, and fish guano, and principal countries which supply these manures are China and Russian Asia.

6. Metallics.—The chief manufactured metals imported are galvanized plates, lead-plates, iron and steel strips, iron plates, tin plates, steel sheets, rails, wire nails, iron tubes, brass tubes; and these are imported from England, the United States of America, Germany and Belgium.

7. Machinery.—The kinds of imported machines are various, and accordingly the countries which supply them are also various; articles of the principal machinery imported are boilers, engines, electricity generators, electric light machines, spinning machines, weaving machines, and paper manufacturing machines, weaving machines, and paper manufacturing machines, and these are mostly imported through Kobe and Yokohama.

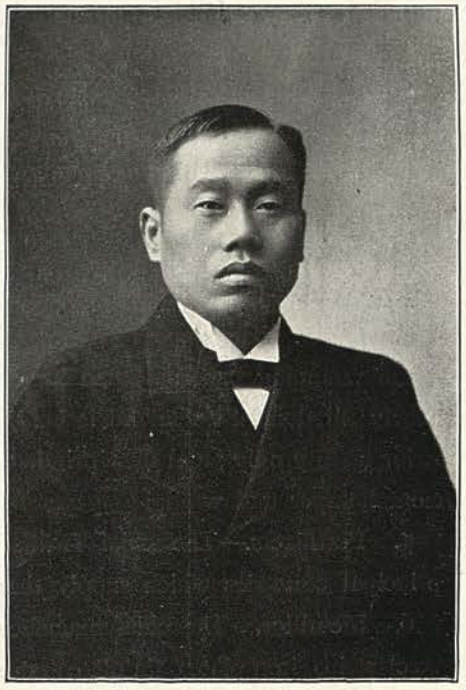
The chief business of this firm is the export of the natural products of Japan and the import of articles of industry; and the articles handled by this firm are not by any means confined to those enumerated above.

Though this firm has not been long in existence, yet it is now regarded as one of the most respectable concerns in Kobe and enjoys a high reputation and credit among the Japanese and foreigners; its business correspondents are steadily increasing in Europe and America.

YONEI & CO.

The firm was established in 1887. It was in the same year that the late Messrs. Kei Isono and Genjiro Yonei formed the Isono Firm for the purpose of engaging in the export and import of machinery, copper, iron and other sundry articles. Later on Mr. Kyutaro Nagai joined the firm, and the work of the company was brought under the management of the three. At the death of Mr. Isono, Messrs. Yonei and Nagai formed a partnership, but later on the entire business of the firm, both assets and liabilities, devolved upon Mr. Yonei. Later on, the name of the company was changed to "Yonei Shoten," and by inviting experts from abroad, and increasing the staff, the company's business was considerably extended. Accordingly a new office and warehouses were added, while the method of the business management was greatly systematized. A department was established, where experts were employed to take charge of the business. In Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe, and Seoul, Corea, branches have been established, with agencies at Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, Maizuru, Taihoku and Talien. In Glasgow a branch was established, the business affairs of which was

YONEI SHOTEN



MR. GENJIRO YONEI

entrusted to Messrs. A. R. Brown McFarlane & Co., under whose joint efforts, the business of the company is making steady progress.

Of the extensive line of goods handled by this firm the following may be cited :—

Copper, iron, railway and ship building materials, rolling stock, rails, bridges, dredging machines, rock crushers, steam turbines, general machinery, machinery for the manufacture of rubber textile fabrics, paints, fertilizer, wool, pulp, and other sundry articles.

This firm acts as agents for Messrs. Parsons and Priestmen and other well known foreign companies. Among the customers, we may count such buyers as the Naval and Military Departments, and others of equal importance. Recently, an export and import business has been started with Australia, India, South China, and South Sea Islands. The company also has its representatives in foreign countries. In addition to the above, it acts as the agency for celebrated fire insurance companies such as the Phoenix, London and Lancashire, Guardian etc.

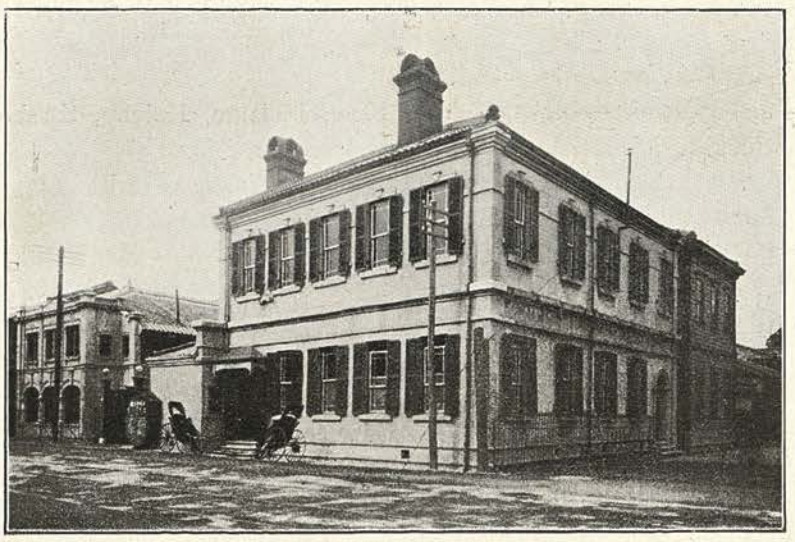
The Meiji Rubber Manufacturing Co.

This company, of which Mr. Yonei is president, is under his sole management and at present occupies an important position among the rubber factories of Japan. The chief expert is an Englishman, while the Yonei Firm acts as the sole agent for the company.

In the list of undertakings with which Mr. Yonei is connected, may be mentioned, the managership of the Meidi-ya Limited Partnership and the Kirin Beer Co. Mr. Yonei and the Meidi-ya have an inseparable connection. A Partnership was established in 1885 with Mr. Isono, who is related to Mr. Yonei, at Honcho, Yokohama for dealing in foreign liquors and provisions, and supplies were made to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. They extended the business of the company, winning high credit among foreigners. At the death of Mr. Isono, Mr. Yonei acted as guardian to Mr. Isono's heir, and in 1903, the concern was converted into a partnership between Mr. Yonei and Mr. Chozo Isono, his former partner's adopted son. The company then was styled, the Meidi-ya Partnership. At present the company has its headquarters in Yokohama, and branches in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe and Moji, dealing in Kirin beer, foreign liquors, provisions, utensils, tobacco and toilet articles. The Meidi-ya acts as agent for many inportant firms both in Europe and America, and therefore the articles sold by the firm are of superior quality, and at reasonable prices. The firm also issues "Shohin Kitte," or tickets for commodities with which the holder can buy at its stores any article sold there to the amount mentioned on the ticket. A great deal must be accredited to the efforts of Mr. Yonei to bring about the present prosperity of the Meidi-ya firm.

E. H. HUNTER & CO.

It was several years prior to the time of the Restoration that Mr. E. H. Hunter, then a young man of promising parts, visited Japan. By his diligence and honesty, he won high credit both among the Japanese and foreigners. It was in 1868, after a great deal of difficulty and



THE HUNTER CO.

many trying experiences, that he established his company in its present location for the purpose of engaging in the export business.

Having always had a high credit, the company grew in prosperity. He perceived the promising nature of the rice business, and exported unrefined Japanese rice to foreign markets to the great

surprise of foreign business men. Having discovered the profits to be derived from the export of refined rice, in 1883 he imported a rice refining machine from Germany, and established a rice refinery at Hyogo. The project proved to be quite successful. The demand for refined rice steadily grew in foreign markets, so that the Hunter rice came to have a high rank abroad.

Unfortunately, the rice refinery was burnt down; but he succeeded by cooperating with the Japanese, in establishing the Japan Rice Refinery. Mr. Hunter becoming an adviser, and representing Hunter & Co. had sole control of the export business. The annual exporting of the refined rice steadily increased, but there arose some opposition against Japanese rice, but this was however, overcome by his able manipulation. Ever since, refined rice has been highly welcomed everywhere in Europe, and in fact, in London it is regarded as the standard rice.

The next profitable attempt of the company was the refining of antimony. Many years ago, the method of antimony refining was unknown in Japan, but Mr. Hunter headed others in establishing a most up-to-date refinery, in Ashiya, Settsu province, and his refined antimony called the "Star Brand," found its way to the market of the world, everywhere winning high popularity. The third profitable undertaking was the establishment of the Osaka Iron Works at Ajikawa-guchi, Osaka, where a dockyard was built for the purpose of manufacturing machinery for steamships. The iron works were handed over to Mr. Ryutaro Hunter, his eldest son, who is the present representative of the firm. Mr. Ryutaro Hunter devoted himself to this business with such zeal and energy that he soon made it one of the most celebrated iron works in Japan.

In 1901 the organization of the company was changed into a partnership, Mr. Ryutaro Hunter becoming an important member of the company, and the capital was increased to 2,500,000 *yen*. Mr. Hunter was educated in England and Germany, and on his return home, was placed at the head of the Osaka Iron Works and the Hunter Co. contributing greatly towards the building up of Japanese industry.

Particulars of the company and items of business in which it is engaged may be given as folllows :—

Exports:—Clean Rice, Antimony.

Imports:—Steamboats and the Engines of the Same, Locomotives, Rails, Engineering and Harbour Working Machines, Wood Working Machines, Iron Casting and Water Working Building Materials, Spinning Machines, Sugar Manufacturing Machines, Boilers, Mining Tools, Machines, Farming Tools, Hydraulic Machines, Flour Mills, Rice Cleaning Machines, Ice Refrigerating Machines, Gas and Steam Engines, Automatic Stoker, Pumps, Gauges, and Indicators, Electric Batteries and other Plants, Pipes and Tubes, Hardwares, Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Rubber Works, Tabacco, Teak, American Pines etc, etc.

1. Head Office—No. 29, Harima-cho, Kobe.
2. Branch and Agencies—Osaka, Tokyo, Kure, Maizuru, Kokura, Sasebo, Daihoku, Takow, Keelung, Seoul, Dairen, London, New York.

The company manufactures the above mentioned articles, and with the growth of the business and the increase of the credit of the firm, a great deal has been contributed towards the benefit of the people and the Government. Both Mr. E. H. Hunter and Mr. Ryutaro Hunter are decorated with the Cordon of the Rising Sun, 5th rank. The principal members of the company are as follows :—

Mr. E. H. Hunter, the Proprietor; Mr. Ryutaro Hunter, the sole Representative of the Firm; Mr. Ohta, Manager, Mr. O. Suwo, the Manager of the Tokyo Branch and Messrs. E. W. Noel and J. L. Robertson. Besides, the company acts as agent for the under-named manufacturers in England and Canada.

Ashton, Frost & Co., Ltd.; Bresauer Metallgiesserei.; Crompton & Co., Ltd.; D. P. Battery & Co., Ltd.; Fielding & Platt, Ltd.; James Gordon & Co.; Richard Garrett & Sons, Ltd.; Howell & Co., Ltd.; Wilfley Mining Machinery Co.; Stephens & Co.; Dobbie McInnes, Holzapfel's Composition Co., Ltd.; British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Co.; J. Stone & Co., Ltd.

MR. YŌZO NOMURA AND THE SAMURAI SHOKWAI

Visitors to Yokohama will find a large fine art and curio shop in the corner of Itchome, Honcho, and will be quite impressed with the splendor of the building. On stepping inside one will observe a huge image of Nio, the guardian god generally found in front of Buddhist temples. This is none other than the Samurai Shokwai which is known otherwise as the Fine Arts Museum of Yokohama. Gold, silver, and copper wares, pictorial lacquered wares, porcelains, ivory, wood carvings bags, and other objects of arts both old and new embellish this shop, so that it is sometimes mistaken for a public fine art museum. Visitors from all parts of the world are attracted to the Samurai Shokwai to make purchases, and the shop is crowded with foreign ladies and gentlemen.

The proprietor of the Samurai Shokwai is Mr. Yōzo Nomura. Only a few decades have elapsed since the Samurai Shokwai was established, but owing to the business ability of its proprietor the firm has made wonderful progress. In front of the establishment is a sign board with gilded letters, "the King of Curios," indicating the high ambition Mr. Nomura's which has been deservedly realized. The store has grown to be the largest Fine Art Emporium in the Orient. An observation of the career of this successful man at once shows that all was not smooth sailing for him. Mr. Nomura studied both in Keiogijiku and Waseda Universities, but he had to leave school before completing the regular courses. His ambition was to seek his fortune in foreign countries. He crossed over to America as an interpreter to a commissioner sent from the Central Tea Traders Association, but was separated from his friend there, which caused him many difficulties. It did not take him very long to discover splendid opportunities. It was just at this time that Mr. Charles Parson, one of the Railway Kings of America, sold the railway in his possession, and realized a profit of 3,000,000 dollars. Mr. Nomura urged him to cross over to Japan and make an investment in Japanese enterprises. In company with Mr. Parson, he came back to Japan where he became engaged in making a collection of fine art objects for him. It was at this time that he began to develope a taste for thet rade.

He served in the capacity of clerk for a firm after his third return from Europe, where he was well treated but he was far from being satisfied with remaining there in such a limited position. Making up his mind to establish himself at his own cost, he resigned his post in the firm. Notwithstanding all his resolutions, he was handicapped financially, but after repeated efforts, he succeeded in borrowing two military bonds with a face value of one hundred *yen* each, which he had cashed thus realizing 170 *yen*. He rented a house in Itchome, Honcho, Yokohama, (which now forms a part of his present establishment) at a rent of 45 *yen*, and launched his project under the name, "Samurai Shokwai." This was 15 years ago. When all the equipments were made in the way of electric lighting etc. there was left in his pocket the trifling sum of 7 *yen* 21 *sen*. At first his business had necessarily to be on as mall scale. He had to run about among his friends in order to borrow unsalable articles in order to embellish his own shop. At the beginning when the business was started, the proceeds for three days ran up to only ten *yen*. This deplorable state of affairs lasted for several months. but the saying that necessity is the mother of invention was amply illustrated in his case. Not long after Mr. Morgan made a purchase of over 3,000 *yen*, and Mr. Yu, Chinese Minister to Japan, bought 2,000 *yen* worth of goods, which emboldened Mr. Nomura who was then on the verge of despondency. In connection with the Samurai Shokwai, Mr. Hodgeson, an Englishman who made a purchase of curios amounting to 100,000 *yen* through the hands of Mr. Nomura, must not be forgotten. Honesty is the best business policy. Mr. Nomura is so accommodating to foreign visitors that they always feel assured that there will be no trouble arising in connection with transportation etc. if their purchases are taken to the Samurai Shokwai, where all this is attended to. Lastly, we must remember that Mr. Nomura was educated in the West, and that he is indebted for his present success to Mr. Baten Hall.

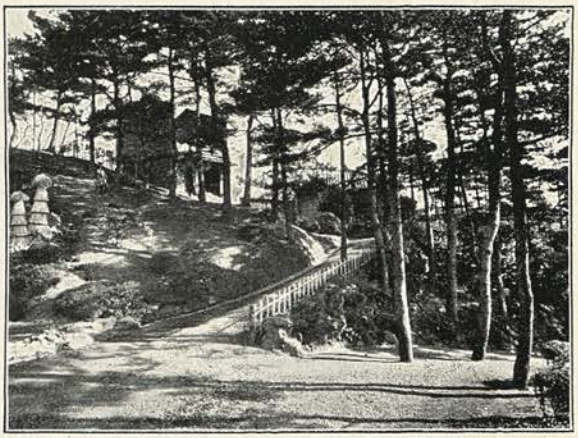
MR. MASAGORO SATO

(Direct Importer of Bullion)

Mr. Masagoro Sato has made a weighty contribution to the industrial circle of Japan as the pioneer of importers of bullion. His name is well known among the business men in Yokohama. He was born in Tokyo in 1857. At the age of seventeen he was an ardent student of the English language, Chinese classics and mathematics. Before the completion of his education, he lost his mother, and suffered a series of deep afflictions, but with all his bitter trials and adverse circumstances, he never lost courage. Making up his mind to devote himself to business, he opened a shop in front of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and began as an importor of bullion and riggings. Before his diligence and devotion to business transactions, all the difficulties gave way and he soon grew prosperous, enabling him to make a great fortune. He is as yet 45 years of age, and his attention to business has never relaxed. In addition to the private business of his own, he is interested in public affairs, acting as the representative of traders in Yokohama, the member of the ward assembly, committee on education, of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and of the prefectural assembly. He was also interested in the establishment of the Yokohama Stock and Rice Exchange, the Yokohama Commercial bank and the Yokohama Trading and Warehousing Co. of the last of which he is a director. Besides these he is an auditor for the Yokosuka Dock Yard, and of the Ishikawa-jima Dockyard. The Government has appointed him an adviser for the quarantine affairs. He is a man of great resolution, strong will and decisive action.

MR. MASAGORO SATO

HIS VILLA



HIS GARDEN

THE TOMOTA SHOTEN

(Druggist)

The recent progress of Japan is really wonderful and both Japanese and foreigners admire it, but their knowledge concerning chemicals and medicines appears to be an exception. Baron Shibusawa, the leading figure in the industrial circle of Japan, has most aptly stated, "while in some branches of industry Japan has made considerable progress, in others she has failed to make any headway." Such is particularly the case in regard to the industry connected with the manufacture of chemicals. For the purpose of enhancing the country, the development of this industry therefore is a matter of pressing necessity. Germany has an output of chemicals amounting to some 1,000,000,000 marks, which fact should stimulate us to the development of this branch of industry.

In fact, we have as yet nothing to show forth in this line. But we are pleased to note that there have been established such works as that of celluloid, artificial rubber and carbide. We must not forget the services rendered our industrial circle by those who manufacture chemicals for trade. It is true that there is not a small number of people engaged in this branch of industry, but the one most distinguished is Mr. Kahei Tomota, the representative of the Tomota Firm, a limited partnership at Yokohama. Mr. Tomota's family had been engaged in the drug business through many generations. It was in the year 1870 that he went to Yokohama, where he purchased commodities from foreign merchants, by whom he was informed of the profitable nature of this industry. Yokohama in those days was a small fishing village, where fishermen and business men lived side by side, but foreseeing the future possibilities of the city, he made up his mind to establish himself there as a dealer in chemicals. The store thus opened by him some 40 years ago was the prototype of the Tomota Shoten. His prophesy having been fulfilled, his business grew up in the course of years. To the business of chemicals he added that of medicine and spices.

MR. KAHEI TOMOTA

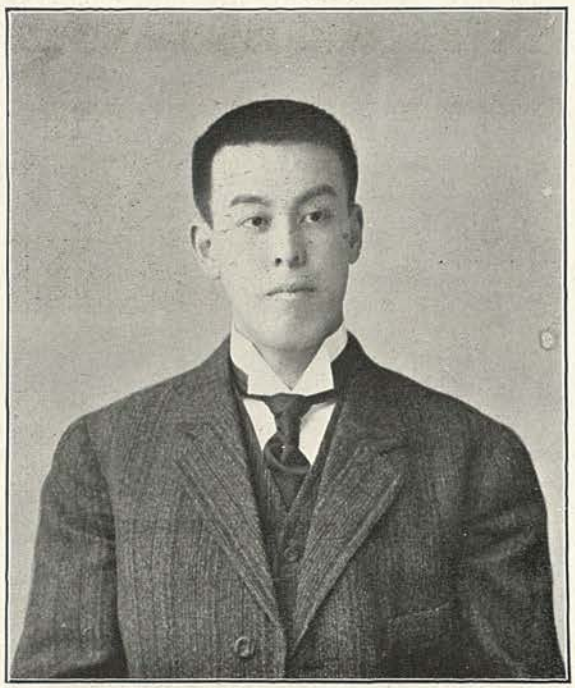
At first, these articles were chiefly imported from Germany and Italy, and were disposed of among other dealers. Opportunities having arrived for producing medicine, spices and chemicals at home, he began exporting to China, Korea, India and the South Sea Islands, thus acting for the furtherance of the national interests.

He is well known for his diligence and devotion to business, and the credit of the firm among the customers stands so high that there is hardly any one who is not acquainted with the name of Tomota and Co. The service rendered by him towards the building up of this branch of industry is remarkable. Mr. Tomota is a member of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and of the city council. In all public affairs he is most assiduous in discharging his duties.

THE MATSUMURA SHŌTEN

(Druggist)

The Matsumura Shoten (Partnership) has its head office in Itchome, Otamachi, Yokohama, and a branch in Kobunacho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo. The company is represented by Mr. Seiichi Matsumura. The chief business of the company is dealing in industrial chemicals. Mr. Seikichi Matsumura senior is a man who possessed great foresights. Acting under the conviction that Yokohama, then a small village, would grow to be a splendid trade port, he established himself as a dealer in sundry goods in Motomachi, Yokohama, in 1870. Articles handled by the firm appeared to the Japanese as remarkable rarities so that his window attracted crowds of people. For the purpose of extending his business, the office was removed to the present location in 1875. He also started the import of industrial chemicals, which with the development of domestic industry grew more properous from year to year. In the course of time, he gave up dealing in sundry articles, and devoted himself to industrial chemicals. Mr. Seiichi Matsumura, the eldest son of the farmily, was born in Yokohama in 1883. He was highly respected by his classmates for his superior learning and good behaviour while studying in the Yokohama Commercial School; in fact, he was graduated from school at the head of his class. He offered his sevices as a volunteer for the cause of the country, and joined the Imperial Body Guard Division in Tokyo where he served for a year, and was promoted to a sub-lieutenant of the Army.



MR. SEIICHI MATSUMURA

In addition to alkali and other industrial chemicals, the company is engaged in the importation of condensed milk, riggings and painting materials.

The company introduced the use of caustic soda and bleaching powder to the Shizuoka prefecture imparting a new feature in paper milling; whereby a kind of Japanese paper called Suruga-hanshi, which had been anything but in active state, has become one of the principal products in the prefecture. Through the use of caustic soda and palm oil, the soap manufacturing has made a rapid progress in Tokyo and Yokohama. The company has also supplied material for cyaniding processes which has led to the progress in the art of cupellation, and also the material for powder to the Army and Navy by the importation of nitric acid and soda. In these ways, he made contributions to the industrial developments of Japan.

Mr. Seiichi Matsumura is respected among his fellow business men as an honest and able business man of the day. He is often heard to say:—

"I was born in the business man's family, and educated as a business man. I have a deep interest in chemicals and am determined to act as a pioneer in the advancement of the material civilization of Japan devoting myself to the industry." Acting upon these ideas, he is bent upon the improvement of the articles which he handles, and whenever any discovery is made, he is highly pleased to call the attention of his customers to those discoveies and their advantages.

MR. SADAJIRO WATANABE

(Direct Importer of Copper, Iron and Machinery)

Mr. Sadajiro Watanabe is a native of Owari, born in 1841. Early in life, he was filled with ambition, and made his debut in the business circle as a dealer in copper, iron, and general machiney, establishing his office at Itchome, Sakae-cho, Yokohama, the present location of the store. It was in the Spring of 1885 that this ambitious youth was invited by an Englishman, who had a firm in Yokohama, to spend a day yachting. A year previous, this gentleman of high business integrity had sustained a heavy loss which practically bankrupted him, leaving as his sole property a bedstead, a pan and an alcohol lamp. Nothing daunted, he secured a loan of 2,000 *yen* and started as an importer of machinery, which resulted in a grand success. With this example before him Mr. Watanabe resolved that he too might undertake something on a large scale. Regretting deeply that the trade in this line should be thus monopolized by foreigners, he started a direct import, but owing to his deficiency in linguistic attainment and want of experience in business, he incurred heavy losses more than once; but his strong will and self-confidence supported him amidst adverse circumstances and he became the pioneer of direct importers of copper, iron and machinery obtaining such honour and fortune as was worthy of a gentleman of high standing. His credit being so high, he was able to open up correspondence with a large firm in London through an the introduction from the British Consulate. He enjoys the honour not only of being the founder of the Four Articles Exchange (the prototype of the Yokohama Produce Exchange), the Chamber of Commerce, and the Yokohama Commercial Bank, but has also been a member of the Municipal Council for a period of 12 years, and besides has held many positions of honor and of public character. He is at present in his 70th year and yet retains such activity both in spirit and body that he may put to shame indolent young men. He is indeed, a veteran general in the commercial circle, whose career has synchronized with that of Yokohama, to the development of which he has made so great a contribution.

MR. SADAJIRO WATANABE

BOOK STORES

THE MARUZEN BOOK STORE

(Z. P. MARUYA & CO. LTD.)
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers.
Head Office, Tokyo
Branches: Osaka, and Kyoto

Among all the book stores in Japan, the Maruzen stands foremost and indeed it may be said that it has no rival, east of Suez Canal, with reference to credit, reputation and financial capabilities. The pride of Maruzen lies in sincerity in its business dealings, being free from speculative taints, and in keeping itself in touch with the progress of civilization and in conformity with it, extending its operations. No one doubts the contribution that Maruzen has made to Science and literature. The revolution of Meiji renewed every institution of Old Japan and with this renewal the introduction of Occidental systems in various branches of society set in and the Maruzen has come into existence as it were, in answer to public demand at that juncture, so that it is not too much to say that this great book store has done a great deal for the Japanese civilization.

Z. P. MARUYA & CO.

The Maruzen was established in 1868, in Yokohama at first, and then transferred to the present location in Tokyo. It is to the credit of the firm that during the warlike times in the beginning of Meiji, recognizing the need of new ideas, it was the first to import Occidental books. At the start, the Maruzen imported books, chemicals, furnitures, provisions, and other miscellaneous foreign articles necessary for our daily life, but now it confines itself to fancy goods, besides books. The founder of the Maruzen, Mr. Arito Hayashi, at the semicentennial anniversary of the opening of Yokohama in 1909, was selected as one of the six greatest men in connection with the opening of Yokohama by the Yokohama Boeki Shinbun This was no arbitrary choice of the Journal, but the votes were obtained from the public at large. The above testifies to the Maruzen's contribution towards Japan's civilization. Just after the Maruzen's advent there were a few importers of books, but all these failed and closed business. At present, there are also three or four but they are far from being equal to the Maruzen in scale, having been opened quite recently. The Maruzen is the only bookstore that has lasted over forty years and is becoming more prosperous than ever. It has dealings with over 600 publishers and stationers abroad. Besides English, American, German, and French books, it deals in Russian, Italian, and Spanish books, and enjoys the patronage of educated ladies and gentlemen. The new building just completed on the broad street between Kyobashi and Nihonbashi, is one of the few substantial edifices between Shimbashi Station and Uyeno Park. It is said that in the greatness of scale and strength, the building will favorably compare with any book store in foreign lands. The old store was destroyed by fire in December 1909, and its Retail Department being wholly burned the disaster compelled the Maruzen to suspend business for a few days, commencing operations soon after in a part of the new building, which was then in process of construction. Its assortment of stock was not greatly affected by the fire. The recent depression in financial circles seems to have overlooked the Maruzen in its baneful influence, for it possesses greater prosperity in spite of it. In 1909, for instance, the depression that is said to have been severest in the past 20 years, affected the economic circles in general very seriously, but the Maruzen, on the contrary, showed improvement in its business indicating the upward trend in educational forces. The Maruzen is a first-class book store, and it may be said that the development of its business represents on a small compass the degree of Japan's civilization.

SANSEIDO

(Mr. C. Kamei, Proprietor)

Any one who passes the street of Omote-jinbocho, Kanda, Tokyo, can never overlook a large book store, with crowds of customers standing, or looking at the books on the shelves. This is the famous Sanseido, and the place of business of Mr. Chuichi Kamei, who is one of the greatest publishers in Japan.

The life of Mr. Kamei, as publisher, is that of the dictionary king of Japan, and at the same time his life has also a close connection with the development of the study of English language in Japan. About 24 or 25 years ago, his quick eye had caught the tendency towards the study of foreign langages. Hereupon he published a translation of Webster's Dictionary, which publication almost worked a revolution in the study of English in Japan. It was followed by publications of the Unabridged Japanese-English Dictionary, the New English-Japanese Dictionary, and other dictionaries and books relating to the English language. He also published many valuable dictionaries relating to the Japanese and Chinese languages, such as the Chinese-Japanese Dictionary. There are at present almost no Japanese students who do not possess two or three of these dictionaries, much less Japanese who do not know any of these dictionaries. His success in business is chiefly due to wise discrimination, used in the publication of the best books, and to his patient diligence in business. The Encyclopedia Japonica, which is the monumental publication, and a surprise to the publishing world of Japan, has been compiled by over one hundred compilers and about 270 expert scholars, who wrote articles, under the Presidency of Count Okuma. The pages number over 8,000, divided into 7 volumes (one volume is for the index), and contains over 100,000 articles. In the gathering of materials and in the mode of the compilation much painstaking efforts were made. In the correct pronunciation of foreign terms great caution was taken and proofs were all read by expert scholars, and in order to avoid misprints up to ten proofs were examined throughout the book. The illustrations, of which there are many in the book, are indeed valuable specimens of fine arts. In printing, too, the same care was used. For the special purpose of printing this encyclopedia, two sets of printing machines were brought from Germany. Besides No. 6 and 7 type that are commonly used in Japan, new model types were specially made for the purpose. Indeed the painstaking efforts that Mr. Kamei has made in the publication of this monumental book are beyond description, and worthy of the admiration of the public. Mr. Kamei is a merchant and must aim at profit, but in the publication of this encyclopedia he aimed chiefly at the perfection of the book and the benefit of society, and worked for years with utmost diligence. The praise given to this book by the public is indeed well merited.

MR. C. KAMEI, PROPRIETOR

Besides the publication of books he is engaged in the manufacture and sale of educational devices such as specimens of national history and chemical instruments. He has printing works of his own, where the newest model machines are working with special types for the printing of dictionaries.

What has made Mr. Kamei the leading figure of the publishing world of Japan, are his business talent and energy. When young he kept a shop at Shizuoka, but he thought in such a country town,

he could not do any large business. He therefore sold all he had, and came to Tokyo with his wife. He opened a "Geta" (Japanese clog) shop in Yotsuya, with a capital of only 28 *yen*, which was all he had in hand at that time. The shop was very small and the stock scanty, and a miserable one, yet he determined to become the largest clog merchant in Tokyo. In business he was very diligent, and always aimed at the convenience and benefit of customers. The business, therefore, flourished. How kind he was to his customers can be seen from the following accounts. He kept a number of rain-umbrellas at his shop, and if a customer who was over taken by a shower, came to purchase an umbrella he would ask him whether he wanted the umbrella on account of the shower or not. If the answer was the former, he would say "you need not buy any umbrella, I can lend you one." If he saw any one in the street, who had broken the string of his clog and was in trouble, he would repair it for nothing. He thought the secret of success in business was to sell goods cheap, and that in order to sell cheap he had to buy materials cheap, so he went around the city hunting for cheap materials, and sometimes he went around villages near Tokyo to buy "Kiri" trees for the clogs, and thus tried to save the commission of the whole-sale merchants. His efforts were rewarded. His shop became a flourishing one, and so he found a plan to buy land near Tokyo and to plant there "Kiri" trees, and to get material for clogs from this kiri grove. He did not care for the scarcity of his capital, for he had a great capital in the form of diligence, patience and courage, with which he tried to make way for his fortune. He worked diligently for ten years, and his shop became a large one, but Heaven seemed to be disposed to try him still further, for his whole fortune was burnt up within a single night when a fire broke out next door, and he and his family had a narrow escape while his merchandise, furniture and all that he had were burnt. The fire, which had destroyed his fortune, could not consume his energy and business tact, the best of his possessions. He immediately made up his mind to again begin business with this indestructible capital. He did not care to rely upon the power of his friends nor that of his relatives, as might be done by other people. Among his relatives were Count Okuma and Okubo Ichio, late Governor of Tokyo-fu. His independent spirit, however, would not allow him to seek them, and so long as he was poor and insignificant, he never called on these influential men. One day a carriage stopped before his house, it was that of Okubo Ichio, who had heard of Mr. Kamei's misfortune and was very sorry for him, and came to see him. Okubo Ichiro brought 3,000 *yen* with him, which he offered to Mr. Kamei to use as his capital. Mr. Kamei thanked his uncle heartily for his kindness, but refused to take the money, saying "I brought utmost diligence and care to my business, but it has hitherto been unsuccessful; should I receive this money in such an hour, when I am in misfortune, it would be the same as if I depended upon others for relief. To receive relief from others is shame for a man. I can not, therefore, receive the money even should we die of hunger." He refused in this way the favour of his uncle, while he had only sixty *yen* left at that time.

He changed his business. He removed to Kanda, and with the sixty *yen* he started a book shop, under the name of Sanseido. Half of the capital was spent in fitting up the shop, and he had only a little over 20 *yen* for the purchase of merchandise, the shop was a very miserable one, as can be imagined. The business was quite new to him, and at the outset, he had to overcome many obstacles. Once he bought an English Bible taking it for a Fawcett's Political Economy. In spite of many similar difficulties his indefatigable efforts and diligence were rewarded, and his customers increased every day.

Mr. Kamei's present success is chiefly due to the publication of the translation of Webster's Dictionary. The publication was indeed a battle of honour, and its victory brought success. He had not funds enough to meet the expenses of the publication, and he had to sell or pawn his own and his wife's clothes and even articles of furniture, and thus hardly managed to pay the expense. Under these circumstances he could not buy books, and books in his shop became very few. Heaven helps those who help themselves. His efforts were not fruitless. The dictionary was published. A poor unknown shop made a big leap, and became one of the largest book stores in Tokyo. In these twenty years the book has sold 300,000 copies in 53 editions.

Some years later he met with a fire and again lost all his fortune, but his energy was only increased, he soon recovered his loss, and extended his business, and constructed the extensive store which exists at present.

His life is a good example to youths who have their way to make in life.

THE KOKKA

The Kokka, the best monthly journal of the Oriental Fine Art, is now in its twenty-first year, its first number having appeared in October, 1889. At the outset the editors marked out a field of special importance, and during the twenty-one years they have consistently maintained a high grade of art work and exposition in every number. Indeed, it has successfully fulfilled its object; on the one hand by introducing to the public, masterpieces, many of which had been long sealed in private collections, and on the other, by awakening a deeper interest in, and a more intelligent understanding of, Eastern art. Not to speak of its exquisite coloured wood-engravings and superb collotypes, the Kokka in every number has presented valuable articles from the pens of learned critics and cognoscenti. Up to No. 132 the letter-press was entirely in Japanese, but owing to the increasing circulation of the magazine among Europeans, a special edition containing English explanations of the plates was issued in 1901. This was continued up to No. 181. Then, in July, 1905, was begun the present English edition which has met with such unusual success. Finally beginning with No. 211, a descriptive text in French has also been inserted for the convenience of still other European readers. The Kokka Company has also brought out a series of art publications, viz, "A Gallery of Japanese and Chinese Paintings," "Masterpieces of Thirty Great Japanese painters," "Select Masterpieces of Korin and Konzan," Hokusai's "Daily Exorcisms," "Art Treasure of the Koyasan Temples," and the "Nangwa-shu."

WOOD-CUT PRINTING

PICTURE ORIGINALLY DRAWN BY OGATA KENZAN, REPRODUCED IN WOOD-CUT BY THE KOKKA AND TAKEN ON ELECTROTYPE AS ILLUSTRATED

DRAWN BY KATSUSHIKA HOKUSAI

The circulation of the Kokka and miscellaneous art publications for the last year is as follows:—

Japanese edition	15,000 copies.
English	10,000 „
Miscellaneous Publications	3,500 „

The proprietors of the Kokka Publishing Company are Messrs. Ryuhei Murayama, Riichi Uyeno, and Teiji Takahashi, while the editorial staff consists of 13 members, with Mr. Seiichi Taki as chief editor, and general manager. The Company owns three work shops for the manufacture of coloured wood-engravings, one being situated on the premises of the firm in Yazaemoncho, Kyobashiku, and the other two respectively in Honjo and Shiba. The Kokka company is especially fortunate in having in its exclusive employment craftsmen of acknowledged reputation; for instance, the engravers Shinkichi Izumi and Washichi Harubara, and Tetsunosuke Tamura and Tokichi Wada, artists.

The crowning feature of the Kokka is the excellent wood-engravings which illuminate its pages. Chromoxylography is an art peculiar to Japan, and so far as we know there is no process which translates the subtle strokes and colours of Oriental paintings so faithfully as this art whichh as been developed in Japan to a degree such as has never been attained elsewhere. The Kokka may well be congratulated on its success in the production of typical wood-engravings in colours, which embody all superior points in this art in the course of the past ten or fifteen years. In reproducing an old object, a draft must be specially prepared after the original. In olden times the painter's aid was called in to do this part of the work, but as might be expected, he could seldom or never produce an exact copy of the original. In view of which the Kokka has availed itself of the modern art of photography, to obtain the most accurate draft for such purposes. In short in the case of the Kokka's colour prints, the photogragh is pasted directly on the block to be engraved. It should not, however, be supposed that a photograph gives a draft complete in itself; in fact it does only a part of the work, because the engraver carves out of it only the outline portions of the picture. Then a series of blocks is prepared from copies of impression taken from the outline block. To produce a single print at least forty or fifty, sometimes as many as a hundred or more, of such blocks are required. As to the pigments used, they were very limited in the case of old prints. For instance, such colouring materials as *Gofun* (chalk) and *Iwa-yenogu* (rock pigments) were once thought impracticable for printing purposes. But the Kokka has worked for years to make effective use of these hard pigments until now the matter is an accomplished fact. In a word, the art of wood-engraving has been brought to such a state of perfection that there is no design, however intricate, nor no shade of colour, be it ever so delicate, but can be reproduced by it. Even the gradation of tints can now be reproduced to perfection by the same process. The Kokka has started another process of printing, which combines wood-engraving with collotype process, and this is found admirably fitted to the reproduction of a painting in which chief stress is laid on ink-tones. In November, 1900, the Kokka took patent on this unique process. Let us conclude this article by quoting the following words of the London Times in commendation of the Kokka's colour plates. "Nothing in the way of coloured reproduction made in Europe can compare with the beauty and fidelity of these prints, except possibly the Goupil prints after Degas' drawing, which are infinitely more expensive."

THE SHIMBI SHOIN

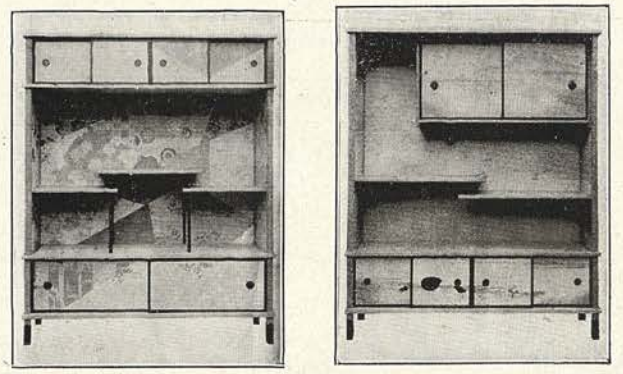
The Shimbi Shoin is the publisher of fine art works. The shareholders of the Company headed by Count Okuma include almost all the men who stand in the front rank of our business world. Thus the foundation of the company is very firm and, besides, Mr. Shiichi Tajima, an authority in all matters relating to the publications of Fine Art Works, supervises the affairs of the Company as its President. It is not surprising that the fame of the establishment has extended over the country and that the popularity of its publication is growing more and more. The Company issues reproductions of the great works of arts in different series. Sometimes one of these series of superfine kinds cost hundreds of *yen*. Even with the smallest, the price is many *yen*. Such sumptuous albums are they that notwithstanding the seemingly high prices, everybody recognises the fact that the albums are without rival in richness of material, in accuracy of reproduction, and in skill of make-up.

This was the reason the Imperial Household Department gave an order to the Company to undertake the reproduction of various works of arts, beginning with Toyei Shukô, and granted special permission to photograph the Imperial treasures. The Department of Home Affairs gave them an order to reprint and issue the Catalogue of the National Treasures, compiled under its direction. The Department of Education gives an order every year to publish their Illustrated Catalogue of Fine Arts, displayed in the Annual Fine Arts Exhibition. The Tokyo Fine Art School requested them to publish the Album of One Hundred Japanese Masterpieces of Pictorial Art, the Pictures of the Nation, classified chronologically, etc, compiled by the School.

MR. NAOJIRO HAIBARA

(Manufacturer of and Dealer in Various Kinds of Paper)

Those who pay a visit to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in London must surely spend at least a few minutes before an alcove in a Japanese house perfectly furnished. There are large numbers of articles of fine art, used for decorative purposes in Japanese houses, such as screens, stands etc. Paper is an indispensable material in the making of all these, and there are many varieties of papers used for these decorative purposes. The Haibara's have a history running back about one hundred years. During the Tokugawa Shogunate, they acted as purveyors to the Shogun and other lords, while at present they serve as the purveyers to the Imperial Household, besides enjoying a very high credit among all classes of people. The kinds of paper made by the firm are very comprehensive including as they do, wall paper, drawing paper, menu and Christmas cards and articles of stationery.



SOME OF MR. HAIBARA'S WORKS OF ART

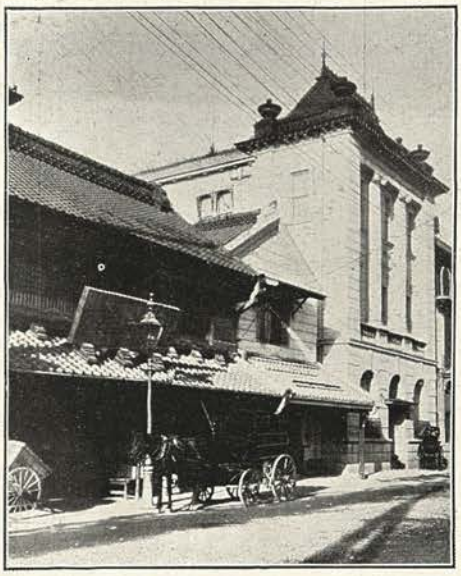
In addition to these, we may add the business relating to printing etc. All the articles made by the firm are distinguished by novel designs. Under assiduous cares, the work of the Haibaras enjoys a high popularity, both at home and abroad. The following medals have been awarded in foreign exhibitions :—

At Boston	Exhibition of	1883	...	Gold medal
„ London	„ „	1884	...	2 Silver medals 1 Copper medal
„ Barcelona	„ „	1888	...	Medal of Honour
„ Liege	„ „	1905	...	1 Gold medal 1 Silver „

THE HAKUBUN-KWAN

(Book Publisher in Tokyo)

It is a source of infinite wonder and admiration that the Hakubun-kwan, which practically commands the business of book publishing in Japan, should attain such a position in so short a time as a score of years. It is the publisher of useful and instructive books, and has posted itself as the pioneer of civilization. Mr. Sahei Ohashi, the founder of the Hakubun-kwan made his debut as a book publisher some 20 years ago after he observed the tendency of the time and investigated as to a way for the systematic development of his business surmounting every difficulty. The work thus started by him has been followed by his successor Mr. Shintaro Ohashi, the present head of the firm, under whose able management, the work of the company has advanced so that it is now able to publish books at a low cost, thus enabling the mass to enjoy advantages of modern civilization.



HAKUBUN-KAN

The firm published in the past as many as 60 magazines and more than 5,000 books. At present the firm is engaged in publishing such magazines as the Taiyo, the Taihei-yo, the Nogyo-sekai, the Nogyo-kai, the Bungei-club, the Shonen-sekai, the Shojo-sekai, Chugaku-sekai and seven others which stand most conspicuous among numerous magazines in Japan.

The Hakubun-kwan has its office in Sanchome, Honcho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, while the Hakubun-kwan printing office is situated in Hisakata-machi, Koishi-kawa, where up-to-date machinery is used, and publication of books is carried on a most extensive scale. In Nishiki-cho, Kanda, the Hakushin-sha, a paper store, under its control was established for supplying paper to printers. In order to diffuse knowledge, the Ohashi library was established some years ago at Sanbancho, Kojimachi. It contains 60,000 books.

DEPARTMENT STORES

THE MITSUKOSHI DEPARTMENT STORE

Forty years have now elapsed since Japan was opened to foreign intercourse. In the mean time, Japan has imported, assimilated, digested, and applied foreign civilization; as a result, the new provisions made in all departments of the national life are something wonderful. In the centre of this capital, a Department Store has been opened by the Mitsui family which, owing to the efforts of the far-sighted business organizer and manager, Mr. Ōsuke Hibi, is extensive in its scope, varied and inexhaustable in its outfit. The Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store which is another name for the Department is the first and greatest department store which has been organized in this country. The Mitsuis are rulers in financial circles of Japan, and the Mitsukoshi is the largest departmental store in the Empire.

MITSUKOSHI DRY GOODS STORE

The history of the Mitsukoshi runs back 300 years. When the seat of the Shogunate Government was laid in Tokyo (then called Yedo), the Mitsukoshi was already one of the largest stores in Japan. There are many interesting facts connected with the Mitsukoshi store which are closely related to the literature and fine arts of Yedo. Just at the moment when Japan, with her old usages and historical connections plunged herself into the vortex of the world's competition at the end of the 19th century, the Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store, with new facilities and efforts afforded by the new civilization, introduced the new elements in the shape of a Department Store. The department stores abroad seem to be mainly intended for making supplies for the needs of the middle and lower classes of society, but in the case of the Mitsukoshi Department Store, owing to its past historical connections, it is patronized by all classes of people. The Mitsukoshi Department Store supplies articles to the Imperial Household and the noblity, as well as to the ordinary subjects of the Mikado. The store has large orders from people living in Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto as well as from farmers and fishermen in the remotest districts of the country. It has branches in Seoul in Korea, and Talien in Manchuria. The articles supplied by the Store are cheap and good, which has greatly enhanced its reputation. There are various other characteristics which are but rarely seen in connection with the Department Stores of foreign countries. The Mitsukoshi Department Store occupies an imposing three-storied building possessing numbers of complete show rooms, where are found nearly everything that is necessary to our existence, as the mention of different sections will prove:—sections are found for hats, dry goods, children's toys, umbrellas, toilet articles, shoes, trunk, shawls, tobacco, piece goods, stationery, ready made clothes, jewels, knitted work, furniture, pictures, sculptures, and photographs. There is a balcony, where every day good musicians are invited to come and play on

the piano and violins as well as on Japanese instruments. All these make up the attraction of this gigantic store. There are provided three saloons; one upstairs is furnished in foreign style. The Takeno-ma is provided with bamboo furniture and decoration. The "Mitsukoshi Time" is a publication edited by artists and men of letters employed by the Store. The director's rooms may be said to constitute a club for scholars, educators and journalists, so much are they frequented of these men. As adviser to the study of children's articles, there are several learned men employed, two among them being noblemen. Under their advice, the Mitsukoshi supplies various useful articles for the education of children, in fact, once a year they hold an exhibition for children. This is another feature seldom found in the department stores of foreign countries. There is a society called "The Ryuko-kwai" or "The Fashions Society" at which may be seen men of learning, novelists, artists and critics, all of whom either by their experience or knowlege set the ball of fashion going. There is a department for furnishing clothes for actors, and where prominent actors of Japan obtain their clothes. Among the advisers to this department, we may find many critics and artists who have studied western performances. Thus it will be seen that the work of the Mitsukoshi is a result of earnest investigation and free discussion.

Not far from this place, there is a tea room got up purely in Japanese style, where the best Japanese taste is exhibited both in the service of tea and in the furnishing of the room. Visitors here will be treated to a cup of tea by a lady expert. There is also a dining room with a beautiful table decorated with fragrant flowers. In this place, Japanese as well as foreign meals are provided

ONE OF THE COUNTERS IN THE MITSUKOSHI DEPARTMENT STORE

"TAKENO-MA" OR BAMBOO ROOM

together with green tea, black tea, coffee, cocoa, and foreign cakes. It is customary for foreign guests to Japan to visit the Mitsukoshi store once or twice during their stay.

The system adopted by the Mitsukoshi is more advanced than that of any other stores in Japan. For the purpose of delivering purchased articles to customers there are 3 automobiles, 50 bicycles, and 5 wagons. Boys employed for the purpose are something like messenger boys in England. In fact, the Mitsukoshi department store is a public house where articles of daily use are supplied, and it is also a studio where the fine arts and crafts of Japan are studied.

The Mitsukoshi Department Store is managed by a stock company. Mr. Ōsuke Hibi is the chief director. Mr. Hibi was educated under Mr. Fukuzawa, who was the foremost educator of modern Japan. Mr. Kihichi Fujimura, the managing director, is his right hand man. There are as many as 300 employees among whom there are some who have received the highest education. For about 1,500 apprentices, there are boarding houses and schools. The Mitsukoshi store employs a large number of girls as saleswomen.

ITO GOFUKU-TEN

(A Department Store)

In order to supply the demands of the new age, every novel design and perfect equipment for the sake of facilities has been already made and merchants have in every way endeavoured to suit the taste of the customers of New Japan but none can match the Department Store System. Though the name of "Department Store" in Japan is apt to remind one of the Mitsukoshi, yet the Ito *Gofukuten* must be remembered at the same time. The store has customers in all classes of society and just as the Mitsukoshi is proud of its old history, the Ito store also has a history unbroken for three hundred years since the store was started. Therefore in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary this year (1910), the store made a striking development in the organization of its stores, both the head office and its branches following the European style, and the store began to deal in all articles of daily use.

MAIN STORE OF MATSUZAKAYA IN NAGOYA

Generally speaking, old stores have beautiful records. The Ito *Gofukuten* is not excepted. The first store of Ito was opened in Nagoya, the principal commercial city in the central part of Japan. The policy of the store being honest, the store won the confidence of its customers, prospered and flourished year after year until branches were established in Tokyo, Osaka, Okazaki, and Kamezaki. Among all the branches, the Tokyo branch is on the largest scale and the equipment is the most perfect, so that it is now looked upon as first rate. The speciality of the Ito *Gofuku-ten* lies in its observing the testament of ancestors, thus the prices are lower than those of other stores, sincerity being revealed in every transaction. As the store has hitherto aimed at a long continued patronage, mere monetary profit, although it may be great, can not make the firm dizzy. Such a policy has been effected for the long period of three hundred years. Now that the store is busy in supplying the demands of the new age appreciating the new system in Europe, yet observing the hereditary commercial morals of Japan, the goods are selected with great carefulness, novel designs studied, and their prices are the lowest. Such being the way in which business is conducted, it is natural that the customers should increase day by day, and the reputation and credit of the store is now spreading further and further.

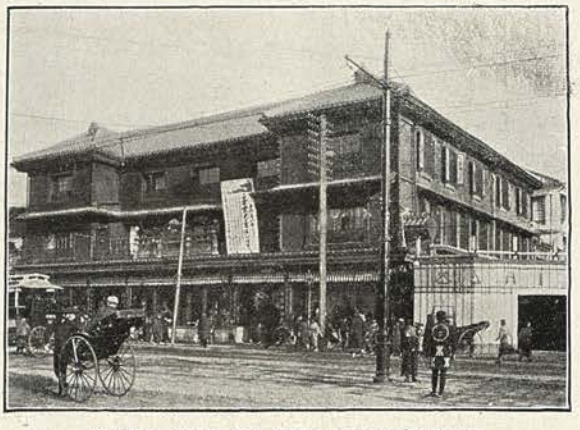
The Head Store of Ito in Nagoya has been already reconstructed in the newest style. In the show windows are seen the beautiful dolls of foreign or home make in full dress, thus attracting the attention of the passers-by. In the first story are cotton stuffs and dry goods. Go to the second story and you will see varieties of silk fabrics. Articles of fine art and especially foreign goods are exhibited in the upper story. The sales room *a la mode Japonaise* are situated in the south-western corner of the second story, a smoking-room, dining-room, and roof-garden also being provided. In another room, are pianos and violins, musical performances being often given. A stage is also set up in the upper story and for the amusement of the customers, dances, cinematograph or musical performances or nursery plays are held from time to time.

SHIROKIYA, DRY GOODS STORE

The Japanese "Kimono" is known now-a-days to foreign ladies and gentlemen. It is generally made of either silk or cotton. The various kinds of silks such as Habutae, Pongee, Nanako etc, are produced in Kyoto, Nagoya, Ashikaga, Kiriu and Yonezawa. The products of their looms are sold in numerous stores throughout Japan; among them the Shirokiya and the Mitsukoshi have the best assortment. In respect to the splendor of the structure of the building and the superiority of the articles sold, the Shirokiya store has but few rivals.

The proprietor of the Shirokiya Dry Goods Store is Hikotaro Omura, the store being called Shirokiya. It is situated at Itchome, Nihonbashi, Tokyo. It is an imposing building, three storied high.

MR. HIKOTARO OMURA



SHIROKIYA ON THE NIHONBASHI

The trams stop before it, the windows are decorated with all sorts of silks and pretty fancy goods. It is a mile and a half from Shimbashi station, and in the busiest quarter of the city. Silk, cotton cloth, textile fabrics, fancy goods, umbrellas, watches etc. are exhibited. The system is the combination of the department store and a *la mode Japonaise*. The arrangement is similar to that of the Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store. This firm is well known for its honesty and promptness. Few among the Japanese dry goods stores can be favorably compared with it in point of activity. Mr. Hikotaro Omura is, as above mentioned, the master of Shirokiya and the true heir of the family. The firm was established some 240 years ago in Sakae-cho, Kyoto, while a branch was opened in Tokyo where the business relating to dry goods was started and has been brought to the present condition of prosperity. In fact, it is amongst the first class dry goods stores of Japan.

HOTELS

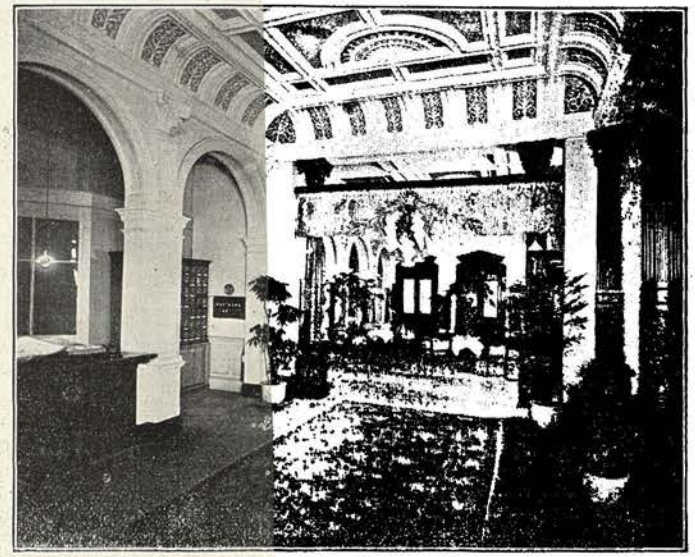
THE IMPERIAL HOTEL

The Imperial Hotel stands in Kojimachi ward, the centre of Tokyo, in which ward are also found the Imperial Palace itself, and such important political institutions as the Cabinet House, most of the Central Government Department buildings, the Houses of the Diet, the Supreme Court, and most of the Embassies and Legations. With a narrow canal between, this district adjoins the two wards of Nihonbashi and Kyobashi, the two latter constituting the great commercial centre of the Orient, with large banks, firms, companies and stores, the Bank of Japan not excepted. In a word the Imperial Hotel occupies a most central point in the Capital of Japan. The hotel was founded in 1886, and traces its origin to the suggestion of one of Japan's greatest statesmen, Marquis Inoue, Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time. It was organized by such leading business men as Baron Shibusawa, Messrs. Okura and Masuda, and the able hand of Mr. M. Yokoyama managed the business. Moreover, the enterprise was backed by the Imperial Household Department, and by such distinguished nobles as Prince Mori and Marquis Hachisuka, and by such business magnates as Barons Iwasaki and Mitsui, Messrs. Z. Yasuda, H. Hara, R. Kawada and T. Kawamura.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL

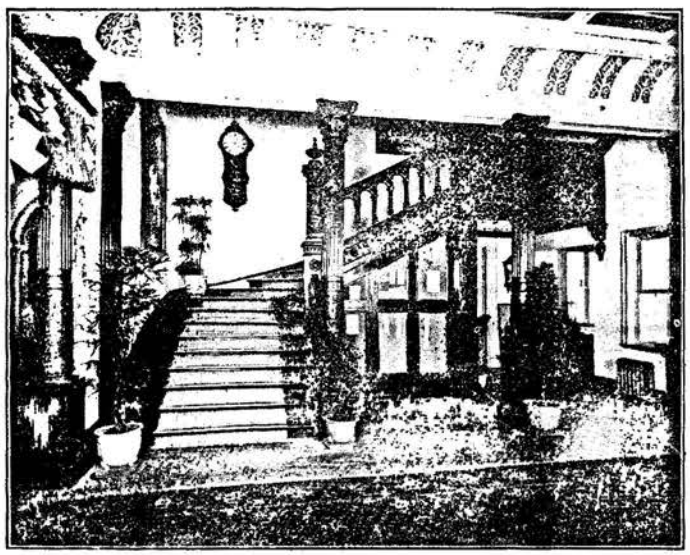
The plan of the building was drawn up by a German firm, Ende Böekman Co., modified by Dr. I. Watanabe, a Japanese architect, and with the approval of the late Dr. Matsumoto, Director of the Imperial Railway Bureau, construction was begun in 1867 and completed in October 1889. The very next month, on a great national holiday, the Emperor's Birthday, the Hotel was opened in grand style. Baron Shibusawa, Messrs. Okura and Yokoyama formed the Board of Directors, of which the Baron was chairman and the last named gentleman Managing Director. With the issue of the Corporation Law it was converted into a joint stock company, with a managing board of five. Baron Shibusawa, was elected Chairman, Mr. Yokohama, Managing Director, Messrs. Okura, Hara and Imamura, Asano and Kitani, Auditors. In 1903, the late Mr. Emil Flaig became the Manager, Mr. Yokoyama, leaving. In 1909, Baron Shibusawa resigned and Mr. Okura succeeded him. At the

same time, the office of managing director which had been given up for several years was revived, Mr. Aisaku Hayashi filling the post. With the growth of the Hotel, it was found necessary to build a villa, which was done in 1906 after the plan of the late Messrs. Emil and Carl Flaig. The Metropole Hotel, the villa of the Imperial Hotel, is located at the mouth of the River Sumida in what used to be the foreign settlement. Away from the noise of the busy street, it commands picturesque view of scenes, the Bay of Shinagawa, with forts spreading out in the foreground and the mountains of Bōshū and Kazusa melting away in the hazy distance. Originally it was the American Legation, but after the removal of the latter to another part of the town, it was turned into a hotel under foreign management. In 1908, it was amalgamated with the Imperial Hotel, and as its villa, it is now placed under the able management of Mr. and Mrs. Binder.



MAIN ENTRANCE AND PUBLIC HALL

The Imperial Hotel is one of the largest hotels in the capital of the Empire, not only in respect of its architectural grandeur, but also in excellence of accommodation. Banquets are held by gentlemen both Japanese and foreign, and it is in this place that noble guests from foreign countries are received, when are made festoon with flowers and electric lights, the highest Japanese arts decorations, and everything that goes to make an attractive exterior.



STAIR-CASE OF THE HOTEL

The number of foreign visitors is increasing from year to year, that the latter half of the present year compared with the previous year term shows an increase of some 700.

In order to meet the increase of the demand improvements have already been made, but it is expected that further and complete arrangements will be made so as to accommodate a far greater number of guests. Mr. Kihachiro Okura, the Chairman of the Board of Directors is a first class business man and organizer, and Mr. Rokuro Hara, Director, is the Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and he occupies a high social position. Mr. Magoichiro Yokoyama is well known for his experience and able management of the Hotel. Besides these we may mention among the directors and auditors of the Company, such names as Mr. Kichibei Murai (the President of the Murai Bank), Mr. Ikuzo Wakao (the President of Wakao Bank), Mr. Sōichiro Asano (the President of the Oriental Steamship Co.) and Mr. Keiichiro Tanaka (the Director of the Tokyo Electric Light Co.) The company is thrice blessed in securing the service of Mr. Aisaku Hayashi as the Manager of the Hotel under whose control it is expected to make headway in various respects.

DAI NIHON HOTEL

The Miyako Hotel is situated in the very centre of the sight-seeing and shopping district of Kyoto, about half an hour by rikisha to the north-east of the railway station. The grounds, comprising 30,000 *tsubo* (about 25 acres), originally belonged to the Awata Palace, to which they were attached as a park, known as Yoshimizu-en. About eighteen years ago these were offered for sale and secured by Mr. Nisaku Nishimura, and after a time passed into the possession of his son, the present chief who recognized the need of a first class hotel being erected for the accommodation of foreign tourists and who saw in the magnificent site all the requirements for such a purpose.

MR. NIHEI NISHIMURA

The hotel was started in 1900 on quite a small scale, but by careful attention and by always trying to make the hotel suit the guests, instead of the reverse, the enterprise gradually grew. The conclusion of peace with Russia brought about an immense addition to the tourists trade, and the Miyako was right in the front ranks with those who attained success. During 1906 the accommodation was almost doubled. Formerly there were three tiers of buildings, but now numerous additions have been made, which bring the number of bedrooms up to about a hundred and fifty, all large and airy, and mostly leading out on broad verandas.

The approach to the hotel has been greatly improved. Many of the small houses which were in front were purchased and pulled down, and the ground tastefully laid out as a Japanese garden. A fine wide carriage drive now leads up an easy gradient from Sanjo Street to the hotel porch.

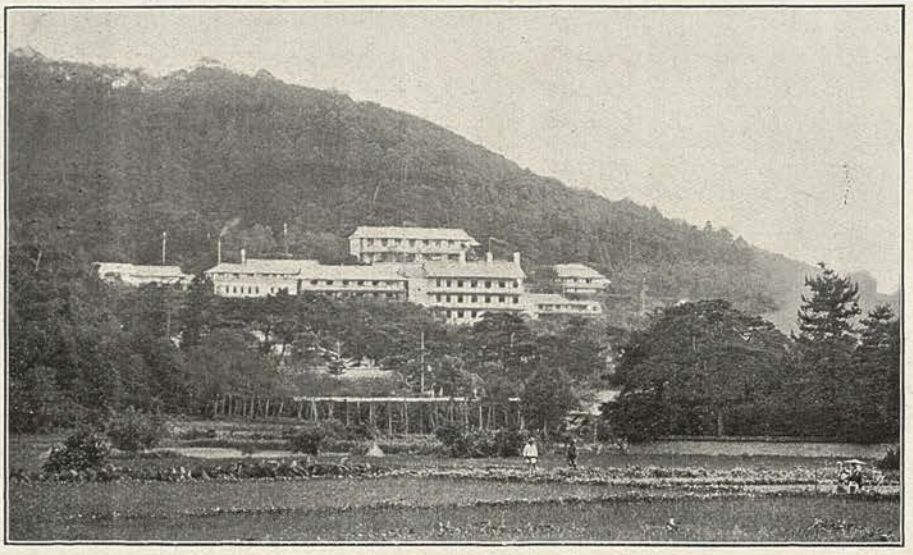
The hilly ground upon which the hotel stands does not lend itself to any one large building, and in consequence the blocks of rooms are scattered, but so arranged that none of the natural beauties of the surroundings are effaced or hidden. The arrangement of the rooms has one distinct advantage that in the event of an outbreak of fire, the flames could probably be confined to the building in which it originated. It has its disadvantage also and no one photograph can be considered as in any way representative of the Hotel. While on the subject of fire it is reassuring to know that no room in the hotel is situated more than one story above the ground and that adequate arrangements are made for fire escapes, fire extinguishers, and a plentiful supply of water to ensure the safety of guests and property.

The Bar and Billiard Room is furnished with all requirements. There are two English Thurston billiard tables. From this room one can step out into the garden which surrounds the hotel and which extends to the top of the thickly wooded slope at the back, leading to the Shogun-zuka, which is referred to elsewhere.

In the original block, close to the main entrance, is the Smoking Room, and next door the Drawing Room. Both are fitted with writing desks and lounge chairs, and the reading matter on the table includes the Kobe and Yokohama newspapers, which arrive daily, also leading journals from all over the world. The Drawing Room contains a fine-toned upright piano, a selection of music and plenty of light literature, so that even in rainy weather the guests are able to entertain themselves without

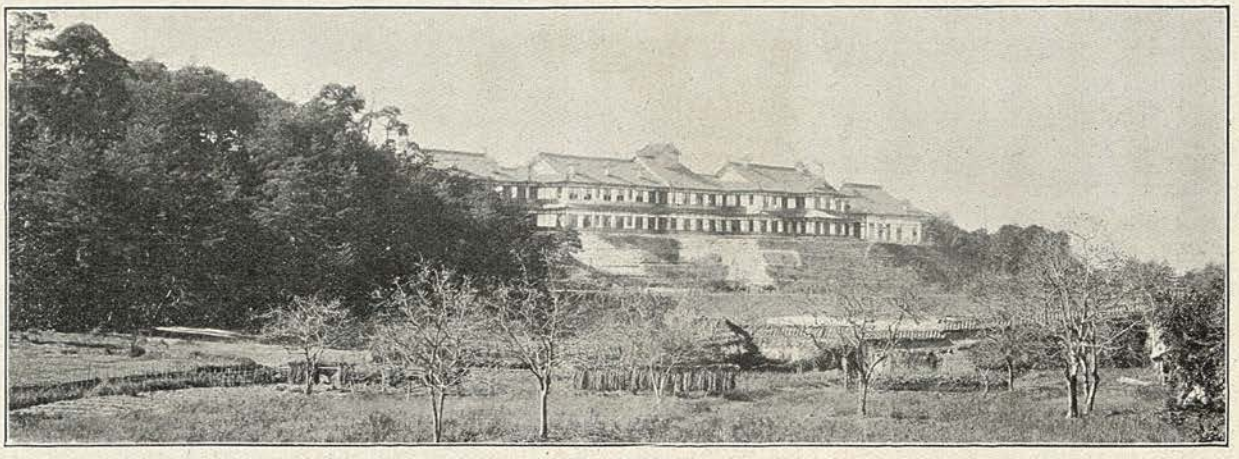
difficulty. Opposite these two rooms are Show Rooms in which merchants from the city display, and offer for sale, samples of the principal artistic productions of Kyoto.

The Dining-Room is exceptionally large; it is enclosed by sliding glass doors or panels so that quite an al fresco effect is obtained. One may sit outside and enjoy a cup of coffee or a liqueur after dinner on the wide platform veranda which extends the whole length of the dining-room. This



MIYAKO HOTEL

is lit up by paper lanterns every evening and is exceedingly popular during the hot weather. It commands, as does every other part of the hotel, a sweeping view of the northern range of hills and the beautiful scenery in the vicinity. The little maid-servants, in their brightly coloured kimonos, who wait at the tables, give a delightful and additional attraction to the general picture. Excellently cooked food is served in the most tempting way. The cuisine of the Miyako is generally acknowledged to be the equal of that found in any part of the world, and the Chief spares no trouble in keeping up the reputation.



NARA HOTEL

The wines and liqueurs are also of the very best. In addition to the large dining-room there is a smaller one, generally kept for private dinner parties.

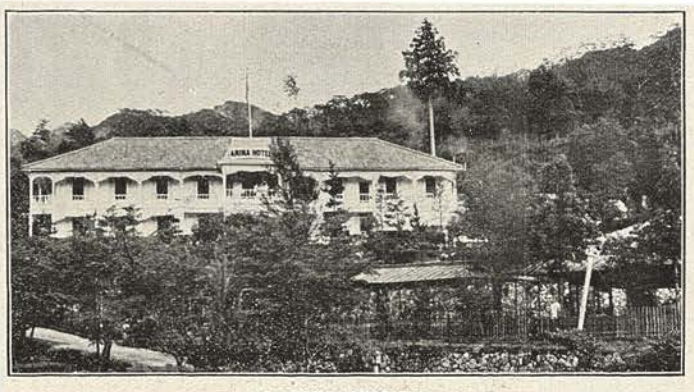
Stoves or grates are in all the rooms and corridors during the cold months, so that the whole house is always kept at an agreeable temperature, bathrooms are in every building and are suitable in number to the guests which the hotel can accommodate, and there is a barber's shop with a skilled attendant on the premises.

A very large staff of well trained and attentive boys, all possessing some knowledge of English,

is engaged, and is superintended by Mr. Hamaguchi, a most courteous, interesting, and capable manager.

The hotel is lighted throughout with electricity, partly from its own plant and partly from the city works situated at the bottom of the incline. The drinking water is taken from a well, which has been carefully analyzed, and can be relied upon for absolute purity.

Mr. Nishimura, the Chief Director of the Miyako, is a man who has done much for the improvement of the city and is in consequence held in high esteem by the officials and inhabitants. For many years he was head of a banking institution, and now in addition to a very considerable interest in the Hotel, he owns a large oil business in the city.



ARIMA HOTEL.

The great success which has crowned Mr. Nishimura's efforts in Kyoto is easily seen by the number of guests always staying at the hotel. During the Spring and Autumn of the past few years, the accommodation has frequently proved insufficient for the increased number of tourists. This success has led to the construction of a branch hotel at Nara, and the purchase of the Gonikwai Hotel at Yamada and the **Arima Hotel** at Arima. All these places are described elsewhere.

The Nara Hotel, now in course of construction, is situated just the other side of Araike Lake, quite near the entrance to the Nara Park and within an easy fifteen minutes rikisha ride from the station. The aim of the architect has been to provide a building with exterior in keeping with the surroundings and interior, with modern requirements. When completed there will be accommodation for about fifty or sixty guests. The grounds are those upon which the Imperial Palace stood when Nara was the capital of the Empire. They comprise 15,000 *tsubo* (12½ acres) and in themselves should prove a great attraction. With billiard tables, tennis courts, and the opportunity to take delightful rambles in the park and vicinity, it is hoped to make the hotel a popular one, not only with those who have but one month in which to do Japan, but to the more fortunate who have a longer time at their disposal and who seek for an ideal old country town in which to make a prolonged stay. The Nara Hotel will be conducted with the same care and attention to the requirements of guests which have won for the Miyako, at Kyoto, a foremost place among the large hotels in Japan. It is expected that the Nara Hotel will be completed and opened in the early Spring of this year (1910).

GONIKAI HOTEL

The Gonikai Hotel stands in large grounds on a hill within ten minutes of the railway station of Yamada. In the Summer of 1907 it was bought up by the Dai Nippon Hotel Company which owns the Miyako Hotel in Kyoto and several other hotels in different parts of the country. Formerly the Gonikai catered chiefly to Japanese, but under the new ownership the requirements of foreigners have also received attention, and it is equally popular with visitors of all nationalities. It has spacious well furnished European bedrooms, bathrooms, sitting rooms, and dining room, and in another part of the building there is equally good Japanese accommodation. The view from the upper windows is very extensive, including Mt. Fuji. Among distinguished guests who have patronized the Gonikai have been the Crown Prince and Princess of Japan.

THE MIYAJIMA, THE TAIWAN AND THE MIKADO HOTELS

These three hotels are owned by Mr. Goto. **The Miyajima Hotel** is in Miyajima, Aki province, one of the three famous sights of Japan, the Taiwan Hotel is the only large hotel in the island of Formosa, while the Mikado Hotel is in Kobe, one of the centres of foreign trade in Japan. All of them are well known among foreign visitors for their good equipment and their kind treatment of guests.

Every traveller passing through Japan and every person living in Japan should visit Miyajima at least once; and judging by the testimony of those who have done so, the oftener the visit is repeated the more enjoyable it becomes. There are many reasons for visiting this place, the chief of which is that it is as one of the places most noted for beautiful scenery, the so-called San-kei. It is by far the most easily accessible of the three sights to persons travelling through the country by rail, being on the direct line from Nagasaki or Moji and Shimonoseki to Yokohama or Tokyo; while the other two, Amanohashidate and Matsushima are far out of this regular route of travel.

Persons landing at Nagasaki should take one of the Kyushu Railway trains that makes good connection with a Sanyo train at Shimonoseki. They may obtain tickets direct to Miyajima or through tickets to Kobe, Yokohama or almost any other point on the Japanese Government railways. These tickets are good from 3 or 4 days to two weeks according to the number of miles covered, with stop-over privileges at any of the stations along the line except the very smallest. On a through ticket, baggage may be checked to Miyajima or to any other station along the line at which the traveller may wish to stop over, and be re-checked to points further on if notice is given at the time of checking. Passengers need have no fear of difficulties in crossing the straits at Shimonoseki. If they are without a guide, they should give their hand-baggage to a red-capped porter, whose services may be had for a very small fee, tell him the place of their destination, and follow him to the boat. Arrived on the other side, a repetition of the same process will insure their being put upon the proper train.

MIYAJIMA HOTEL AND A PART OF ITS GARDEN

Travellers coming from Kobe and beyond find no difficulty as they can reach Miyajima from Tokyo or any other nearer point on the railway without changing cars. All trains are met by a hotel porter who will take charge of parcels and baggages. The steam ferry to the island is but a few steps from the station and the passage across takes about ten minutes. Close by the landing is a waiting room belonging to the Mikado Hotel from which point to the hotel itself is about a fifteen minutes walk. If word be sent in advance the hotel sampan will be sent to meet guests and by it they will be taken directly to the hotel landing. Those who prefer to come by water all or part of the way from Moji or Shimonoseki, or Osaka may take one of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamers which pass daily between these points, changing to or from the railway at any one of the several points along the route.

Persons holding tickets for the steamships of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, which include the journey from Yokohama to Nagasaki or from Nagasaki to Yokohama, may take all or part of this journey by rail without extra charge if they so desire, by having their steamship tickets for this passage exchanged for railway tickets.

All about the island are fine walks leading to places of beauty and interest, all of them within easy reach, with the exception of the top of the Miyama, the highest peak of the island. Miyajima produces a distinctive type of wood carving which is very attractive.

MIKADO HOTEL

THE TEMPLE (Itsukushima Jinja, 5 minutes walk from the hotel).—This is the large temple which gives the name to the island, "Miyajima" or "Temple Island." It has been thoroughly repaired since the Russo-Japanese War and hence is in good condition. It contains, besides the ordinary paraphernalia of a Shinto temple, a gallery of old pictures and a small museum of old relics of rare interest. It is unique in being built so that the whole of the main temple and the "Torii" is of exceptionally large dimensions and peculiar shape and many of the smaller ones in front of the lesser temples in this part of the country are modelled after it.

THE THOUSAND MAT ROOM (Senjojiki).—A large building stands on a hill just above the temple. It was erected about 300 years ago by Hideyoshi after his return from his Korean expedition. It is interesting as having been, until recent times, the largest single room in Japan. The rice-paddles seen here were first put up by soldiers going to the Chino-Japanese War as a sort of prayer for good luck and the custom has been followed by many other persons.

THE PAGODAS.—Close beside the Thousand Mat Room stands a five storied pagoda, and another much smaller, stands on a small hill near the hotel.

PIGEONS AND SACRED HORSE.—Near the west entrance to the temple is the usual flock of pigeons, which are tame enough to be fed from the hand and petted. At the opposite entrance is the sacred horse usually found about the large Shinto temples, in this case a live one.

DEER.—The sacred deer wander freely about the island and village and some of them are tame enough to feed from one's hand.

MAPLE VALLEY (Momijidani).—This is a beautiful valley about ten minutes walk from the hotel. It is noted for its beautiful maples, which are at their best in the spring and fall.

MIYAMA.—The climb to the top of this mountain, which is about 1,300 feet high is not at all a hard one for those accustomed to such exercise, as there are stone steps the whole distance, built in 1906 by late Prince Ito, Japanese Resident General in Korea. There are many fine views from the rest houses along the way as well as a magnificient one from the summit.

THE SACRED FIRE.—In a shrine at the top of Mt. Miyama, is a sacred fire, lit about 1100 years ago by the celebrated Buddhist priest, Kobo Daishi, on his return from China. It is said that it has never been allowed to go out since that time.

THE OMOTO PARK.—This is the valley in which the Mikado Hotel is situated. It is a quiet wooded ravine with a mountain stream running through it, making it an especially cool and delighful place in summer, as well as picturesque and attractive at any time of the year.

The Mikado Hotel (Kobe) stands in the central part of the city of Kobe. The hotel being conveniently situated is especially adapted for tourists, but most of all for business men. The hotel is a three storied European building. The dining room, bed rooms, main hall, the billiard room, bar, are all so excellently equipped that one can live here as comfortably as at his home. There is also a garden which is purely Japanese in style, and affords foreign visitors a good opportunity for getting acquainted with things Japanese. Furthermore Kobe, the port of western Japan and one of the centres of foreign trade in Japan, is frequented by the steamers from both Europe and America which pass through the Bakwan straits and naturally a number of foreign tourists visit the place, so that it is a matter of congratulation that we have such a well equipped European hotel as the Mikado Hotel in Kobe. Mr. Goto is always endeavouring to further improve the equipments of his hotel so as to afford more comfort to its guests.

Although conducted by a private gentleman, the Mikado Hotel is one of the best accommodated hotels in the western part of Japan. Mr. Goto senior, the father of the proprietor, is a gentleman well known among the industrial as well as political circles of Japan. He does not profess himself to be a public man, but has done much in the same line. Having large numbers of friends in Tokyo among the high officials of Japan, his hotel is crowded by men of influence. Hotel business in Japan being a work of such difficulty it takes many years of hard experience to build it up anything bordering success. The Mikado Hotel as its name implies, is really one of the grandest hotels in this country, and worthy of the name.

The Taiwan Railway Hotel is in Taihoku (Taipeh) the largest city in Formosa. Taihoku is the capital city of that island and its population is about 100,000. North of the city there ranges the Kwannon mountain while at the south is seen a vast valley. The river Manka which runs west of the city affords fine facility for ship traffic. Manka street which is situated in the south part of the city is called Old Street and it is the business centre of the city, while Taitomai in the north part is named New Street and Oolong tea is manufactured in this place. There are also the consulates of England, America and Germany in the New Street and many foreign residents as well. The Jokobyo (the tutelary deity shrine) which is in this street is the biggest shrine in Taihoku. At about one and a half miles from the Taihoku station there is the Yenzan park. In the Taiwan Shrine which is also a large shrine in the island the Prince Kitashirakawa is worshipped who was the Commander of the Army of Occupation after the China-Japan war.

The Taiwan Railway Hotel stands in front of the Taihoku station and it is managed by Mr. Goto, under the support of the Railway Department of the Taiwan Government. It is not only the biggest hotel in Formosa, but is also one of the large hotels of the Orient. The building is a large one, constructed after the latest style of European architecture. In every room are fire extinguishers, and hot and cold water at all times; electric lights, telephone service, and elevator. An excellent billiard room, a barber shop and a bar are also provided. The hotel is well known for its reasonable rates.

For particulars, refer to the advertisement of the hotel. (Vide Adv. Col).

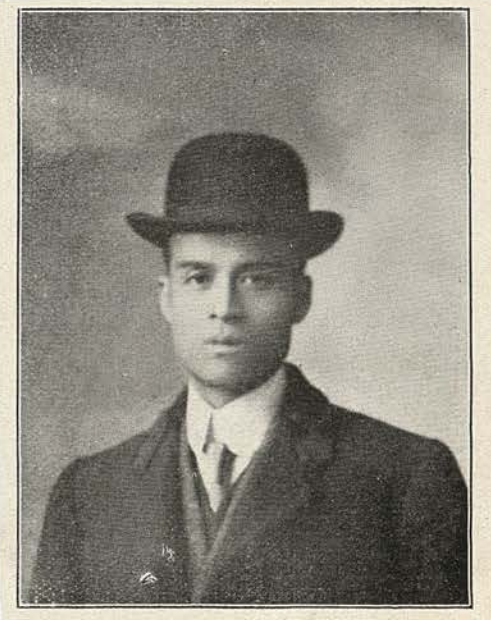
THE TOKIWA KADAN

The elevation at the southern end of Ueno park is called the Ōun-dai (lit. cherry-clouds terrace) where there are a large number of cherry trees. In April cherry blossoms are in full glory, and at a distance, they look like a mass of clouds, hence the name of Ōun-dai. Above this cloud of blossoms, may be seen the large building called the Tokiwa-Kadan, which was called Yaozen in former times, being a restaurant run by the Yaozen family who were known for their fine cooking. Then it passed into other hands, the name being changed to Umegawa-ro, and finally to the Tokiwa-Kadan. It is managed by Mr. Matano Ikuzo who has numbers of restaurants called "Tokiwa" under his control. When Mr. Matano undertook the management of this restaurant, he built a large spacious room for dancing, and every provision has been made to meet the necessary requirement for large gatherings, etc. Foreign visitors to Japan may pay visits to the Tokiwa-Kadan where they will be able to sample Japanese delicacies and see the dance performed by "Geishas". This restaurant commands the best view of the city of Tokyo. At the foot, is Ueno Station. At a distance, we may enjoy a bird's eye view of Asakusa, Shitaya, Honjo and Kanda, delightful at all seasons, cherry blossoms in Spring, the cool refreshing breeze in Summer, brilliant maple in Autumn and the fine snow scene in Winter, make the place very attractive any time of the year. Mr. Matano is a thorough business man, full of energy and push. While young, he became known for impetuosity and reckless-ness, for which he was often reprimanded by his elders, but with very little effect. When of age, he was admitted to the normal school of his native prefecture but he was too active to be tied down with school regulations; after leaving the school he helped his uncle who was a dealer in sundry goods. Not satisfied with that post, he came to Tokyo, having 100 *yen* in his pocket. After encountering all sorts of difficulties, he attained his present success. His motto was one word, "Decision". He says to young men "Don't be reckless don't succumb to any difficulty but carry your resolution into practice. Train your energies. This is from valuable lessons which I have obtained through actual experiences".

TOKIWA-KADAN

THE TAISUI KAN

Mr. Yosuke Kanno, who staying in London at present as purveyor to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, and who is exhibiting his ability in cooking both Japanese and foreign dishes, is the proprietor of the hotel called the Taisui Kan, which stands in a most conspicuous place on the terrace of Akasaka, where there are mansions for the nobles and dignitaries of Japan. Mr. Kanno is a man of progressive ideas. Both in the construction of the parlour and the combination of the cuisine he combines Japanese as well as foreign taste. Should a foreign visitor pay a visit to this restaurant, he will be welcomed by a pretty Japanese girl, and find satisfactory accommodation. There are provisions made both from the standpoints of sanitation as well as those of tastefulness, thus satisfying visitors in every possible way. It is said of him that he contemplates making necessary provisions in connection with his hotel to accommodate foreigners who will attend the Grand Exhibition of Japan. He is about 36 years of age. Early in life, he experienced many hardships, and after going through all sorts of troubles and adversities, he started in business as a fishmonger with a small capital, and in the course of time he became a purveyor to Princes Fushimi, Arisugawa, Kanin, Nashimoto, as well as to the Department of the Imperial Household. On the occasion of the Japan-Russian war he went to the front as a soldier of the Imperial body guard division, and on his return home after the close of the war, he became interested in the management of this large hotel,



MR. YOSUKE KANNO

THE MAPLE CLUB

Every man of society in Tokyo is well acquainted with the Maple Club. The Maple dance and the Maple cooking must be familiar to all foreign visitors, who will not easily lose their impression of this Club. There can be no better way of getting acquainted with Japanese life than to visit this house which is provided with everything to make life comfortable and pleasant.

It is a combination of a public hall, a café and a club. The buildings are among the very best of their kind in Tokyo and are situated on a low hill in the western part of Shiba Park, where pines, maples and cherry trees present beautiful views at seasons. When spring flowers are at their best or when the bright moon throws its pale light in autumn, the place has many charms of poetical association. The buildings are comfortably heated in winter and one may enjoy snow-viewing over a glass of wine or an afternoon cup of tea; and in the midst of summer it is delightfully breezy and cool. In short, there seems to be no reason in which life is not made pleasant for social gatherings and merry-making. The Club above all is noted for its cooking which can not be excelled and is always enjoyed by foreign visitors.

GIRLS' FESTIVAL DANCE

In former days the house employed a famous cook called 'Ume' and now-a-days there is another one called 'Marushita' also a famous expert who like to invent new dishes. Among others one called 'Funakata' has become famous. It is of lobster. The flesh is taken out and cut into pieces and put back again into the shell and cooked. This dish is considered to be very palatable by both foreigners and Japanese. Not only cooking but everything in this Club is to be one's taste, ease and comfort. But as every thing is carried on in pure Japanese style, some foreigners occasionally feel a little awkward at first, but once they get acquainted with the life they never forget its attractiveness.

The Maple dance is a truly Japanese dance and it brings forth all the beauty and extraordinary skill of the dancers. The dancing girls possess beauty, good manners and artistic training. They are specially trained and educated for this club and there are not a few who speak English. The figures of dance are various, sometimes, by a group of two or three girls, and at others of more than half a dozen. They appear as charming maidens, fine ladies, court nobles, or sometimes as witches and dance closely following the progress of the songs.

For the training of these dancers a teacher from Kyoto named 'Yachiyo' is engaged and 'Kawaryu' a famous dancing master in Tokyo assists in the work of teaching. The most popular dances are Yamato Brocade, Ground Spider, Benkei on Bridge, and Kyo Doll. These are well known among visitors. The girls who take part in dancing are between 15 and 20 years of age. Among them, Misses Masa, Tome and Ai are great beauties and regarded as experts in the art, Missess Sugi, Roku and Miki are also famous for their personal charm and skill.

The house is organized on one hand as a joint stock company and on the other as a club with membership. It is a very old institution, dating from the 14th of Meiji (1881). When it was first established there was no fit place for large public gatherings, especially for entertaining honoured guests

from abroad. With a view to filling this great need a building was established under the auspices of Gisho Nobeji, Gishin Ono, and Shun Koyashu; and this was the beginning of the Maple Club. It was intended to entertain honoured foreign guests in Japanese style and with dances and meet at the same time the requirements of the upper classes for public gatherings and private amusement. All the leading men of Tokyo, high officials and private gentlemen, are members. Between 14th and 20th year of Meiji (1881-1887) the Empress Dowager used to visit the Club regularly every year to see the Nō dance. For this reason, Her Majesty used to make an annual grant to the Club for the support of the dancing hall in it. Among distinguished foreign visitors of the Club, we may mention the Emperor of Russia then the Crown Prince, and Mr. Taft, the present President of the U.S.A. Indeed there are few foreign visitors of distinction who have not paid a visit to this Club and witnessed the dancing. As above mentioned, the organization is on one side a joint stock company and on the other a club; it is open only to members, or their families and friends. Membership is strictly limited. The members are all well-known in the society men of Tokyo. Besides these all the nobility, Ministers of State, Court Councillors and other men of high rank, the Governor, the Mayor, Members of Chambers of Commerce both Municipal and Prefectural, and Editors of newspapers are made honourary members.

"BUTTERFLY DANCE"

In short, the Maple Club is an institution with a public hall, a banquet hall and club rooms. It is so situated as to be secluded from the bustle and noise of the city.

TOBACCO BUSINESS

THE TŌ-A TOBACCO COMPANY LTD.

As in all other countries, with the progress of civilization, the habits of smoking has rapidly increased among the Japanese. The receipts of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau have steadily increased from year to year, while the business during the 11 months preceding Feburary 1910 showed the following results. The estimate of receipt 1909 was about 43,600,000 *yen*, but the actual receipts showed an increase over the estimate amounting to many thousand *yen*. The area of plantations for 1907 was about 31,000 *cho*, the output reaching 12,143,000 *kanme*. Particulars are given in the following table: -

Year	Area of Plantation *Cho*	Output *Kanme*	Year	Area of Plantation *Cho*	Output *Kanme*
1907	31,743	12,143,013	1904	32,577	12,803,863
1906	27,487	11,732,584	1903	30,076	11,509,358
1905	32,396	10,877,919	1902	23,946	8,349,679

As shown in the above table, the output varies according to the nature of crops, but generally speaking, there is a general tendency towards increase from year to year. This profitable business is practically monopolized by the Government, but in Manchuria, Korea and the Russian territories the right of manufacturing and selling tobacco is in the hands of the Tō-a Tobacco Company. The Japanese Government at home manufactures and supplies tobacco on an extensive scale, but in Manchuria and Korea, owing to the imperfection of the means of communication either by sea or land, and also owing to the special circumstances, the tobacco industry could not be carried into practice unless backed up by a vast amount of capital. Such circumstances gave rise to the necessity of forming a company like the Tō-a Tobacco Company. The following table shows the amount of export for the last three years:—

THE AMOUNT OF EXPORT OF CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO

	1906 *yen*	1907 *yen*	1908 *yen*
China	850,418	641,539	321,634
Kwantung Province	—	586,864	538,641
Hongkong	86,477	35,214	7,343
Korea	791,159	770,730	764,730
British India	14,980	11,651	1,625
Straits Settlement	28,628	9,219	5,693
Others	1,757	108	688
Total	1,773,419	2,055,225	1,640,354

The Tō-a Tobacco Company Ltd. was established in November 1906 under the special permission of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau of the Government of Japan. The market for the output of the company is Manchuria, Korea, Russian Saghalien, Amur, and the maritime provinces, so that the people in these places will not suffer from the want of Japanese tobacco.

As shown before, only a short space of time has elapsed since the establishment of the company, but at present, the amount of receipts from sales per year has reached about 3,000,000 *yen*.

It is quite natural that sweet and fragrant Japanese tobacco should create a large demand among those who have once tried it. Not only superior in quality, it is low in price, and there is little question that it will steadily grow in popularity.

The company started its manufacturing in November 1909, but its name has become widely known, opening before the company a splendid future.

INDUSTRY

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL RIGHTS

Invention is the mother of civilization, while industry is the offspring of peace. The recent contact of the Japanese with western civilization has led them to devote themselves with great enthusiasm to the development of commerce and industry both of which are the creation of peace. The inventions made at one time serve as a compass guiding the coming generation in productive developments, so that it is quite natural that the nation should attach great importance to the protection of novel designs and inventions.

It was in the year 1871 that the monopoly regulations were issued with a view to the protection of right of invention by a single person or conjointly by several persons but no provision was made regarding the objects thus brought under the category of protection. In 1872, these imperfect regulations were replaced by the regulations concerning patents issued in the year 1885, which was followed by the publication of the regulations regarding designs and trade marks, thus completing the laws relating the three important branches in the protection of industrial rights. For the drafting of these laws, we are greatly indebted to the people of Great Britain; for English patent laws were closely followed in making classification of inventions, and in adopting the system of re-examination and appeal to Court.

In making revised treaties, in 1894, with Great Britain and that of other countries Japan pledged herself to enter into the International Alliance for the Protection of the Industrial Rights, and the pledge was fulfilled in 1901. Various regulations regarding the utility models were issued the following year for the purpose of protecting industrial rights.

As a result of the assiduous care taken by the Japanese Government concerning the protection of the industrial rights, there sprang up all sorts of industries, and in order to meet the demand of the time, in 1905, the *Association for the Protection of Industrial Rights* was brought into existence under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The Association is semi-official in its nature, its fund being contributed both by the Government and the industrialists. Viscount Kiyoura, then the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, was appointed its President, and Mr. Kinya Kume the Chief of the Bureau of Patents, the Chairman of the Business Committee of the Association. The Association published a monthly magazine with the view of encouraging industrial development, and extending the business of the Association. The Association sometimes acts as an arbitrator in the case of disputes regarding industrial rights, or tries to stimulate inventions by offering prizes and by exhibiting patents and designs in the national exhibitions. In April of the present year, the permanent Exhibition building was established in Ginza, Kyobashiku, Tokyo, where samples of patented invention and designs are exhibited. While in the case of machineries, they are shown to the visitors by being actually worked. In 1906, the Association was constituted, with the permission of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, into a legal corporation, with necessary articles. The different branches of the work of the Association are as follows:—

1. To endeavor to perfect the provisions for the protection of industrial rights.
2. To make investigation concerning the theory of industrial rights.
3. To make inquiries concerning facts about industrial rights.
4. To publicly recognize the merit of persons who have done useful services for the protection and development of industrial rights.
5. To render assistance to persons in making inventions or in making application to the Government for patents concerning inventions, utility models and designs.
6. To assist in making the transference on the mortgaging of industrial rights.
7. To offer prizes for inventions, utility models and designs, as well as to transact business of offering such prizes at the request of individuals.
8. To test the officacy of inventions and utility models.
9. To compose or arbitrate in the case of disputes concerning industrial rights.
10. To publish periodical literature.
11. To hold meetings for the exchange of ideas.
12. To hold competitive exhibitions regarding objects of industrial rights and to undertake the business connected with the making of exhibits.
13. To establish permanent museum for exhibiting objects of industrial rights.
14. To undertake anything else which are thought desirable by the Board of Councillors for the furtherance of the object of the Association.

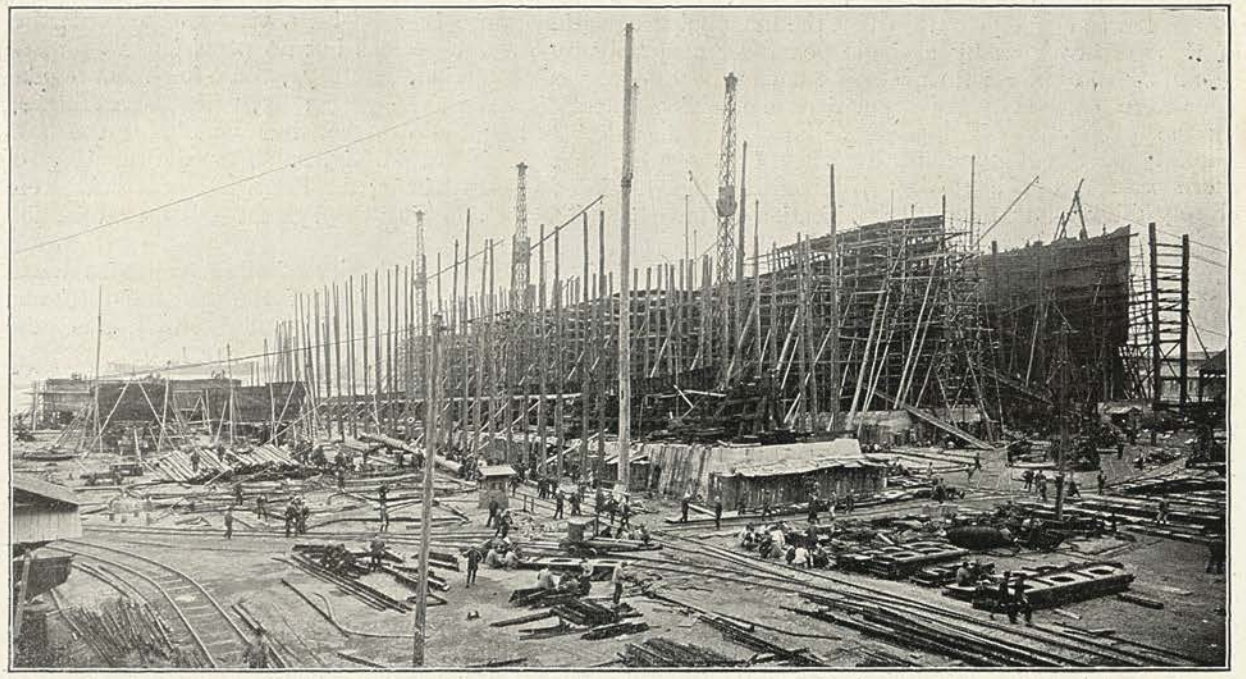
We hope most sincerely that under the guidance of the Association, an increasingly larger number of inventions will be made and their rights firmly protected.

DOCKYARD AND OTHER FACTORIES

THE KAWASAKI DOCKYARD

(Kobe)

Since the Japan-China war and the Japan-Russian war have laid the foundation of the Far Eastern peace, there are now more ships coming to Japan from foreign countries than formerly. Ships when needing repairs through accident or wear used to be taken to dockyards in Shanghai or Hongkong, a long circuitous way entailing much expense.



THE KAWASAKI DOCKYARD SHIPBUILDING DEPT.

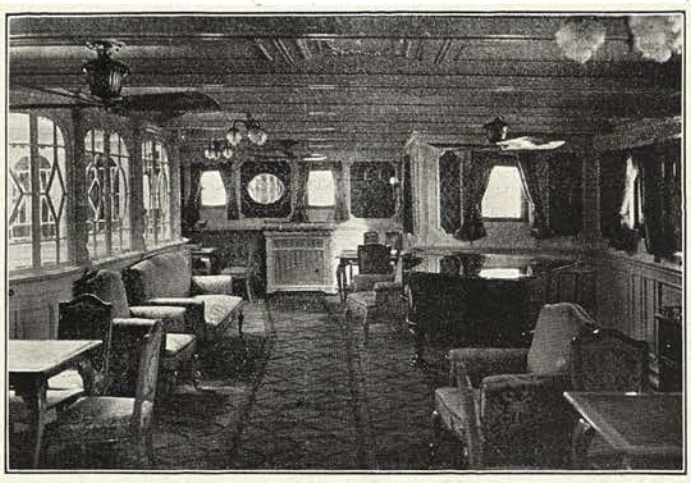
Such have been the case we are constrained to believe simply because the foreign ship owners were not acquainted with the recent progress of the ship building business in Japan. The Japanese are by far better engineers and artisans than the Chinese, and our dockyards afford much better facilities

S. S. "MISHIMA."

for the making and repairing of boilers and engines. We are happy, therefore in introducing to the attention of foreign shipowners the Kawasaki Dock Yard at Kobe, which in its scope and equipment must be considered first class.

The completeness of the equipments of the Kawasaki dockyard may be shown from the fact that on the occasion of the Japan-Russian war, warships were promptly repaired to enable them to engage in fighting. Besides, this dockyard has built, by orders from China and Siām, warships of the newest model. Casting their eyes upon the coming development of North China, the authorities

of the Kawasaki dockyard have obtained the transference into their management of docks and accessory buildings in Dairen which had been constructed during the Russian occupation. With the development of trade between Japan, England and America, the way naturally opens for all sorts of business undertakings in the Far East, and the building of first rate dockyard is a matter of supreme importance. The facilities offered for the repairing of ships at Kobe which forms the very gorge for the transportation of goods must contribute a great deal towards the development of the international commerce.



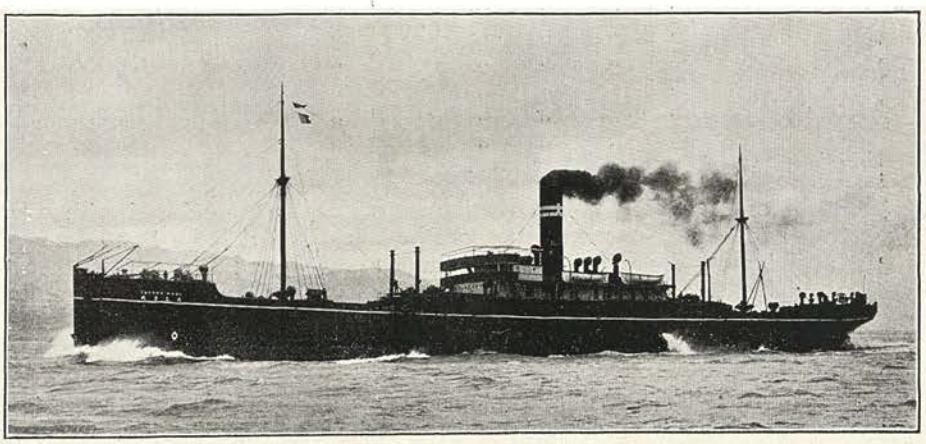
THE CABIN OF THE "MISHIMA."

The dockyard is the work of the Kawasaki family, but Mr. Kojiro Matsukata has been an important faction in building up this dockyard to the present degree of success. Mr. Matsukata is a third son of Marquis Matsukata, one of the veteran statesmen, and the great financiers of Japan. Having received education abroad, Mr. Matsukata is well posted as to the economic conditions in Europe and America. He has also free access to the political and financial centre of Japan, and therefore is armed with numerous advantages. The following gives the history of the past and present condition of the Kawasaki dockyard :—

Brief History of the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. Ltd., Kobe.

THE KAWASAKI DOCKYARD CO., LTD., which is a pioneer shipbuilder and the largest concern of the kind in Empire has its own origin as far back as May 1878. It was then called the Tokyo Tsukiji Dockyard. It owes its establishment to Mr. Shojo Kawasaki, who a few years later, also established another dockyard called the Hiogo Kawasaki Dockyard on the present site of the Company's main work in Kobe. Those two dockyards were subsequently combined in one by the founder and transferred to the present Company in Oct. 1896, when it was formed into a company of limited liability with the capital of 2,000,000 *yen*, which was increased to the amount given below, and Mr. K. Matsukata was appointed President and Y. Kawasaki, Vice-President.

Since then additional plant has been constantly put in and the Company may now boast of possessing the most modern and approved machinery. In 1907 the enterprising Directors purchased the Curtis Marine Steam Turbine patent rights and is ready to instal these turbines.



S. S. "TACOMA."

The capacity of the Company is 10,000,000 *yen* with a reserve fund of 1,470,000 *yen*. In addition to the numerrous orders in hand the Company has supplied a large number of war ships and other craft to various Foreign Governments, and for this it easily holds the record in the shipbuilding history of the Japanese Empire.

A summary of the Company's works and a few notes on the capacity of the works are given below.

The Main Works of the Company extend along the Western Shores of the Kobe Harbour, near the shipping berths, and have an unsurpassed location for the construction, launching, docking and repairing of vessels of every description. There is a water frontage of about 6,270 feet, while the total works cover an area of over 72 acres, including the Hyogo Branch Works, steel foundry and railway shops.

The shipyard is complete with all modern machinery and appliances of the construction of vessels up to 20,000 tons, while the Engine Works have the very latest machinery of every description necessary for the manufacture of Reciprocating Engines, Turbines, and Auxiliary Machinery. The whole of the main plant is driven by electric power. There is also Pneumatic, Electric and Hydraulic power for driving special tools.

The Dairen Works, Dairen, North China, have an unique site for the repairing and Docking of vessels, and are also complete with all necessary tools and appliances.

Capital of the Company ... ... 10,000,000 *yen.*
Reserve fund ... ... 1,470,000 *yen.*

Patent rights—Miyabara's Marine Water Tube Boiler
Curtis Marine Steam Turbines.
Cantilever Framed Steamers. etc.

Area of the Company:—

Main Works ... ... 259,232 square yards.
Hyogo Works ... ... 123,194 „ „
Shanghai Works ... ... 80,000 „ „
Dairen Works ... ... (Ialny) 63,360 „ „

New Graving Dock and Patent Slips:—

No. 1 Graving Dock:—
Length ... ... 425 feet 6 inches.
Width of Entrance on Top ... ... 63 „ 6 „
Depth over sill ... ... 23 „ 9 „
Width of Entrance at bottom ... ... 51 „ 7 „
No. 2 Graving Dock (at Dairen)
Length ... ... 381 feet 1 inch.
Width of Entrance on Top... ... ... 49 „ 2½ inches.
„ „ „ at Bottom ... ... 42 „ 11 „
Depth over sill ... ... 23 „ 3½ „
No. 3 Patent Slip:—
Length ... ... 280 „
No. 4 Patent Slip:—
Length ... ... 180 „
Heavy Cranes:—
One 165-ton capacity Floating Crane.
One 20-ton „ „ „
One 20,000-ton Floating Dock, under construction.

Shipbuilding Berths:—

No. 1 for vessels of 5,000 tons
No. 2 „ „ „ 8,000 „
No. 3 „ „ „ 14,000 „
No. 4 „ „ „ 20,000 „
No. 5 „ „ „ 5,000 „
No. 6 „ „ „ 6,000 „
No. 7 „ „ „ 3,000 „

Capacity of Machine Shops:—

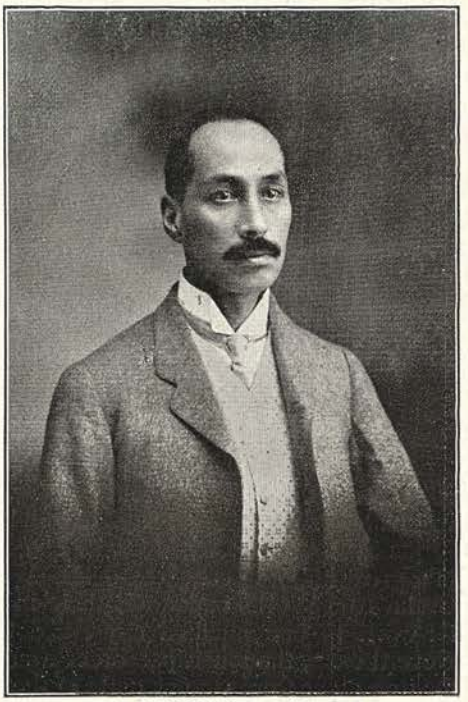
Machine Shops in the Engine Department are equipped with over 420 machine tools.
The largest diameter that can be turned on a lathe is 26 feet.
The largest planer takes an area of 12 feet by 15 feet and another 8 feet by 8 feet.
The largest shaft that can be turned is 80 feet long.
The maximum crane capacity is 60 tons.
By means of electrically-driven portable machine tools a piece of work 30 feet can be worked at one setting.
The equipment consists of machinery and appliances of latest inventions, such as machines for worm wheel tooth cutting, bevel wheel shaping, worm and screw thread milling, universal, horizontal, boring, facing and screw cutting machines, and piston rod grinding machines, etc. etc.
Maximum capacity of casting ingots—15 tons.

The Company Manufactures and Repairs as following:—

War vessels; Destroyers, Torpedo Boats, Submarines, Merchant Steamers, Ships and Dredgers of every description.
Boilers and all kinds of Machinery for land and Marine use.
Tools and Machinery of Cast Steel and Cast Iron.
Locomotive and Rolling Stock, Rails, etc. for Railway and Electric Tramways.
Bridge Girders and Spans.
Arms and Weapons, and power Machinery, etc.
Industrial and Mining Machinery of every description.
Gas and Water Pipes etc. etc.

THE OSAKA IRON WORKS

The founders of the Osaka Iron Works bought the ground on the north bank, of the Ajikawa in 1880, and removed elsewhere the hamlet then occupying it. They erected buildings covering over 14,400 square feet of the total area of 136,800 square feet. They installed at first a steam engine of 10 H.P. which worked twenty tools. Such was the commencement of the Works. A limited company consisting of Mr. E. H. Hunter and five others were the founders. In April, 1881 ship building and machine construction were commenced under the direction of three foreign engineers. Mr. Seijiro Akizuki superintended the business.



MR. RYUTARO HUNTER

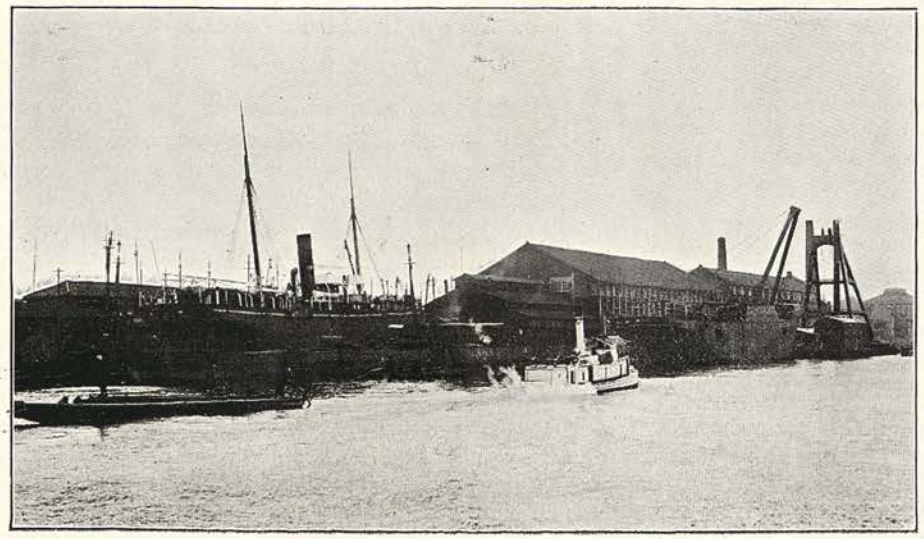
At that time the shipping business was in its infancy and the Iron Works received orders for the construction of only one or two vessels per year. It was therefore difficult to make both ends meet, and the partnership was dissolved, leaving Mr. Hunter to fight the difficulties as best he could. He and Mr. Akizuki were men of great determination and finally established the present works on a strong basis.

The first vessel built was the "Hatsu-Maru" a small steam launch. Next a compound steam engine, the first of its kind in Japan, was constructed for the "Chinzei-Maru" (460 tons) to the order of Mr. Sadabei Onishi, and it is still in active service. In 1883, the works took a contract to thoroughly repair the S.S. "Mikuni-Maru" (745 tons). Lack of experienced men and the shallow water gave great trouble, and there was no dock to put her in. A temporary wooden dock was built. Later a permanent masonry dock was constructed according Captain Berrie's design, and it is the present No. 1 dock, the first of its kind in this part of Japan.

In 1888, the Iron Works built the iron vessels "Tako-Maru" No. 3 and No. 5, and the "Kyoritsu-Maru." They were the first such ships constructed at Osaka.

In the following year a site of about 216,000 sq. ft. was purchased on the opposite bank of the river, and a wood working shop erected.

The first steel vessel built in Japan, viz, the "Kuma-Maru," was launched at the Works in 1890 and since then many others to the orders of the O.S.K., and various shipowners have been turned out.



OSAKA IRON WORKS

1893 saw the "Mukogawa-Maru," "Otagawa-Maru," and "Miyagawa-Maru" fast steel vessels were launched. These were equipped with triple expansion engine.

In the cause of Japan-China war (1894-1895), the Iron Works repaired Naval vessels and manufactured arms for the Government, and succeeded in turning out eight military steam launches in sixty days.

After the close of the war, business developed and the Works were improved and expanded and their scope increased. Dredgers were made speciality, and the demand grew steadily. Between 1897 and 1899 the Iron works constructed many vessels and machines for the Osaka Harbour Works, and also dredgers for Osaka City, Osaka Fucho, Kagoshima Kencho, and the Government of Formosa, acquiring a high reputation in this line.

In 1900, the Ship Building Encouragement Regulation came into force and necessitated further improvements and developments. The ship building yards were removed to Sakurajima-machi 360,000 sq. ft. of land having been bought there. The original ground were then fitted up solely for the construction of machinery. A branch dockyard was opened in Formosa. This completed the second expansion of the Iron Works.

In 1901, the Iron Works built the O.S.K. S.S. "Taigi-Maru" and "Daikichi-Maru," the first vessels of over 2,000 tons to be constructed in Osaka.

In 1903, the firm bought about 360,000 sq. ft. of adjacent land at Sakurajima-machi to provide for further expansion on account of the approaching completion of the Osaka Harbour Works, and arrangements were made at the original works to make possible the completion of the largest ships.

In the course of the Russo-Japanese war (1904-1905), the Iron Works was day and night repairing warships, constructing new ones, and manufacturing arms. The destroyers "Asatsuyu" and "Hayate" were built to the order of the Imperial Japanese Navy.

The increased volume of business following the conclusion of peace completed further expansion, so the Tempozan branch was opened by taking over the machine shops and dock of the Harbour which accommodate ships of about 3,000 tons.

The original factory is now being extended eastward to the Nishinari railway to provide room for new departments. A large new dock is under construction at Sakurajima. It will be about 600 ft. long.

During the existence of the Works—twenty years—three hnndred and twenty two vessels and one thousand one hundred and fifty four steam engines and boilers have been built. At present, fourteen vessels and sixteen steam engines and boilers are on the Work's order books.

In 1902 the City of Osaka extended its boundaries, and it felt the necessity of waterworks. Being in a great hurry to complete it the Water Works Authorities looked for home-made supplies, and the Osaka Iron Works undertook their manufacture and decided to establish a pipe foundry. It was ready for work in one hundred days, and the manufacture commenced; but lots of difficulties cropped up. Nevertheless, the municipal order was executed. Since then, orders have been continuously received for iron pipes from various parts of the Empire, and also from China, and Korea.

These works are now managed by Mr. Ryutaro Hunter, eldest son of Mr. E.H. Hunter with the assistance of Mr. Kouga, Mr. Miyoshi and several engineers and experts in its numerous departments.

THE JAPAN STEEL WORKS LIMITED

Kabushiki Kwaisha Nihon Seiko Sho

Armstrong and Vickers Association

Up to the present all war materials in Japan were completed in Government Arsenals. In all principal European countries and the United States of America, in addition to the Government arsenals there are many private concerns which manufacture the heaviest types of ordnance, gun mountings, armor plates and all kinds of war materials, both for their own and foreign Governments.

There are many advantages in having such establishments, independent of the main one, namely, of assisting the Government establishments to increase the output in times of national emergency. Private concerns are not tied by regulations and restrictions in the expenditure of money on experiments in new developments etc., as Government establishments must of necessity be, and most of the improvements in modern armaments have been developed largely by private concerns.

All countries would, if they could, arrange to be self-contained with regard to the provision of material for national safety. In Japan there was no private establishment capable of assisting the government in this manner. In 1906 a move in this direction was made, and in July 1907 a Company was formed with half British and half Japanese capital, to establish a factory capable of manufacturing steel castings and forgings and the construction of ordnance.

The capitalists of the concern are the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co. (Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Kabushiki Kwaisha), Messrs. Sir. W.G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. L'td., of Newcastle-on-Tyne etc., and Messrs. Vickers' Sons and Maxim L'td., of Sheffield and Barrow, in Farnace etc, these two latter firms having a world wide reputation.

The company so formed was called in English, "The Japan Steel Works L'td." and in Japanese "The Nihon Seiko Sho" (Armstrong and Vickers Associated). This combination of British and Japanese capital for the establishment of an industrial undertaking in Japan, was practically the first of its kind of any magnitude, and the development of the business on sound commercial lines engages

the earnest attention of those responsible for its management, and is also a matter of extreme interest to others. The site chosen for the works was Muroran in the North Island, commonly known as the Hokkaido. The harbour on Muroran permits steamers of large size to anchor fairly close to the shore, and not a great amount of dredging was necessary to enable steamers to lie alongside a pier which was constructed and on the end of which a 100 ton electrically worked crane has been erected. The works comprise two large machine shops fitted with a large number of up-to-date machines; foundry, forging shop; smith and hammer shop: gas producing plant for the foundry etc.; power house; pattern shop; shrinking pit and plant; oil hardening well etc. In addition to the numerous shops, the Company has had to erect a large number of dwelling houses for workmen on their own grounds, which is not usual in other countries. As will be seen from the photographs, the machine shops are large, one being 650 ft. × 130 ft. with two Bays and the other 700 ft. × 170 ft. with three Bays. Each of the Bays is provided with overhead travelling cranes suitable for the work of the Bay. The whole of the machinery is electrically driven, the larger machines being self contained, and the smaller ones suitably grouped.

The power plant consists of three generating sets each of 1,000 kilowatts capacity. The dynamos are of the Lancashire Dynamo and Motor Company's design and manufacture, driven by enclosed steam engines of Belliss and Morcom make. In addition there is one 200 K.W. set, for lighting and light work, of the same description as the larger ones.

All the engines are fitted with a condensing plant and all the latest improvements for economical working.

The boiler house which is the largest and most up-to-date in Japan was supplied and erected by Babcock and Wilcox L'td., and consists of a boiler house 187′ long by 110′ wide containing twenty Babcock and Wilcox Patent Water Tube Steam Boilers capable of developing 10,000 H.P. Four sets of induced draft fans and steel chimneys are employed, each set being sufficient for five boilers so that the whole Boiler House Plant can be divided into four separate and complete units of 2,500 H.P. each. The economisers are designed to reduce the temperature of the flue gases to 350 deg. F. and to raise the temperature of the feed power from eighty deg. F. to 212 deg. F. The boilers are fitted with solid drawn steel tubes and forged steel headers. Each boiler is provided with a Babcock and Wilcox Superheater by which the steam is superheated to 120 deg. F. The fire surface of each boiler is actuated by a Babcock and Wilcox Chain Grate Storer so designed that the thickness of fire and the speed of travel may easily be regulated with any class of coal or strength of draft. Four feed pumps of the direct type are used each capable of delivering 120,000 lbs. of water per hour against a boiler pressure of 160 lbs. per sq. in. Complete duplicate system of steam and feed piping of solid drawn steel were also included in the contract. Coal is conveyed to the boiler house by a Babcock and Wilcox silent bucket conveyer which delivers direct into bunkers of 350 tons capacity constructed above the boilers; these bunkers are divided into separate compartments and fitted with shoots leading directly into the hoppers of the chain grate stockers with coal weighing apparatus attached. The ashes are also automatically discharged by means of this conveyer which is operated by an electrical motor. The erection of this plant was completed in the early part of December last year and the working operations since that time have been entirely satisfactory in every way.

The Foundry will be fitted to produce steel, cast iron, brass and bronze. Steel ingots up to 100 tons weight may be cast and all kinds of casting such as steam, and stern frames, propeller shaft brackets etc. can be made.

The smith shop is fitted with many small forges and small steam hammers, as well as one 12 tons steam hammer with the necessary furnaces.

The forging shop will be fitted with hydraulic forging presses of sufficient power to forge the largest ingots the foundry is capable of producing. The usual accessory shops, stores, offices etc. necessary to such an establishment have all been provided. The work of construction, preparation of ground etc. was commenced in the Autumn of 1907, and it is expected that the works, as originally schemed will be in full working order in the beginning of 1911, but work has already commenced in certain portions.

THE SHIBAURA ENGINEERING WORKS

The manufacturing of machinery forms the very basic factor of the national industry and in a country like Japan whose economic destiny is swayed by commerce and industry, this branch of industry may be regarded as forming the very nerve centre of the productive industry. The demand for machinery is growing in volume so that the amount of machinery both imported and made at home reaches some 70,000,000 *yen* annually. The latest figure for the import of machinery (1908) is 41,546,231 *yen* while for the year 1907, the amount was 32,271,024 *yen* and that which was made at home amounted to about 30,000,000 *yen*. It is, however, to be regretted that the entire demand for machinery in Japan can not be met by the home product. Considering the fact that this branch of industry did not make any noteworthy progress until 1887 shows that we are expecting from the development of this industry unreasonable measures.

According to our latest investigation, the number of factories throughout the country is 568 of which 237 may be categorized as machinery manufacturing. None of these, however, are carried on a large scale, or is worthy of the name "factory." There are only a few factories such as the Shibaura Engineering Works, the Tokyo Kentetsu Seizo Sho and the Ikegai Iron Works which may be regarded as factories of any value. The Shibaura Works practically enjoys the monopoly for making the motive power machinery; they distinguish themselves as manufacturers of boilers, engines, electric generators and motors which make them recognized in the Orient as the Shibaura Works and by the incorporation with the General Electric Co. of America, the name, the Shibaura Works become known far and wide.

The Shibaura Works are located along the Shibaura coast, Shinhama-cho, Kanasugi, Shiba, Tokyo. The site was, in times gone by, noted for its commanding position for viewing the rising moon. On the south-east it faces the Tokyo Bay and on the back it is closed by the Atago-hill.

Before the arrival of the train at Shimbashi Station, on the right hand, along the line there will be seen a factory, reflecting industrial Japan. This is none other than the Shibaura Works of which we are writing.

The conspicuous feature of the works is that it was for the first time projected in Japan as a result of the Meiji Reformation stimulated by the introduction of foreign civilization. It was established in 1875 by Mr. Hisashige Tanaka, a well known industrial organizer of the time, and ever since both the management and organization of the works have gone through numerous changes, but it has a history of thirty five years behind it, and has the richest experience. As originated by Mr. Tanaka, it did not attain the present stage of perfection nor was it carried out on such as large a scale as at present, but the works supplied the demand made by Japan which is *a priori* destined to be a commercial and industrial nation. In the course of time, the demand for machinery rapidly increased but the Shibaura Works in those days were far from approaching the ideal. Work of this nature must go hand in hand with the tendency of the times. It was, to be sure under comparatively better management than other similar institutions, but the time was not ripe to make it as perfect as it is at present. In the course of time, however, the name "Tanaka Works" became gradually known. In November 1893, the management passed into the hands of the Mitsuis, one of the wealthiest families in Japan. The Mitsuis, the oldest family with an unbroken line of history continuing for hundreds of years have now awakened to the necessity for building up this active industry in all directions. With the transference of the management, the name was changed to the Shibaura works of the (Industrial) Department, of the Mitsuis. Mr. Raita Fujiyama, the present President of the Japan Sugar Co., was appointed to the management, and thus the work was carried on under the direct control of the Mitsui family. The Shibaura works with its history running back over thirty years thus laid the foundation of its present success.

The Mitsui family manifested its influence as the wealthiest family in Japan by making investments in bankings, mining, spinning, paper milling, warehousing and trading. They expected to make an equal success in the manufacturing of machinery. Mr. Fujiyama was to discharge this work under the keen observation of the interested public. While the Tanaka works carried on its business for the past twenty years, it was a new undertaking for the Mitsuis. Notwithstanding all the efforts and pains taken by Mr. Fujiyama, the work evidently did not make satisfactory progress in those days. It would be doing injustice to Mr. Fujiyama's ability to judge him by the position, credit, fame and success enjoyed by the Shibaura works at present. The material progress for Japan for last several decades is something striking. The present can not be measured by the past. By sheer force of the constant and painstaking efforts of the Mitsui family the present prosperity was attained. Rome was not built in a day. It took many years before the present felicity was enjoyed by the Shibaura works, Mr. Fujiyama's place was taken by Mr. Tomojiro Ono in 1896. The latter stayed only one year as manager, his place being taken by Mr. Genkichi Wakayama. After successive experiences, the business of the Shibaura works made the necessary progress while with the abolition of theTechnical and Industrial Department of the Mitsui's, the Shibaura works were called a branch of the Mitsui Mining Department.

In 1899. Mr. Wakayama died. The four years of his service are well known for the success enjoyed by the works. His successor Mr. Nishimatsu occupied the post only for a short time. The work was consummated with the next successor Mr. Ōtaguro who has been there, since as the managing director of the company. With the transference of Mr. Nishimatsu, acting manager, the organization of the works

was changed, installing Mr. Ōtaguro as the successor. Mr. Ōtaguro is a graduate of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, and as a young business man of the Mitsui line is a man of promising parts. It was expected from the outset that through this gentleman, the foundation of the Shibaura works would be laid secure. The public was not disappointed in these expectations since he proved himself to be an able business man of high ability and education.

As a first step in his work, he introduced various improvements, and was assiduously engaged in reciprocating that trust imposed upon him. He made efforts for the eradication of the chronic evils of the company, and for the appointment of able men to proper positions while the way was opened for the disposal of manufactured articles. Progress was his motto. These reforms wrought both in the internal and external relations of the company proved fruitful since the company was practically renovated. The demands of the time, too, assisted these upward steps taken by the company. Not only in Japan but also in the Orient, the company's position has been made firm while the exhibits of the machinery made by the works were awarded medals, the crown of victory resting with the able manager. The Japan-Russian war gave the strong impetus to all directions especially for manufacturing industries when the Shibaura Works to meet the promising business of the time reorganized the Company in 1904 and instead of being a branch of the Mitsui firm, it was organized into a limited stock company. The capital of the company at the time was 370,000 *yen*, and the annual dividend 6 per cent, but at present, the capital was increased to a million *yen*. In those days the company was engaged in the manufacturing of electric generators, motors and transformers in which the company's experts made a steady progress. The period between 1900-1901 is nothing more or less than experimental. Beginning with the year 1902, the work presented a new feature. In 1901, when the company built an electric motor of 200 H.P., it was considered something novel, but now-a-days, electric motors of several hundred horse power and transformers larger than fifteen hundred Kilowatts are being built, so that the machinery made by the works since 1903 and 1904 is equal to that made in foreign countries. Such is particularly the case with electric transformers. The cost of production is again cheaper by ten or twenty per cent. Beside the electric machinery, there are engines and boilers which are growing in popularity. Certain parts of the electric machinery invented by experts of the works have been patented. Emboldened by these successes, the capital of the company was increased to one million *yen* in 1904 and it was reorganized on the basis of a stock company with the members of the Mitsui family as shareholders. Since then, a new shop equipped with up-to-date machinery was built in 1908. Having all the equipments completed, what is left now is the future progress. The connection with the general electric company of America will certainly enhance the credit of the company. It will thus be seen that efforts made by Mr. Ōtaguro in improving the condition of the company are admitted by all. The present directors of the company are as follows :—

Mr. Morinosuke Mitsui	Chairman of the Board of Directors.
Mr. Jugoro Ōtaguro...	Managing Director.
Dr. Takuma Dan	Directors.
Mr. Gi-ichi Iida...	,,
Dr. Tsurutaro Matsuo	,,
Baron Naoyuki Maeda	Auditor.
Mr. Masataro Ōshima	,,

THE FUJIKURA ELECTRIC WIRE RUBBER CO. (A Partnership)

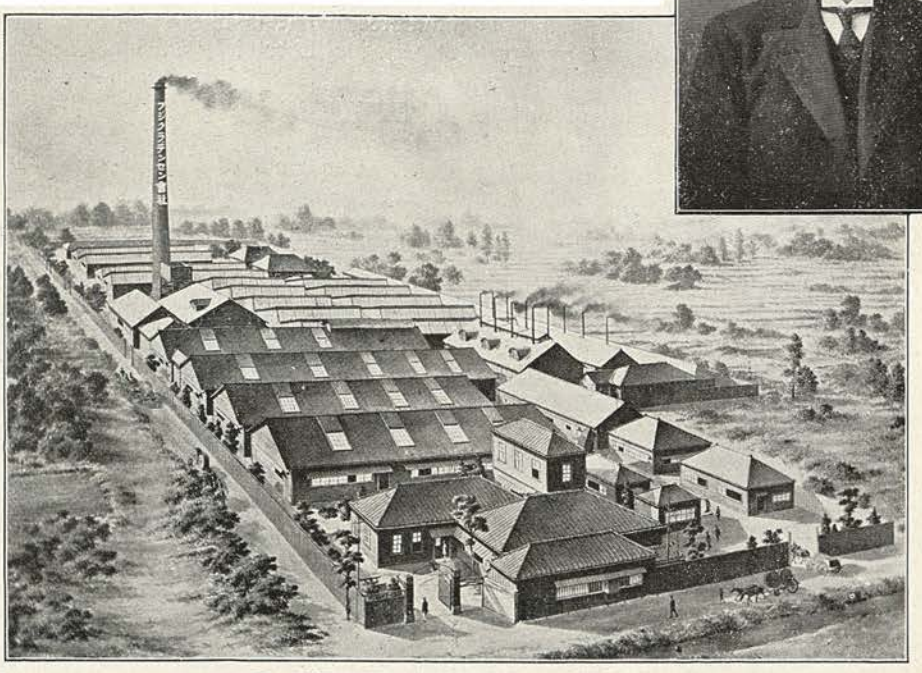
The Fujikura Electric Rubber Co. is situated at Sendagaya, Toyotama county, a suburb of Tokyo. The work was first brought into existence by the late Zenpachi Fujikura, as a private affair for the purpose of making electric wires. Later on after his death, Mr. Tomekichi Matsumoto and relatives met together and carried into practice the will of the deceased. It was in 1900 that the company was formed under a joint name, which continues till the present day.

Regarding wires imported from abroad, statistics are given here by way of reference, before giving the description of their manufacture at home :—

	Sub-marine Under ground Cables	Electric Light Line	Telephone Line	Other Insulated Wires	Total		Sub-marine Under ground Cables	Electric Light Line	Telephone Line	Other Insulated Wires	Total
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*		*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
1899... ...	193,922	145,442	—	—	339,364	1904... ...	1,036,961	678,279	72,181	—	1,787,421
1900... ...	1,049,164	176,745	204,248	—	1,430,157	1905... ...	2,569,174	—	—	78,297	3,356,471
1901... ...	498,401	131,172	297,045	—	927,218	1906... ...	207,641	—	—	957,165	1,164,806
1902... ...	85,431	306,162	267,724	—	759,318	1907... ...	1,333,144	—	—	1,129,568	2,462,712
1903... ...	332,167	313,778	25,684	—	671,629	1908... ...	420,277	—	—	1,446,852	1,867,129

From the above table, it will be seen that since 1905 the import of electric light and telephone wires has been suspended, which indicates the growth of the manufacture of electric wire in Japan. The annual output at present in various factories in Japan, according to statistics obtained by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, is about 3,000,000 *yen*. Since the total amount of demand is 5,000,000 *yen*, the import reaches some 2,000,000 *yen*.

Cotton is some times used for manufacturing insulated wire, but rubber is regarded as most efficient for the purpose; such is especially the case when the wire is made for electricity of high voltage. The wires are supplied from the Ashio and Besshi copper mines, but rubber must be imported from forigen countries, since it is not obtainable at home. The process of manufacturing rubber for insulated wire requires advanced skill and elaborate attention so that it can not be manufactured in ordinary factories.



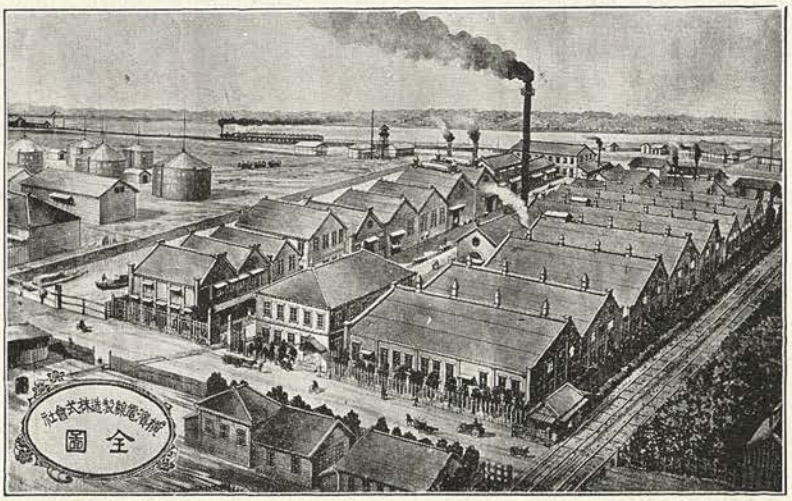
MR. FUJIKURA AND HIS FACTORY

When the work was first started by Mr. Fujikura, the art of making this insulated wire was in an embryotic condition. Machinery was imperfect and there was no other manufacturer in the same line to set an example. Under these circumstances, great difficulty was experienced but nothing daunted, Mr. Fujikura worked assiduously for the attainment of his end which is now reached, as articles made by him have come to be patronized in the market. At present, the company has the honour of being the manufactory specially appointed by the Departments of Communications, Navy and Army. With the prosperity of the company, the factory has been extended to such a degree that the building at present covers an area of 1,200 *tsubo*, and is fully equipped, having in possession 270 male and female workers and a motive power of 170 H.P. Even with these provisions, the supply is short and the further extention is *a tapis*. The company has a manufactory for water-proof rubber cloth in Osakimura, where up-to-date machinery from England is being now installed.

Steps are being taken for converting the work into a stock company with a captal of 500,000 *yen* so that there is but little doubt that it will make decided improvement in the near future.

THE YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC WIRE MANUFACTURING CO.

Electric undertakings in Japan are making steady progress from year to year. The topography of Japan shows that there are numbers of water courses to be utilized. In view of this fact, the Government established the Electric Bureau to assist in the development of electric undertakings, at the same time private electric undertakings have increased in number. It is an obvious fact that the increase of national wealth must depend mainly on the developments of industry, but at present, with the exception in large cities there is scarcely anything of importance to be seen in the country in the way of industry. Japan remains an agricultural country as she has been for centuries. The utilization of water, the development of hydro-electric undertakings, and the use of low wages are matters of supreme importance to convert Japan into an industrial country. It is also plain that there exist close relations between utilization of hydro-electric power and the development of national resources. It naturally follows that the manufacture of electric wires has close relations with the development of electric industries. With the recent rapid growth of electric undertakings and of the use of high voltage electricity, a wide spread demand has arisen for well-made insulated wires, and as much as several million *yen* worth of electric wires is being imported to Japan, electric wire making being still in the embryotic condition. There are varieties of electric wire, but unless the manufacturer succeeds in making good rubber insulated wire



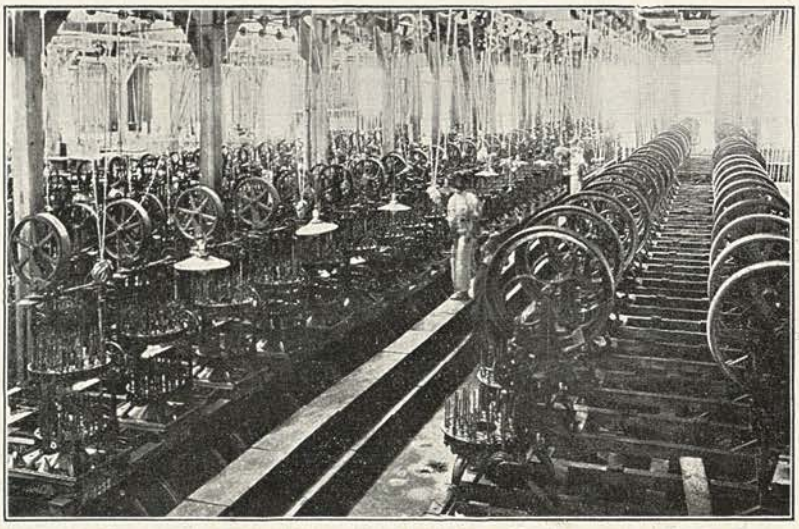
YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC WIRE MANUFACTURING CO.

he can not be said to have reached the desired goal. In order to do so, equipment and skill must go hand in hand. The Yokohama Electric Wire Manufacturing Company has supplied such electric wire to the Army and the Navy and recently to the Ajikawa Power Station of the Osaka Electric Light Company Ltd. The company has equipped itself to begin manufacturing telephone wires and cables, as well as of both high and low voltage cable lines.

Those who know the history of the Yokohama Electric Wire Manufacturing Company knows what great service was done by Mr. Masao Onishi towards the development of the electric undertakings in Japan. Mr. Onishi is a native of Takasaki, Jōshu. He is a gifted man with perseverance and self-confidence, and at the age of seventy, he is as robust and active as a young man. In 1874, he came to Yokohama where he was placed in charge of the Yokohama branch of the Oji Paper Mill, in which capacity he served for about 15 years devoting himself to the development of the paper industry, but resigned his post on account of the broken health. In 1887, Mr. Yohichi Yamada established a small factory in

Takashima-machi, Yokohama, for the manufacture of the cotton insulated electric wire which was placed on the market as "Tokyo Wire." This was the beginning of making electric wire in this country. Under the instruction of the late Dr. Shido, a famous engineer, Mr. Yamada began to manufacture rubber insulated wire, but failed to attain success. In 1896 late Mr. Saburo Takagi perceiving to great future of the manufacturing of rubber insulated electric wire, induced Mr. Riemon Kimura (president) and Messrs. Senzo Hiranuma, Ikuzo Wakao and Fukusaburo Watanabe (directors) to establish a joint stock company. But having no able person to fill the post of manager, Mr. Onishi was approached and he became one of the promoters to organize the Yokohama Electric Wire Company, of which he became the manager, and later on managing director, and gave excellent service towards the development of the company.

At the time when the company was established, the capital did not exceed 50,000 *yen*. Since then, however, the capital of the company has been increased several times until it has reached 1,200,000 *yen*. The company is the foremost electric wire manufacturing company in Japan, and enjoys high credit. Availing itself of the opportunity offered in 1899 of manufacturing rubber insulated wires, the company made, to the orders of the Military Department, rubber insulated wires for



FACTORY OF THE ELECTRIC WIRE MANUFACTURING CO.

telegraph and telephone lines. This was something unprecedental in the history of electric wire makig in this country. Since then, however, the demand for the rubber insulated wire has steadily increased owing to the establishment of numerous new electric undertakings. The future of the industry has become full of promise. With a view to instal improved equipments as well as to acquire practical experience in making rubber insulated wire, Mr. Hashimoto, the expert, was sent to England where he was admitted to a large rubber wire factory. On his return he applied his knowledge thus acquired, to the improvement of the factory, while at same time the company invited Mr. M. Wadel who is an expert trained in Germany and America to improve the equipments for the manufacture of rubber wires. As a result of all these efforts the equipment of the factory was greatly enlarged and perfected. The chief expert at present is Mr. Eizaburo Hata who occupied an important post for many years in the Department of Communications, and who has devoted himself to the improvement of the output since he entered the service of the company.

In 1909 a branch office was established in Osaka, with a view to extending the market for the company's rubber insulated wires. The business transactions of the company were thus gradually extended to the western and central parts of Japan as well as Shikoku and Kyushu, and market has been sought even in China and Manila.

The officers of the company are Mr. Shinemon Kimura (president), Messrs. Fukusaburo Watanabe, Senzo Hiranuma, Ikuzo Wakao, Kahei Otani, Baron Kumakichi Nakamura, and Mr. Masao Onishi (directors) Mr. Kōkichi Sakura (managing director) Mr. Yoshitaro Kawai (manager) and Messrs. Heiji Kagawa (sub-manager) and Eizaburo Hata (chief expert).

THE TSUKIJIMA ELECTRIC APPARATUS WORKS

The Tsukijima Electric Apparatus Works has a large factory at Tsukijima, Tokyo, its object being the manufacture of electric instruments, and every sort of electric machinery with the newest equipment and also undertakes the planning and superintending of all kinds of electric works. It has several business connections with highly reputable trading-houses in England and acts as agent in Japan for them. The business of the Works is so flourishing that other companies in the same line can not rival them in the point of manufacturing and selling of goods, and planning work. The Works receive orders from all quarters such as the Department of Communications, the Railway Board, the Residency General, the Superintending Bureaus of Railways and Communications, the South Manchuria Railway Co., the Departments of both the Military and the Navy indicating the manufactures to be adopted in their departments, and there are a great many orders for this Tsukijima Electric Apparatus Works of which we are now going to write.

The manufactures of the Works have been much reputed in the market for their superior qualities and low price. Among other things, the invention of a dry cell by Mr. Masaharu Sato, the proprietor of the Works, who has attained success through strenuous and life-long efforts. The cell is the most important one among the articles dealt with in the Works.

" Excellence in ability and skill," and " honesty in business " are the two maxims which make up the policy of the works. Indeed, it must be attributed to the practice of this policy that the business of the work has become so flourishing. Mr. Sato has become one of the best known manufacturers in the line of his business on account of his invention of the dry cell. The progress of the electric industry in these few years has been quite rapid, and though many inventions have been made, yet there is none that claims to be superior, either in its scope of practical use or its great utility, to Mr. Sato's, and it may therefore be of some interest to the readers to describe here the motive which led him to make that great invention.

He was born in a *Samurai* family in Sendai, one of the largest cities in the Northen part of Japan. In his early life his father died, and he was brought up by his mother, and she being a woman with much of the spirit of *Samurai*, strove to bring up and educate accordingly. It was not in vain. Mr. Sato graduated from a middle school. The property of the family was not in such a condition that they could be said to be rich, therefore, he thought it better not to receive anything more from his mother, but to go to Tokyo, and there to make his own fortune. When he was twenty years of age he went to Tokyo; a youth from the country, having no experience of the world, brought up by an affectionate mother. He could not earn a livelihood and was at the point of starvation when at last he was employed by the Exchange Bureau of Telephones, receiving 20 *sen* a day. As he was honest and diligent, this was recognized by his superior, and a short time after his employment in the office, he was appointed to look after the dry cells, a position which is thought to be an important one. This was in 1900. In those days, the Exchange Bureau of Telephones recognized the advantages of the dry cell, and used it a great deal, yet there was no one in Tokyo engaged in the nanufacture of the articles and they were all supplied from abroad. Accordingly, a great amount of the State expenditure was thus exported every year. Moreover, some of the imported articles could not be used, owing to their becoming spoiled in shipping. This was, undoubtedly, a great loss to national economy. Mr. Sato, still quite young had become an assistant engineer at that time, realized this fact, and made up his mind to produce the necessary article, and devoted himself entirely to that end. He studied and examined dry cells carefully day after day with all attention after five years succeeded at last in attaining his object. During these years, several times it seemed to be successful, but proved otherwise, and he was forced to begin from the first step of the investigation. In spite of these hard experiences, he was not discouraged but bore everything with perseverance and struggled for the attainment of his end without regard to failures, except as valuable lessons. His dry cell as we have mentioned already, was the best and there was none to be compared with it in point of efficiency.

Although this was largely due to his diligence and perseverance, yet we must not forget that there was a constant helper and consoler in his work. It was no other person than his affectionate mother. An invention of this nature required not only much time and constant effort but also a great amount of money for chemical materials, and other stuff. His salary as an assistant engineer could scarcely support them, mother and son, and it is sure that there was no room for him to afford any for this purpose. But his mother, managed the supply for the tools and materials used in his work, giving words of consolation and encouragement when he failed in his task, caused him to rise against all hardships, and at last reach the goal desired. At one time in the midsummer, she pawned a mosquito-net in order to get money for the material for the work, and at another time when Mr. Sato was devoting himself to the study in the night, she, sitting behind him, fanned away the mosquitoes which swarmed on his back. He is still young, and there is no doubt that he has a promising future before him.

YARN AND WOVEN FABRICS

BUSINESS GUIDE TO THE FUJI GAS SPINNING COMPANY LIMITED

(Exhibits of the Fuji Gas Spinning Company Ltd, are in No. 13 Building)

The Office:

No. 1, 4 chome, Hakozaki-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo

Directors:

Director and Chairman	Kichiemon Hamaguchi.	Director	Kaisaku Morimura.
Managing Director ...	Toyoji Wada.	Auditor	Moroteru Fujii.
Director	Heiemon Hibiya.	,, ...	Yōzō Itō.
,, ...	Eisuke Kawasaki.	,, ...	Jūsuke Yuyama.
,, ...	Rihei Inanobe.	Adviser	Ichizaemon Morimura.

The History of the Company

The company was originally called the Fuji Spinning Company Ltd., and was established in 1896. The factory was located in Oyama, near Hakone. When the company started the business, it was provided with 28,256 spindles for cotton spinning and 5,940 spindles for spun silk yarn. The reason why Oyama, one of the deserted villages in the Hakone Mountains, was chosen as the factory site was because it had the Tokaido railway facilities besides the advantages derived from the utilization of the rich water power found at the foot of the Mt. Fuji. With the progress of the world, the plan was gradually expanded while factories of other companies were purchased, and in 1906, the Tokyo Gas Spinning Co. Ltd. was amalgamated under the name of the Fuji Gas Spinning Co. Ltd. Ever since the business of the company was greatly extended until at present it has but few, if any, rivals in the whole Empire of Japan.

The following table traces the development of the company :—

Year	Capital (Subscribed)	Reserve funds	Number of Spindles		Number of Looms	Number of hands employed
			Cotton	Silk		
1896-1902 ...	2,000,000 *yen*	44,788.990 *yen*	28,256	5,940		2,584
1903	6,600,000	163,417.873	44,820	8,640	420	4,220
1904	6,600,000	200,969.320	57,620	11,040	420	4,219
1905	6,600,000	773,058.791	57,620	11,040	620	5,696
1906	5,000,000	1,669,012.248	113,804	15,180	620	10,731
1907	8,000,000	2,572,620.244	151,260	21,060	640	11,773
1908	8,000,000	2,438,970.160	153,052	21,060	640	12,329
1909	16,000,000	2,593,397.759	193,052	41,880	670	12,865

The Present Outlook

The company is at present equipped with seven factories which are engaged in the production of cotton and silk yarn and of the cotton and silk fabrics besides acting as a supplier of hydro-electric power. The following gives the particulars of the various factories :—

1. Oyama No. I Mill—Cotton Yarn Spinning—located in Oyama, near Hakone.

The number of spindles 41,056
The output for one year ... ... 3,679,074 pounds

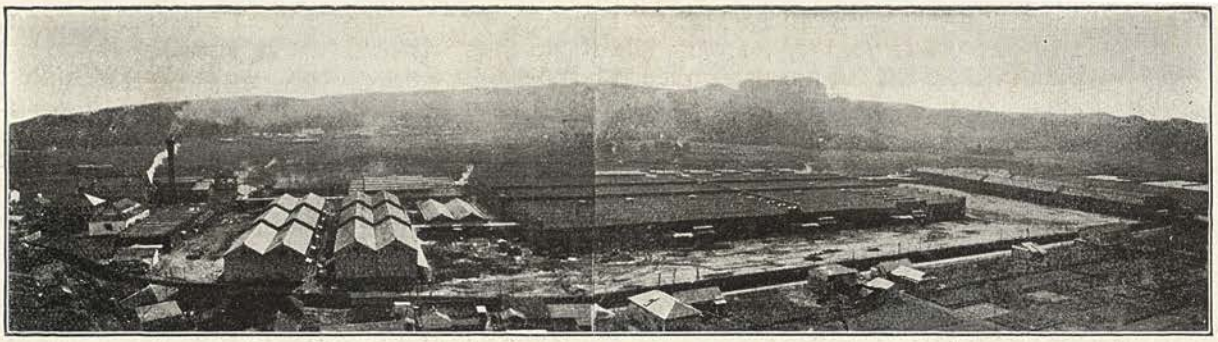
Kinds of articles—Cotton yarns gassed Nos. 80/2, 60/2, 40/2, 40 home use, are made of Egyptian and American cotton.

2. Oyama No. II Mill—Silk Yarn Spinning—located in Oyama, near Hakone.

The number of spindles 22,260
Looms 50
Output for a year ... ... 1,011,449 pounds

Articles made—Spun silk yarn, silk noil yarn, silk textiles-several tens of varieties are made from 280/2 to 40/2 French counts while 60/2 English counts is exported to England and America and Nos. 140/2, 160/2, 200/2, 210,2 280/2 are exported to India, the total amount of export being 1,000,000 *yen* per year. Spun silk fabrics are under experiment, and naturally the output is limited. Chief articles of this line are silk *Kokura*, *Habutaye*, and Pongee etc. all of which are supplied as samples both at home and abroad.

English counts Nos. 24/1, 22/1 and 17/1 silk noil yarn meet demands at home and is exported to China.



OYAMA MILLS NOS. 1, AND 2.

3. Oyama Mill No. 3—Cotton Yarn Spinning—located in Oyama, near Hakone.

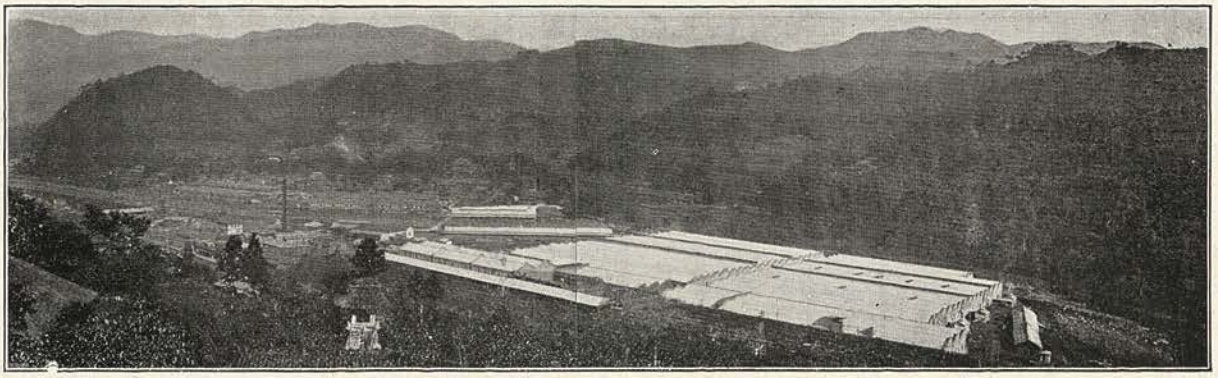
The number of spindles 39,728
Output per year ... ... 6,534,400 pounds.

Articles made—As materials, American cotton is principally used and Nos. 40 and 32 counts are made to meet the home demand.

4. Oyama Mill No. 4—Cotton Yarn Spinning—located in Oyama, near Hakone.

The number of spindles 40,000
The output per year ... ... 16,000,000 pounds

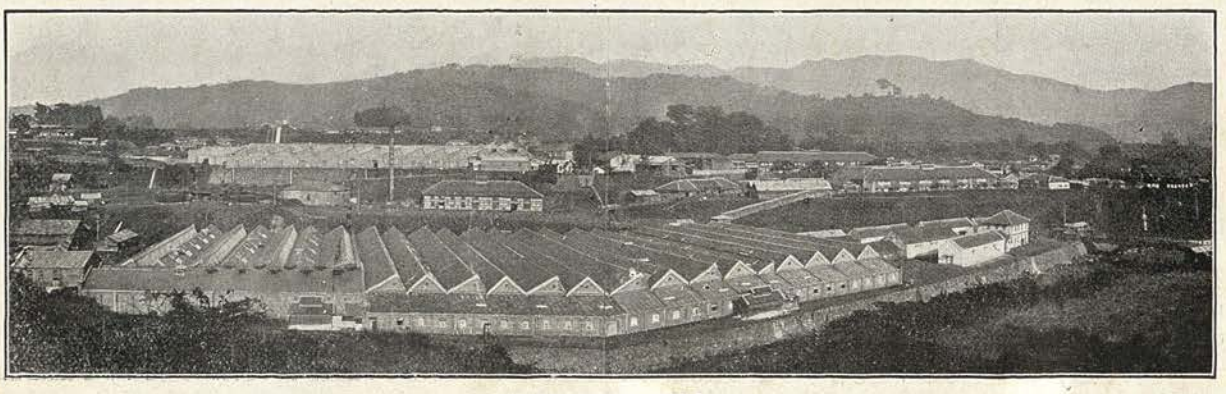
Articles made—As materials, Indian, Chinese and low American cotton are used to make coarse yarn under 20's count for domestic use as well as for export to China.



OYAMA MILLS NOS. 3, AND 4.

5. The Hodogaya Mill—Spun Silk Yarn Spinning—located in Hodogaya, near Yokohama.

The number of spindles 19,620
Dressing machines 100
The output per year ... ... Spun silk yarn 392,000 pounds
Silk noil yarn 770,000 „
Dressed Silk (Peignes) 1,120,000 pounds



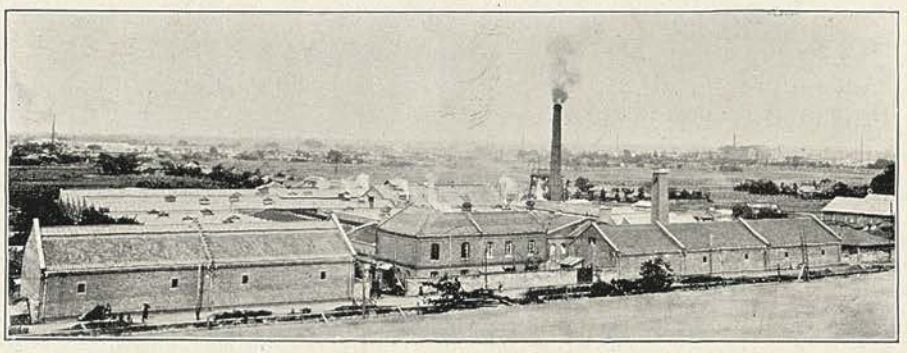
HODOGAYA MILL

Articles made—We have various kinds of spun silk yarn such as French counts 280/2 220/2, 210/2, 200/2, 160/2, 140/2, 110/2 while single thread is made under special order, and at present, these articles are partly used at home and partly exported to India. We also make such Silk Noil yarn as English counts 17/1, 22/1 and French counts 35/1 and 40/1 for the use at home and to China. Dressed silk (Péigne) is divided into four kinds each of them is subdivided into four kinds according to the qualities of fibre's and chiefly exported to the European continent.

6. The Onagigawa Mill—Textile Fabrics—located in Ōshima-machi, near Tokyo.

The number of spindles 16,084
Looms 620
The output per year ... ... Textile fabrics 12,931,348 yards

Articles produced—Sheeting, drill and shirting are principal articles of which the greater part is exported to China.

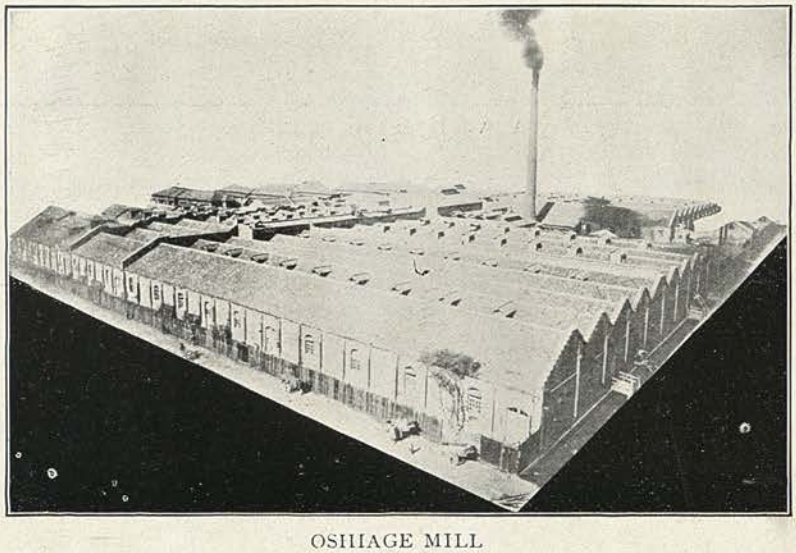


ONAGIGAWA MILL

7. The Oshiage Mill—Cotton Spinning—Located in Oshiage-machi, Tokyo,

The number of spindles 56,184
The output per year ... ... 4,480,000 pounds

Articles produced—Materials used are Egyptian and American cotton, and gassed Nos. are 100/2, 80/2, 60/2, are chiefly produced and used at home.



OSHIAGE MILL

Characteristic Features of the Company

The chief features of the company are (1) the four chief mills at Oyama obtain the motive power by making use of the cheap and abundant water supply, (2) the ample division of the profit to the employees and (3) the installation of an up-to-date plant, and the perfection of general equipments.

1. Hydro-Electric Power—The recent extraordinary development of the company must be principally attributed to the use of a rich supply of water power obtained at the foot of Mt. Fuji. Of all

quarters of Japan which possess abundant water supplies, the richest water zone is found in the rivers around the foot of Mt. Fuji, and it hardly needs any further elucidation to show how abundantly and cheaply the water power is secured by the company in its most favourable situation. The hydro-electric power developed and sold at present is 1630 H. P. of the Sukawa Power Station, 1610 H. P. of the Urushida Power Station, and 6600 H. P. of the *Mine* Power Station, making a total of 9,840 H. P. the cost expenses of which are only 150 *yen* per H. P. which is much cheaper than those of the steam-power supplies. The company is undertaking to develop another 20,000 H. P. which will be supplied at a low cost so that the company expects to develop power from 5,000 H. P. to 10,000 H. P. every year which in the course of time will be transmitted and disposed of in places between Tokyo and Yokohama. In the event of the project being completed, the profits derivable from this source by the company can not be less than 1,000,000 *yen* every year, and it goes without saying that the business will make a vast contribution towards the future development of the company.

2. The treatment of employees is another great cause of the development of the company—In the civilized countries of Europe and America, various methods are adopted for the comfort and relief of employees and labourers, but the harmony between capitalists and workmen is far from being perfectly kept. In Japan also, attention is paid to this point, and various plans are being contemplated, but the methods of comforts and relief adopted are mostly private arrangements of the company which can be freely changed or abandoned according to the will of the directors of the company. Such being the case, workmen are often under a sense of uneasiness which gives rise to complaints. Our company, however, has it plainly stated in the articles which may be regarded as the constitution of the company, how to treat employees. Unless the modus *operandi* needed for the change of articles is gone through, none can arbitrary alter the treatment of the company's employees. Thus in the 34th Article of the company, it is plainly stated that at the settlement of the account every term 10/100 (or 10 percent) of profits is allowed as a bonus both to the staff and workmen. Such being the case both the staff and workmen identify their interests with those of the company, which produces satisfactory business results and which really forms the great cause of the company's prosperity.

3. The Company's Machinery—A greater part of the mechanical equipment of the company as was mentioned before is of an up-to-date nature being recently installed, which provides the company with a greater capacity and opportunity for profit making compared with other companies of similar nature. Moreover, the company makes various provisions so that in silk spinning and textile manufacture as well as in the cotton spinning the company is ready to meet any change in the nature of the demand in the market. Being thus well provided, the company is in a position to realize a great profit.

The Exhibits Made for this Exhibition

Articles exhibited for this Exhibition are dressed silk and spun silk yarn and spun silk fabrics exported to England, America, and British India, the details of which are given below :—

1. Spun Silk Yarn :—

(a) Exportable for England.

Nos.	Bundles	The weight of 1 bundle	Price of 1 lbs	Nos.	Bnndles	The weight of 1 bundle	Price of 1 lbs
A 60/2	3	10 lbs	*yen* 3.85	A 40/2	3	10 lbs	*yen* 3.75
A 82/2	,,	,,	*yen* 4.45	B 60/2	,,	,,	*yen* 3.55
A 67/2	,,	,,	*yen* 4.00	B 82/2	,,	,,	*yen* 4.10

These silk yarns for England are intended for the weft of fabrics while Nos. are all English. The weight of one bundle is ten pounds and ten bundles that is, 100 pounds make a box. The box is made of wood, the interior of which is lined with tin. It is 40½ inches in lenght and 14¾ in width and 19 inches in height. The transactions in these articles are not quite sufficient, and at present they belong to the experimental stage, but the consideration of their low cost makes us feel that the demand will be increased. The price of one pound is figured as the standard, and it is customary that the goods are delivered for spot cash to foreign firms in Yokohama. The price above mentioned is the one quoted at the time when these articles were exhibited, but it is subject to changes according to circumstances and will be quoted as low as possible when there is a customer. At present, no direct export is made, and all the transactions are made through the hands of Messrs Strachan & Co. (Under special agreement) Cornes & Co., Jardine Matheson & Co. etc., of Yokohama, and Mitsui & Co. of Tokyo.

(b) Articles Exportable for India :—

Nos.		Bundles	Weight of 1 bundle	Price of 1 bundle
B 140/2	(Weft)	,,	3	5 kilogram	*yen* 27.00
B 160/2		,,	,,	,,	*yen* 28.00
B 200/2		,,	,,	,,	*yen* 35.50
B 210/2		,,	,,	,,	*yen* 36.50
B 210/2	(Warp)	3 Balls	The Balls weight of 1 is 1 lbs 10 oz.	Price of 1 Ball *yen* 6.00

Nos. of spun silk yarn for India are made after the fashion of the French, the weight of one bundle is 5 kilograms, and 10 such bundles (50 kilos) make a box which is made of wood and lined with tin. It is 3 feet 1¾ inches in length, 17¼ inches in width and 12½ inches in height.

These articles are exported to India, but not direct. They are exported through the chief exporters in Japan, such as Messrs Nishimatsu & Co. of Osaka, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha of Tokyo, Cornes & Co., Abenheim Bros. and C. M. Bhesania & Co. and other. Advanced orders are obtained by submitting samples. The price of one Bundle in cash is quoted as the standard deliverable to firms in Yokohama and Kobe subject to changes. The price above mentioned is that quoted at the time when these articles were shipped.

2. Dressed Silk:—

Dressed silk is the material for the making of spun silk yarn, and is extensively exported to the European continent. According to the quality, the article is divided into four kinds, Gold Butterfly, Silver Butterfly, Green Butterfly and Red Butterfly, while they are each subdivided into four kinds according to the length of their fibres. In case advanced orders are given, besides specifying, each kind, it is necessary to decide how much of each class of dressed silk should be mixed. The proportion of such a mixture is left to the discretion of the buyers, but according to the ordinary transaction, such articles as are exhibited in this Exhibition are used. The proportion is as follows:—

		40/I	30/II	20/III	10/IIII	Making 1 bale	Weight of 1 bale 200 lbs	Price of 1 bale
1.	Oyama Golden Brand A							*yen* 320
2.	Hodogaya white A	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	*yen* 300
3.	Do. yellow BX	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	*yen* 280
4.	Do. ,, B	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	*yen* 260

These prices are subject to changes, but as they are determined according to each kind and class, the price of one bale is changed in proportion to the class of silk and the silk it contains, and the price of articles exhibited is figured according to this basis, and is against delivery to the firms in Yokohama.

For the wrappers, hessian cloth and iron bands are used and lined with sheeting or *Shirting*. The bale is 35½ inches in length, 29.⅜ inches in width and 23 inches in height.

Samples are submitted before the quality of the articles to be ordered is settled and when made they are exported through the hands of Jardine Matheson & Co. Lit'd., Suljor Rudolph & Co., Dee Ore & Co., Siber, Wolff & Co., E. Berard & Co. etc. of Yokohama and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha of Tokyo to France, Italy and Switzerland. European buyers will not only save much in freight and insurance by making purchase of the refined péigne rather than by importing waste silk from Japan, but also great facilities will be given in simplifying the process and unifying the quality of the articles.

3. Spun Silk fabrics:—

1.	Pongee	Length 50 yards Width 27 ,, Weight 4½ lbs.	Price	25 *yen* per piece
2.	Pongee *Yuzen*	do.	ditto ,,	35 *yen* per piece
3.	*Habutaye*		25 yards ,,	10 *yen*

These fabrics are woven of spun silk yarn and are favourably received at home, but as articles of export, nothing but samples are as yet handled.

It is firmly believed by us that Péignes made by our Company under the following patent method are excellent in quality and low in price so that it gives advantages of special nature to the spinners.

Specification

(New Process for Scouring the Raw Materials of Spun Silk.)

The present invention relates to a certain new process for scouring the raw material of spun silk, in which, the waste silk got in silk reeling process, is directly converted in its wet condition *to so* called half scoured or full scored dry products without previously drying the waste, as was ordinarily done, by the agency of fire or sun.

The main objects of the invention are to provide for new processes, whereby, an increased amount of products, which are, either *a so* called half scoured product containing a proper amount of sericin, or a full scoured product with brilliant lustre and of moderate hardness, may be obtained rapidly by treating the waste silk of inferior quality with a small amount of detergent.

Following are the detailed descriptions of the proceedings of the method and the advantages of the same.

(I) In producing half scoured product we may start with the waste silk such as is got in the silk reeling process and without previously drying and solidifying the same by the agency of fire or sun, the same may be immediately put into steepening vessels containing clean water. Thus keeping the mass in a wet condition and preventing the solidification of sericin, the same may then be taken out of the vessels and immersed in hot water of about 45°C. and kept there for about 24 hours. Afterwards washing the same in the washing machines with clean tepid water, and excluding most of the dirty liquor and disagreeable odour, the same may be put into a tank containing a proper amount of detergent and well worked in it so as to facilitate the separation of tangled fibres. During this treatment the fibre of the said waste silk begins to swell up and then separate from each other and absorb a moderate amount of fatty matter, so that the fibres may be dressed easily without the fear of breaking by the teeth of the dressing machines to which the said waste silk is to be subjected.

(II) In producing full scoured product, the waste silk taken out of the above mentioned steepening vessels, is directly put into a steam pan and boiled for 1 to 1½ hours, with an addition of soap amounting from 15 to 20% of the weight of the waste silk. After this treatment, the same is washed with tepid water and then with clean cold water. At this stage the same may be subjected to the same treatment as that of the first mentioned process, whereby the fibres of the same separate swell up and absorb the fatty matter, afterwards the same being hydroextracted and dried, forms a full scoured product.

(III) The half scoured product heretobefore described contains 9 to 10% of sericion and the dressed silk derived from the said product having long and uniform fibres, its level spun silk is, for the purpose of the crape yarn use, much superior to any of that got from the ordinary half scoured product, in point of the lustre, relief effect, touch and so on. The full scoured product before mentioned having a long and lustrous fibre of moderate hardness, much greater amount of dressed silk may be produced from the same than any of the ordinary full scoured product. Moreover, the said product has an excellent quality in spite of the fact that the rawmaterial adopted is of an inferior quality.

Result of this invention :—

(1) As the silk-reelers have hitherto dried their daily by-product, by the heat of fire or sun, the silk-waste thus treated is spoiled with more or less amount of fatty matters which come from the puppe or chrysalis, and the spilling is necessarily unavoidable. And thus the silk-waste is stained, especially when the weather is damp, with the brown colour, so called "burning effect," so that its quality becomes inferior. By reason of these defects, they make the material which may properly be used as purely white boiled off wastes, the one only for cheap goods. On the contrary, if one applies this invention, there is no fear of spoiling the lustre of the fibres or of destroying their quality, because the raw silk-waste which is not quite dried, that is, the wet raw material, is used. (Such raw waste has not been brought to market).

(2) When the waste of silk reeling is dried by the heat of fire or sun, it is spoiled with the fatty matter from the puppe, and stiffened with the adherence of the sericin around fibres, which sericin comes into the solution when the cocoons are boiled in the process of silk-reeling. So, to secure such a silk-waste in dried state, requires a long boiling with a large amount of detergents. For example, in order to scour the waste silk for crage yarn according to the usual method, we not only require the 3—4 day's fermentation of the fibres in water heated above 50°C., but also about 7% soap and soda of the weight of the waste; otherwise we cannot easily open the fibres nor remove the fatty matters from them. As we decrease the amount of detergent and shorten the time of fermentation, the fibres are broken up and dressed shorter than when they are subjected to the dressing machine, and the diminution of the production of the dressed silk is therefore the result. Such dry silk-waste as is obtained by the long boiling with a large amount of detergent according to the usual manner, contains only about 5% of sericin, the little amount of which renders the silk-waste unsuitable for the crape yarn manufacture; and to supply this insufficient amount of sericin, we have, therefore, to mix the silk with 6% half-boiled perforated cocoons of the weight of the silk-waste. But if we apply this invention, as the raw silk-waste is used, which is not quite dried by the heat of fire or sun as usual and therefore which is not adhered with the sericin once dissolved, a dry good silk-waste, easily dressable, containing a suitable amount of sericin, may be obtained by a simple working in the tepid water, without mixing of perforated cocoons. Thus, the long fibres are obtained from the waste and the production of the dressed silk increases.

(3) When we apply the ordinary method, we need necessarily a mixture of perforated cocoons to get the half-boiled silk for crape yarn. But the small amount of production in perforated cocoons causes a competition between spinners for buying them. Consequently, the spinners sometimes buy the cocoons at a high price, nearly as high as good ones, such a strange phenomenon is sometime observed, that the price of the raw material is higher than that of the manufactured article. Moreover, the different states of the fibres of the perforated cocoons and waste silk and different amount of sericin contained in them, cause, when they are mixed together, much trouble in the operation of the dressing, and the fibres can be made into an unlevel yarn with an uneven relief effects. No matter how bad the material may be, we can obtain from it, according to this invention, a half-boiled silk for crape yarn manufacture, which contains a suitable amount of cericin, without mixing the perforated cocoons. And as the waste silk is used alone, the state of the fibres are even and therefore uniform relief effects are obtained.

(4) To get a boiled-off or white lustrous dry silk-waste according to the usual method, care must be taken in choosing the raw material. When the raw waste spoiled by the fatty matter and the adhered sericin is taken for the material, the lustrous and easily dressable silk-waste may be only obtained by 2 to 3 hours' boiling in a solution with 25 to 30% soap. If for the purpose of giving a moderate hardness to the fibre, the time of boiling is shortened and the amount of detergent is diminished, the lustre and separation of the fibres will become insufficient, and the breaking of the fibre by the teeth of the dressing machine and therefore the diminution of the production of the dressed silk is the result. By this invention however, we can get better fibres of desirable lustre and separable property by a short boiling with a little detergent, a comparatively lower grade of material. The fibres thus obtained have a moderate hardness and the production of the dressed-silk of good quality increases.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is :—

1. The process for scouring the raw material of spun silk, which consists in putting such waste silk as is got in silk reeling process into a vessel with clean water, without previously drying and solidifying the same and afterwards taking the same out of the vessel and subjecting it directly to a scoring and drying process as substantially set forth in the specification.

2. The half and full scouring processes for the raw material of spun silk, in which the said half scouring process consists in putting the waste silk such as is got in silk reeling process directly into the steepening vessel containing clean water, without previously drying and solidifying the same by the agency of fire or sun, and immersing the same, without adding any detergent, in hot water of about 45°C. and afterwards taking it out washing with clean water, hydroextracting and drying and thus producing the half scoured product; while the said full scouring process consists in putting the waste silk taken out of the above mentioned steepening vessel directly into steam pans and boiling the same for a certain number of hours with the addition of a proper amount of detergent, and afterwards subjecting the same to the washing, hydro- extracting and drying processes, and thus producing the full scoured product.

3. The process for scouring the raw material of the spun silk consisting in producing half and full scoured products from the waste silk under treatment set forth in the Claim 2, which is characterised by the washing of the said waste silk in a solution of proper detergent, so as to cause the fibre of the said waste silk, to swell up, separate and absorb a fatty matter.

THE TOKYO SPINNING CO.

Since Japan opened her ports, only fifty years have elapsed, before we find the remarkable progress of to-day. The up-to-date knowledge was freely adopted in our industrial circles while new factories have been established and managed on a large scale. The people in the old days were satisfied with the domestic manufactures of individuals, but now-a-days, large firms and companies are formed to compete with the industry of other nations. Thus we find a new feature in our industrial circle. Of industrial progress, that of spinning is of particular importance. The output not only satisfies the domestic want, but it is exported to China and Korea in large quantities.

MR. RIHICHI TAMURA

As stated before, the spinning work fifty years ago was in a poor condition. Some old women and girls were engaged in spinning and weaving in their own homes, and the output was just sufficient to meet the demand of the people at home, but at present, spinning mills throughout the country are 250 in number, each of which is provided with up-to-date machinery and with skilled factory hands. Of these, we now introduce our readers to the Tokyo Spinning Co. Its capital is not large, but it has valuable experiences and pursues a sound business policy.

The company was established in 1887, and was the pioneer in this branch of industry. It passed through all sorts of trials and hardships. At first, owing to the inexperience of the workmen, a great deal of difficulty was felt, but under the able management of those who had charge of the work, the

company has made striking progress, and the capital has steadily increased. During the four years from 1889 to 1892, the capital of the company was 300,000 *yen* and the rate of dividend 10 per cent or so; in 1893, the capital was increased to 380,000 *yen* and the rate of dividend 12%, in 1895, the capital was 500,000 *yen* and the rate of dividend, 14%, from 1896 to 1905, the capital was 750,000 *yen*, and the rate of dividend ranged from 7% to 20%. In 1906, the capital was increased to 1,200,000 *yen* and the rate of dividend 20%, while the next year the capital was increased to 2,100,000 *yen* at a bound, and the rate of dividend was still 20%. In 1908, the capital was increased to 4,800,000 *yen* under which the company is flourishing to-day. We may observe that the company's capital was increased 16 times.

The company has two factories, the main factory and the branch. The number of spindles in the former is 43,836 while in the branch they have but 37,000, making a total of 80,836 spindles. The Company has enough funds at its disposal to increase the number of spindles by 48,000. As spinning has a close relationship with weaving, the Company has undertaken to build a model factory. When it is completed, there will be 100 looms. At present, the company commands 5,100 H.P. As stated above the company started with a small capital, but it has grown very rapidly, the like of which is hardly seen in any other company. Such is the brief account of the Tokyo Spinning Co., but before we conclude

HASHIBA MILL OF THE TOKYO SPINNING CO.

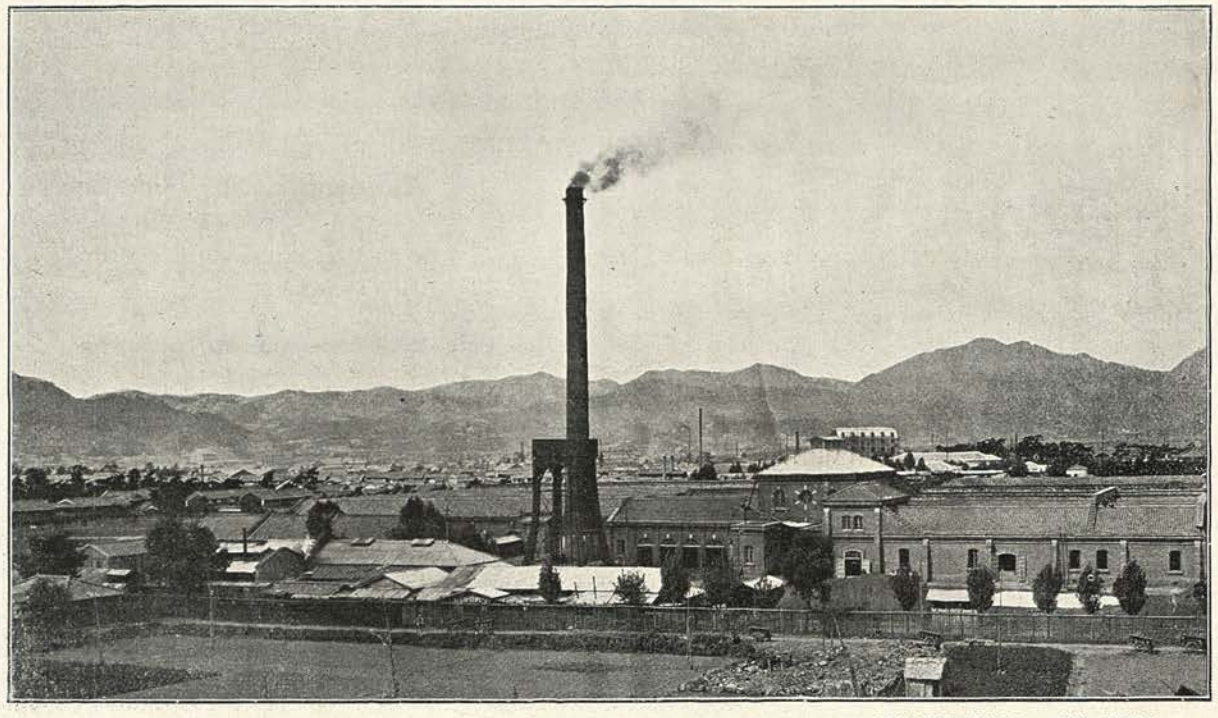
it may not be amiss, if we give the career of Mr. Rihichi Tamura, the originator and present head of the Company. Mr. Tamura was born in Tokyo. In 1871, he connected himself with the Mitsui Goyōsho which is the prototype of the Mitsui Bank. This was his debut in the business circle. It was just at this time when there was some talk as to the improvement of the Yokohama branch that he was appointed to take charge of affairs, and he distinguished himself as an able man of parts. When the Mitsui Goyōsho was changed into the Mitsui Bank, he was appointed the chief of the branch bank. He saw the usefulness of the spinning industry for the national welfare and made thorough investigation about the matter, presenting a memoir to the Minister of Finance, and explained its necessity. When the attention of the public was sufficiently turned towards the spinning industry, he left the Mitsui Bank; and with his friends, he was employed in the promotion of a spinning company. The result was the founding of the Tokyo Spinning Co. in 1887. It must be recognized on all hands that the embryotic condition of our spinning industry made sound progress under his zealous care. The social condition of Japan in those days was not quite adopted to the manipulation of companies on a large scale, because not very many years had passed since the civil commotions connected with the fall of the Shogunate. The company at the outset naturally had to encounter all sorts of troubles, but his indomitable spirit prevailed over all, and at length he was able to bring about the present prosperity of the company. Since China is a great consumer of Japanese cotton yarn, he paid a visit to Southern China in 1903, with a view of investigating its conditions. As stated above the capital of the company was increased to 4,800,000 *yen* while the work is making steady progress. Taking into consideration all these circumstances, we arrive at the conclusion that the future of the company is full of promise, and as the communications with China grow extensive, this industry will make correspondingly a rapid and great progress.

THE KANEGAFUCHI SPINNING COMPANY

The Kanegafuchi Spinning Company was established in May, 1887, with a capital of 1,000,000 *yen*, which was increased from time to time until it reached 14,006,800 *yen*, in 1907, at which amount it now stands.

The first mill of the Company was established at Sumida-mura, Tokio, (now called the "Tokio No. 1 Mill") in 1887, the number of spindles then not exceeding 29,000. Six years later the construction and equipment of the second mill was completed, which is now known by the name of the "Tokio No. 2 Mill," followed by the establishment of the Hiogo No. 1 Mill in 1895. During the period of about 3 years, from Sept. 1899 to Oct. 1902, 14 mills in all, were placed under its control, while the capital was increased to 5,803,400 *yen* and the number of spindles in operation to 218,080; in this manner the Company sprang into prominence, in the comparatively short period of three years, as the largest spinning concern in the country.

The unprecedented prosperity of the industry, which started to manifest itself in the fall of 1905 during the Japan-Russian war, called for an immense amount of yarns and caused the Company to recognize the necessity, in order to cope with the growing demand, of further extension of its productive



HYOGO MILL OF THE

capacity, as the first step towards which the construction of a new gas-yarn mill was started in the premises of the Tokio Mills in July, 1906, and completed in May 1907. In January 1907, the capital of the Company was doubled and the establishment of two new mills at Kyoto and Takasago respectively was decided upon, the former to be a silk waste mill of 10,200 spindles and the latter to be a coarse cotton spinning mill with 28,860 spindles, both of which are rapidly approaching completion. In addition the amalgamation of the late Nippon Kemmen Boshoku Kwaisha (Japan Silk and Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company) into the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, which was effected August, 1907, further increased the capital of the Company by 2,400,000 *yen*, in connection with which the Company is to build another new mill of about 20,000 spindles to be established in Sumoto.

In consequence of the rapid development of the Company in recent years, the present number of the mills and the spindles in operation under its control, including those now in course of construction, are as follows:—

In Operation	spindles		
Tokio No. 1 Mill	28,920	Sumi-no-do Mill	10,368
„ „ 2 „	14,800	Nakajima Mill	16,128
Hiogo „ 1 „	39,920	Sumoto No. 1 Mill	10,368
„ „ 2 „	19,840	Miike No. 1 Mill	10,368
		„ „ 2 „	19,968

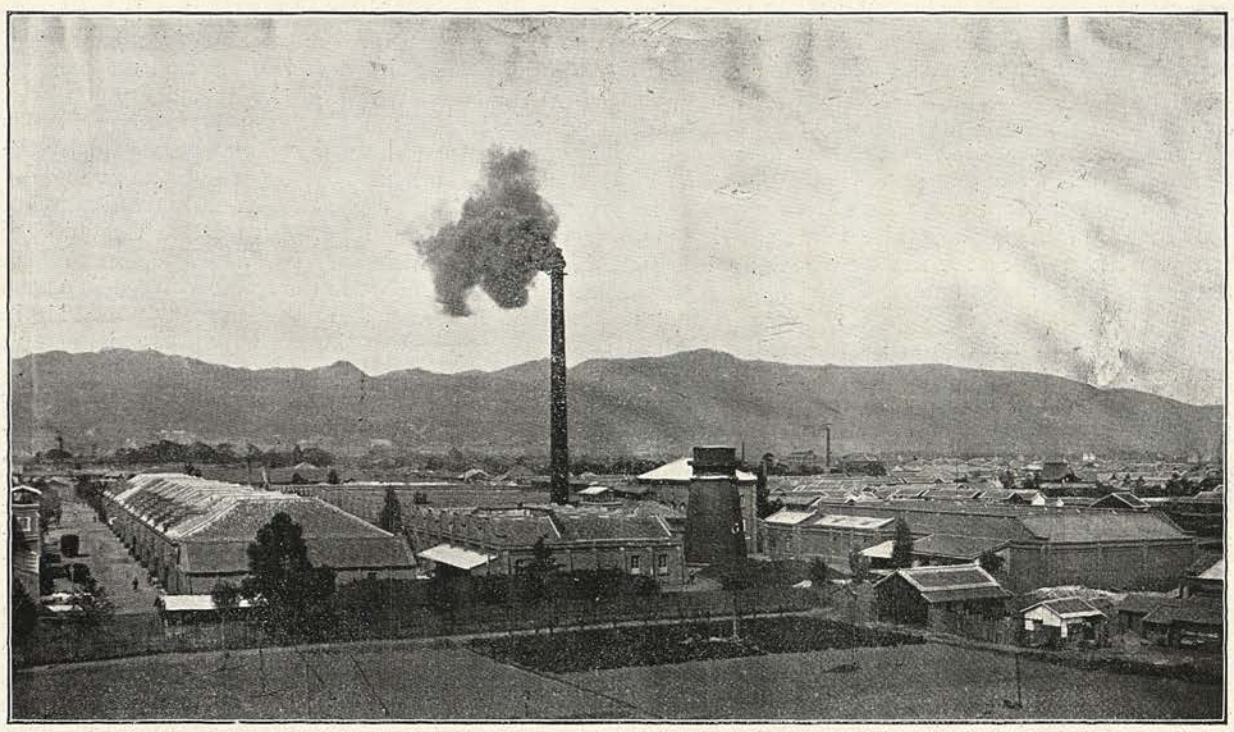
	spindles
Kurume No. 1 Mill...	5,160
„ „ 2 „	9,600
Nakatsu Mill	10,368
Kumamoto Mill	10,752
Hakata Mill	11,520
Total 14 Mills	218,080

In Course of Construction

Tokio No. 3 Mill	33,712
Kioto No. 1 Silk Mill	10,200
„ „ 2 „ „	5,100
Takasago No. 1 Mill	28,860
Sumoto No. 2 Mill	20,708
Total 5 Mills	98,580
Grand Total 19 Mills	316,660

Thus it will be seen that the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co. is still going to hold its position in future of being the largest spinning company in Japan, as it has in the past.

In addition to the eminent position which the Company holds as to the preponderance in its productive capacity, it also occupies, among the cotton spinning companies in the country, the foremost place in its sound financial strength; foremost in the quality of its products; foremost in the efficient manner in which its fixed property is maintained; foremost in the generous and considerate treatment given to its employees and operatives; and foremost of all in the progressive and liberal character of its general



KANEGAFUCHI SPINNING CO.

management. These are the factors which have co-operated to place the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co. in the present pre-eminent position it occupies as the best managed spinning companies in Japan.

Coming now to look into the present condition of the Company in general outline, the principal items of interests may be treated in the following order :—

1. The Financial Condition.
2. The Business Policy and Management.
3. The Upkeep and Protection of the Property.
4. The Cost of the Fixed Property.
5. The Arrangements for and the Treatment of the Employees and Operatives.

The Financial Condition—The foundation of the Company's finance has of late been steadily strengthened, with the Reserve Funds and Funds for Special Purposes increased to 5,820,829 *yen*, which together with the surplus 748,536 *yen* represent the handsome amount of 6,569,365 *yen* at the Company's disposal. In comparing this sum with the Company's Fixed Property of 6,938,665 *yen*, the excess of the latter over the former is only 369,300; in other words, the Company's Reserves and Surplus cover about 95% of the entire amount of the Fixed Property, which is in itself a sufficient proof of the sound and strong financial condition of the Company.

The Business Policy and Management—It has always been, and ever will be, the highest aim of the Company to keep up the excellent standard of its products, which enjoy to-day the reputation of being the most superior articles in the home market, as well as in the export trade. The Company also makes it a point to utilize every opportunity to create further demand for its yarns, and with this end in view constant effort is being made to push the export trade, which, together with the high appreciation readily shown by the Chinese consumers, for the deserving merits of the yarn, has enabled the Company to hold its own in this direction on the average of about 30% of the total amount of the export of yarns to China, Korea, &c. during the last seven years being represented by the Kanegafuchi yarns.

Regarding the amount of the sale of products and the purchase of raw materials, the Company's principle is to strictly observe its duty and responsibility as an industrial concern, and never to allow itself to take any action approaching speculation, and every sale of yarn is instantly covered by the purchase of the required quantity of raw material.

As prudence and steadiness are the two watchwords by which the management is guided, no possible precaution in human power is spared in protecting the Company against adversities, which, unless beyond human control, the company is confident of its ability to avert through its elaborate preparations against emergencies of every description.

The Upkeep and Protection of the Property—With regard to the principal property of a spinning company, the building and machinery deserve the most careful attention in order to maintainin good efficient condition, especially the constant upkeep of the machines in first class working order is a matter of such supreme importance that nothing has been spared on the part of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company for the maintenance and repairs of its machinery as well as its buildings. As an illustration of the strenuous effort which the Company is making in this direction, it may be pointed out here that during the last three years the repairing expenses paid by the Company out of the current expenditure amounted to the enormous sum of 1,507,049 *yen* an average of 572,349 *yen* per year; every *sen* of this large repairing expense has been spent after careful investigation of the necessity for doing so, while no amount is too large to be expended in order to attain the object of keeping the mills in the most efficient working condition, and the company has now been more than amply rewarded for its unremitting effort towards this end, for never before in the annals of Japan's cotton industry, has the working condition of a mill attained the high efficiency and perfection now prevailing in the Kanegafuchi mills, which accounts in a great measure for the superior quality of the Company's products.

Every mill under the control of the Company is provided with every conceivable means of fire protection, including the most improved and effective apparatus for this purpose, and is ready to meet emergencies at all times. In addition every mill is amply covered by fire insurance for the machinery, mill-buildings, warehouses and other adjunct buildings, the total amount of insurance policies covering these items standing at 11,316,000 *yen*; the raw materials, products, machines and other merchandise stored in warehouses as well as those in transportation are all covered by insurance policies, which include not only the fire risks but also marine burglary, accidents &c., so that there is absolutely no possibility of the property of the Company being subjected to any accidental loss or damage.

The Cost of the Fixed Property—In an attempt to ascertain the true value of an industrial concern, no conclusion is reliable unless it be arrived at after a thorough investigation made as to the details of the existing condition and inward state of its fixed property. In this connection reference has already been made with regard to the efficient manner in which the principal fixed property, i.e. the machinery and buildings of the Company is being maintained.

The following calculation will serve to show the true cost of the Fixed Property of the Company:—

	yen	*yen*
The total amount of the Fixed Property, as it stands in the Company's books		6,938,665
less—Reserve Funds	5,162,718	
Funds for Special Purposes	658,111	
Balance Carried forward	748,536	
Cost of the Hiogo Trial-Weaving Mill ...	91,000	6,660,365
Balance		278,300

Dividing the balance, 278,300 *yen*, by the total number of spindles now in operation, the quotient will show the present true cost per spindle, standing at 1 *yen* 27 *sen* 6 *rin* only, which, when compared with the fact that it requires about 60 *yen* per spindle in order to establish a new cotton spinning factory with complete equipment at the present time, will speak for itself as to the exceptionally small cost at which the Fixed Property of the Company stands to-day. By the time all the new mills now in course of construction, comprising cotton mills with 83,280 spindles and 600 looms, and silk mills with 15,300 spindles, will be completed, the entire cost of these new establishments will be defrayed out of the Company's Reserve Funds.

The Arrangements for, and the Treatment of, the Employés and Operatives—It is scarcely necessary to point out here that in all the successful industrial institutions, there always exists some very important invisible assets, which is generally the result of many years' indefatigable effort on the part of the management.

The particular invisible assets, which claim special reference, are the employés and operatives of the Company, who attend to the daily routine of manufacture, sale and all other official, as well as mill affairs, and who maintain the high reputation and quality of the products which bear the Company's trade mark in trade market, both at home and abroad. It will indeed be a matter of considerable surprise to the uninitiated to realize the innumerable and indescribable difficulties that had to be contended with in fostering the existing corps of employés and army of operatives to the present efficient standard, and the Company rightly takes special pride in the possession of such a valuable assets as these competent employés and operatives, for, in their faithful execution of duty, in their notable feature of alertness combined with diligence, and in their strict discipline based on a superb organization, lies the fundamental source of the success achieved by the Company.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the company leaves no stone unturned in its effort to provide the employés and operatives with every practical means that will afford them comfort and recreation, and with anything that will generally promote their interest; a special school for operatives has been established in the premises of the Hiogo Mills, where instructions for general scientific theory and for a thorough mechanical knowledge suitable for practical mill-work are given by competent teachers, the object of the school being to bring up operatives of superior mechanical skill; every mill under the Company's control is provided with a fully equipped infirmary or hospital, where a corps of experienced physicians and nurses attend gratis to the sick and incapacitated.

Many other arrangements prepared for the interests of the employés and operatives are now nearly completed,—a general idea of which may be had from the following list of funds, specially set aside for them and rapidly increasing in amount:—

	yen
Pension Funds for the Employés	285,206
Funds for Promoting the Operative's Welfare	217,070
Sanitary Funds for Operatives...	53,364
Relief Funds for Operatives	25,099

These funds are being liberally expended for the respective purposes as indicated by the titles.

In addition there are two societies by the names of "Kanebo-Kyosai-Kumiai" (Kanegafuchi Mutual Relief League) and "Kanebo-Doshi-Kai" (Kanegafuchi Union Society). Both of these societies are organized by the employés and operatives under the special auspices of the Company.

The former has as its main object the relief of the indisposed, or incapacitated operatives. On the death of an operative, it takes charge of the funeral arrangements at its own expense and attends to the support of the bereaved family. The average annual expense for these purposes amount to nearly 7,000 *yen* but the yearly income of the society more than sufficiently meets the above expenses, being something over 100,000 *yen* and consisting of the member's fees, and the subsidy from the Company and other contributions. The present balance of the available fund of the society stands at 82,899 *yen* which is rapidly increasing year after year.

The object of the latter society, the Kanebo-Doshi-Kai, is to devote its attention exclusively to furthering the prosperity of the Company and to promote the general interest of the members, the funds of the Society now reaching the handsome total of 200,000 *yen*.

Recreation Halls for the comfort and entertainment of the operatives are being built at all of the Company's mills, several of which have already been completed, and so far 130,000 *yen* has been expended for this purpose.

The Company has also in contemplation the construction at Takasago, a pleasant, healthy sea-side resort of scenic fame, of a commodious Sanatorium, where convalescent operatives whose healths have broken down may be taken care of. A sum of 30,000 *yen* has been set apart by the Company towards the cost of construction of the building, and necessary arrangements are well under way in this direction.

Under these liberal arrangements, the employés and operatives of the Company are in a position to enjoy recreation after a day's toil, and they are also protected against misfortunes such as diseases or accidents, and when they get old and are no longer capable of work, they will be enabled to spend the rest of their lives on a liberal pension. It is, therefore, quite natural that these sympathetic and family-like arrangements provided for them, cannot fail to deeply appeal to their conscience, bringing their devotion towards the Company to something far above the ordinary pecuniary relations, and their gratification manifests itself in the strenuous and faithful work, with which they strive to serve the Company.

Such mutual sincerity and devotion of both the employers and employés combined with a thorough, strict organization under a management of the most progressive and liberal character, are indeed the principal factors, which have made the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company what it is to-day.

THE OSAKA YARN SPINNING CO. L'TD.

The yarn spinning industry is making remarkable progress year by year in Japan. It claims much of our consideration as a line of industry with hopes of still greater development in future. We feel pleasure in introducing to our readers the Osaka Yarn Spinning Company which is one of the oldest and most prominent among our spinning companies. According to the official returns during 13 years commencing with 1868 (1st year of Meiji) the imports of cotton goods to Japan amounted on an average to about 10,110,000 *yen* a year or 65% of the average total value of imports. And of this amount of imported cotton articles about 4,720,000 *yen* or 46% was made up of cotton yarns. This large import of cotton goods was due no doubt to the increased demand for various articles of consumption, owing to improvement, after the Restoration in the social condition of the people. The increase of the imported cotton articles often disturbed the balance in Japan's foreign trade.

MR. J. YAMABE, PRESIDENT

While the demand for cotton articles thus increased, Japan's yarn spinning industry was still in its infancy though some companies on a small scale were started as early as the time of the Restoration. About 1880 both the Government and the people awoke to the importance of developing the cotton yarn spinning industry and some factories were started either by the Government or under its auspices. All these factories were however on so small a scale that the development of the industry could hardly be hoped for from them. Thereupon Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Denzaburo Fujita and some other leading business men consulted together for the establishment of a first class spinning factory. They induced Mr. Jōfu Yamabe who was then staying in England to investigate the condition of the spinning yarn industry in that country, and on his return a company was established at Sangenya in the suburb of the city of Osaka in January, 1880, with a capital of 280,000 *yen*. This was the Osaka Spinning Yarn Joint Stock Company.

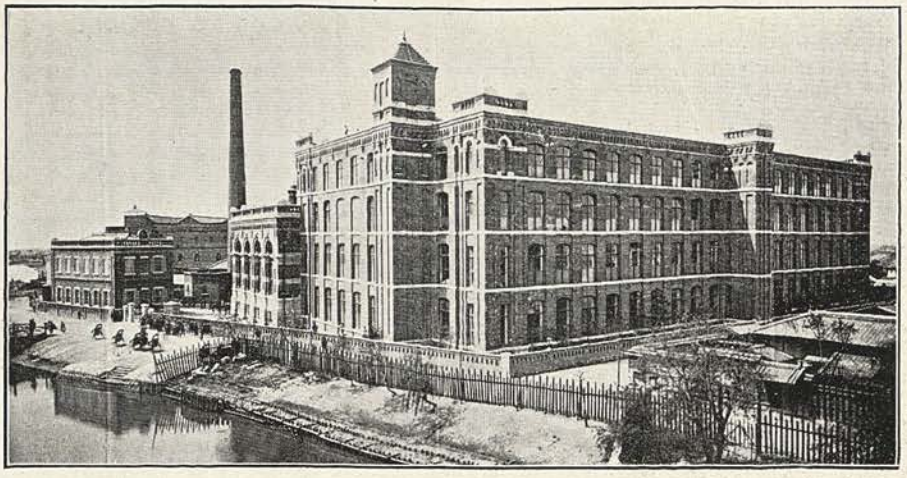
The company placed its order in the hand of the Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha, for the spindles and looms made by the Platt Brothers & Co. Lt'd, Oldham, and the motors machine made by J. Musgrave & Sons, Lt'd. Bolton, both in England. The company also employed an expert for setting up the machines. All these machines were well made and also well set up, so that the company at once came to be known for the good quality of its output. The company's products sold so well that the output of the company was hardly enough to meet the demands. To enlarge the capacity of the factory therefore, in 1884, the company increased its capital to 560,000 *yen* and a new factory equipped with 20,820 spindles was established, in addition to the old factory which had 10,500 spindles. At this time the prosperous condition of the company promised a bright future for the yarn spinning industry in Japan and many similar factories were established by other companies.

At this time the question of supply of the raw material (raw cotton) greatly distressed the minds of men engaged in the industry. When the company was first established, the plan was to use as raw material the cotton produced at home. But increased demand not only caused an advance in price but also a deficit in the supply. The company therefore dispatched one of its officers to China with a view to import Chinese raw cotton. In the next year, another officer was dispatched to the Indo-China and Siam on a similar mission and the importation of Anamese raw cotton was commenced thereby. By 1889 the yarn spinning industry of Japan had made great progress and the demand for raw material naturally made considerable increase; the company now dispatched an officer to British India for the purpose of inspecting the condition of the yarn spinning industry, and of opening the way for the importation of Indian cotton. Thus was commenced the importation of Indian raw cotton. Later on the American raw cotton came to be also imported. Thus a great cause of anxiety was removed from the minds of men engaged in the spinning industry.

In 1887 the company increased its capital to 1,200,000 *yen* and Mr. Yamabe went over to England to buy a spinning machine of the newest type which when set up increased the spindles by 30,000 making the total number of spindles 61,000. In the following year the company purchased the Osaka Cloth Weaving Factory and made the latter its branch factory. In this factory the company began cloth weaving with 333 steam looms. This is the first instance in Japan of the adoption of looms operated by means of steam power.

In 1890 owing to depression in the monetary market and consequently in commerce at large, the sale of yarns greatly decreased. Moreover the Indian yarns were still imported and the recent sudden increase of spinning factories brought about the overstocking of the market. All these combined made the price of the yarn products extremely low. About this time the company by using Indian raw cotton was able to turn out a kind of yarn which was the equal of the Indian yarn in quality and presented the first rival to the Bombay product. From this time on the Indian yarn which formed a great part of the imported yarns has gradually diminished and at last was driven out of the Japanese market altogether. Meanwhile the industry made further remarkable progress and the stress of over-production was again felt; and it was felt necessary to open a market abroad for our yarn products. The company therefore now began to export its products to China, which continued up to the present in increasing amounts. The company also led the way in organizing together with other spinning companies the Japan Yarn Spinning Association, in making efforts for the opening of the Bombay steamship line, and for the exemption of tariff duty on imported raw cotton, etc.

Thus the business of the company is flourishing year by year. Let us here note the comparison between the business condition of the company in the year of its establishment and that in 1897.



OSAKA SPINNING CO.

Items	Year of establishment	1897
Amount of yarn manufactured	1,162,819 *kin*	12,264,374 *kin*
Amount of cloth manufactured	2,627,451 yards	3,825,000 yards
Number of employees	322	4,550
Number of spindles	10,500	54,000
Number of looms...	333	585
Horse power	120 actual H.P.	1,690 actual H.P.

The average rate of dividend declared during the period was 16% per annum.

At present the company's capital amounts to 3,750,000 *yen*, its reserve funds to 1,240,000 *yen*, the number of spindles to 144,104, and that of looms to 4,138. Its office for general business is at Sangenya-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka, and its factories at Sangenya-cho, Matsushima and Yonukijima in Osaka, Fushimi in Kyoto, and Kawanoishi in Ehime prefecture.

The company produces annually 43,000,000 kin worth 12,600,000 *yen* of yarn, and 67,000,000 yards worth 7,500,000 *yen* of cloth, and it exports its cotton cloth to China and Korea to the amount of 30,000,000 yards worth about 3 500,000 *yen* a year.

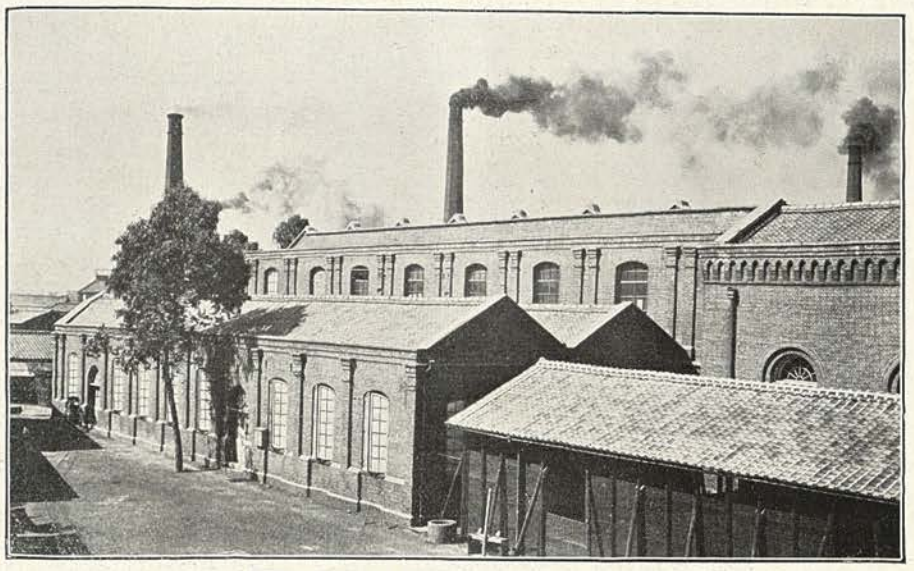
The President of the company is Mr. Jofu Yamabe, Managing Director, Mr. Fusajiro Abe; Directors, Messrs. Mitsumasa Hirose, Tokuhei Taku, Tatsutaro Kumagai, and Masajiro Tatsuki, and Auditors, Messrs. Masajuro Shibuya, Genjiro Koizuka, and Gensuke Fujii. Mr. Yamabe, whose services in connection with this company have been invaluable, is also a prominent figure in the yarn spinning world of Japan, and his services to this industry in general have been well appreciated by the public. He is the President of the Japan Yarn Spinning Association. He has been decorated with "Blue Cordon" in appreciation of his past services.

Baron Shibusawa has also rendered great services as an adviser of the company since the establishment of the company. The shareholders of the company therefore have often shown deep appreciation of the Baron's services in one way or another.

THE FUKUSHIMA COTTON SPINNING CO. LTD.

Business Office, Shimofukushima, Osaka

History—The company was established in 1892, its original name being the Dembo Cotton Spinning Co. When, in the following year, the main office was removed to Fukushima, its name was changed to that by which it is known at present. At the time that the company first commenced operations, it had only 10,320 spindles. Since then, however, following upon the great expansion of the spinning industry in Japan, the company has gradually been enlarging its sphere and expanding its business. In 1896 an extension of 8,448 spindles was made and in 1905 the two spinning concerns of Iyo



FUKUSHIMA COTTON SPINNING CO.

Spinning Co. Ltd., in Ehime prefecture, with 6,020 spindles, and Fukuyama Cotton Spinning Co. Ltd., in Hiroshima prefecture, with 13,824 spindles, were incorporated with the Fukushima Company. In 1908, the company opened a new spinning mill, with 20,000 spindles, in the neighbourhood of the Fukuyama Spinning Mill. Having also bought in 1909, the Kasaoka Cotton Spinning Co. Ltd., in Okayama prefecture which is equipped with 10,848 spindles the total number of spindles operated by the company at present aggregates 69,460. There is moreover under contemplation the establishment of a new and extensive spinning mill on the company's premises at Shikama, in Hyogo prefecture, and in the event of the completion of that mill the total number of spindles will amount to approximately 130,000.

The following table shows the amount of capital, reserve fund, depreciation fund, number of spindles and hands employed by the company since its establishment :—

Year	Capital	Reserve Fund	Depreciation Fund	No. of Spindles	Hands Employed
	yen	*yen*	*yen*		
1892...	100,000	—	—	—	—
1893...	250,000	1,070	38	10,320	—
1894...	250,000	1,570	970	10,320	—
1895...	250,000	13,000	970	10,320	—
1896...	500,000	29,000	970	18,768	—
1897...	500,000	29,000	970	18,768	—
1898...	500,000	19,000	32,264	18,768	—
1899...	400,000	25,000	85,652	18,768	—
1900...	400,000	21,500	92,652	18,768	—
1901...	400,000	23,500	94,111	18,768	—
1902...	505,000	28,500	107,461	18,768	—
1903...	505,000	39,500	143,314	38,612	—
1904...	505,000	42,000	186,631	38,612	—
1905...	505,000	80,000	408,660	38,612	—
1906...	505,000	120,000	642,511	38,612	—
1907...	1,260,000	260,000	739,267	38,612	—
1908...	1,200,000	300,000	769,834	58,612	—
1909...		360,000	821,512	69,460	4,200

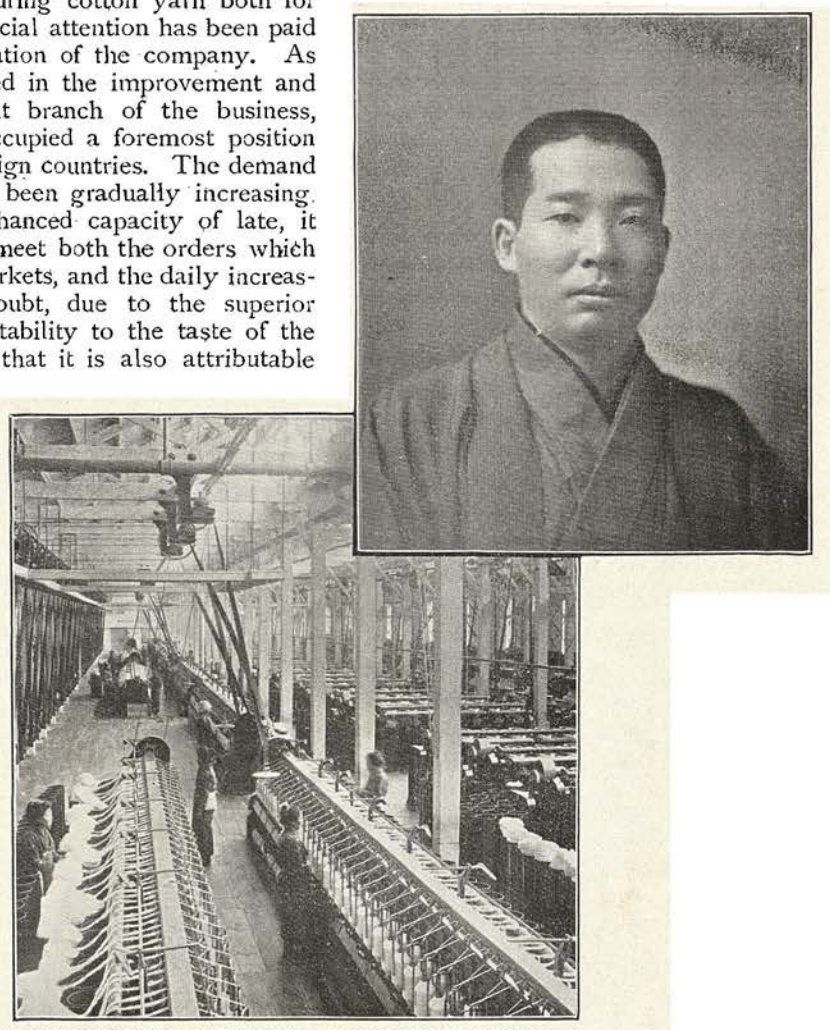
Present condition of the Company—The company at present owns five mills, which are engaged in cotton spinning. The particulars concerning them are as follows:—

Mills	Situation	No. of spindles	Variety of product	Yearly output
				lbs
Main office : spinning mill ...	Fukushima Osaka	18,768	Low counts yarn for home and foreign markets.	7,500,000
Fukuyama No. 1 spinning mill,	Fukuyama, Hiroshima Prefecture.	13,824	ditto.	5,500,000
Fukuyama No. 2 spinning mill	ditto.	20,000	ditto.	8,000,000
Kasaoka spinning mill	Kasaoka, Okayama Prefecture ...	10,848	ditto.	4,300,000
Imabaru spinning mill	Imabaru, Ehime Prefecture. ...	6,020	ditto.	2,400,000

According to the semi-annual report for the preceding term issued in December 1909, the latest business condition of the company is as follows:—

	yen		*yen*
Capital (paid up)	1,200,000	Net profit for the current term (June to Nov. 1909).	218,690
Reserve fund, Special reserve fund	360,000	Dividend (12% p. a.)... ...	72,006

Special features of the Company—Two points are worthy of special mention, being largely instrumental in bringing about the present prosperity of the company's business. Although the company is at present engaged in manufacturing cotton yarn both for home cosumption and for export, special attention has been paid to the latter ever since the inauguration of the company. As the result of the great care exercised in the improvement and due investigation of this important branch of the business, the company's manufactures have occupied a foremost position among cotton yarns exported to foreign countries. The demand for the company's yarn abroad has been gradually increasing so that even with the greatly enchanced capacity of late, it has been found barely possible to meet both the orders which the company enjoys from foreign markets, and the daily increasing demand. The credit is no doubt, due to the superior quality of its goods and their adaptability to the taste of the consumers, but we must not forget that it is also attributable to the long experience of the company in the export trade. This experience may be regarded as a valuable asset, and certainly as one of the reasons for the prosperity of the company.



MR. YOSHIZO KONDAIBO AND HIS FACTORY

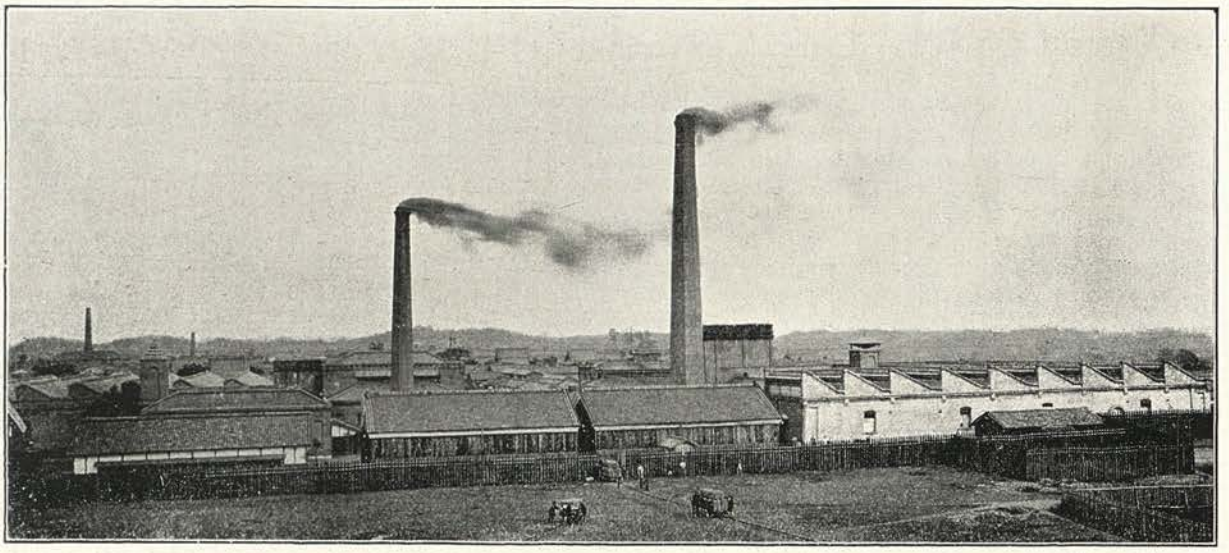
The second point is the advantage which the company enjoys by reason of its geographical situation. Its spinning mills are all in the near proximity to the Government Sanyo railway lines, bordering on the Inland Sea, thus enjoying unrivalled facilities both for transport and communication by land and sea. A great saving is thus effected in the freight of raw materials, manufactured products, and fuel. The company is well favoured in all other directions, and indications are, that the successes of the past will be repeated in the future.

Mr. Kondaibo, the president of the company, is regarded as one of the highest authorities on the spinning industry in Japan, having had a life long experience.

President & Managing Director Yoshizo Kondaibo.	Director ... ... Saburo Nango.
Director ... ... Go Kin Do.	Auditor ... ... Mototsugu Arisawa.
„ ... ... Saburo Kawai.	„ ... ... Shōtaro Sugimura.

THE SAKAI SPINNING CO.

The Sakai Spinning Co. is situated at Minato-mura, Senpoku-gori, Osaka. The object of the company is to spin cotton yarn and weave cotton cloth, which constitute important items of export; and in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and in their vicinities are found a number of large factories. The company's factory is located in the suburbs of the town of Sakai several miles from the city of Osaka. The company was brought into existence in the year 1892. At the time of its establishment the capital was of 200,000 *yen*. The output being of such excellent quality was highly welcomed in the market, with the result that the supply fell far short of the demand, so that in 1895 the capital of the company was increased to 400 000 *yen* and the factory was enlarged. In 1906, the capital was further increased to 600,000 *yen*. Awa Spinning Co. Ltd. in Tokushima, Shikoku, was then



SAKAI SPINNING FACTORY

purchased and made a branch. The articles made are [of left count 20 and right count 16, and 60% of the total output is exported to China while 40% is sold at home. The fine quality of these yarns has won for them general admiration among their consumers. The entire output of cotton cloth is exported to Manchuria and Korea where it is eagerly sought.

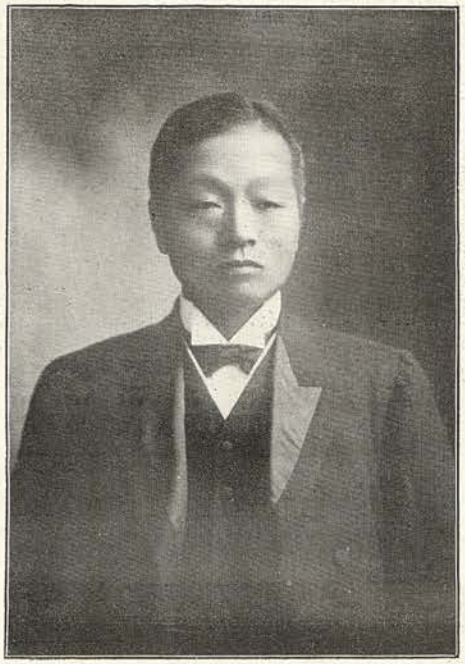
The company at present owns 23,808 spindles and 200 looms, and has employees and hands numbering 1,120. The company's president is Mr. Takejiro Shibatani, and managing director, Mr. Kumakichi Ozaki who controls the daily business. With the growth of our influence in Manchuria and Korea, the market for Japanese cotton yarn and cloth is being gradually extended in those countries, and the home consumption is also increasing. The present equipments of the company are far from being adequate to meet the ever increasing demand. It is therefore mooted that a further enlargement will be made in the work of the company, which is thought will be completed before long.

THE SHIMOTSUKE SPINNING CO.

(The chief Office is on the first street of Koamicho, Nihonbashi Ku, Tokyo)

This company was established in 1887 with a small capital of 100,000 *yen*, but since then its work progressed slowly but steadily, and the plan has been annually enlarged in accordance with it, so that the company commands at present a capital of 1,500,000 *yen* and the use of 30,000 spindles. At first the two factories of the company were hardly known to the public at large, since they were located at Saitama and Tochigi for the purpose of obtaining good water power and as to their output, they sent it all to the neighbouring districts. In 1907, the factory in the Saitama prefecture, was provided with motor power of 280 H.P. and in the new factory founded in the suburb of Tokyo the motor power of 750 H.P. Here they adopted the gas engine with favorable results. In this, the company was a pioneer and received the praise of the public. Not being satisfied with that, the company introduced many improvements in dressing the cotton yarn and coupled with that, they are planning

MR. TANIZO KAKINUMA, PRESIDENT



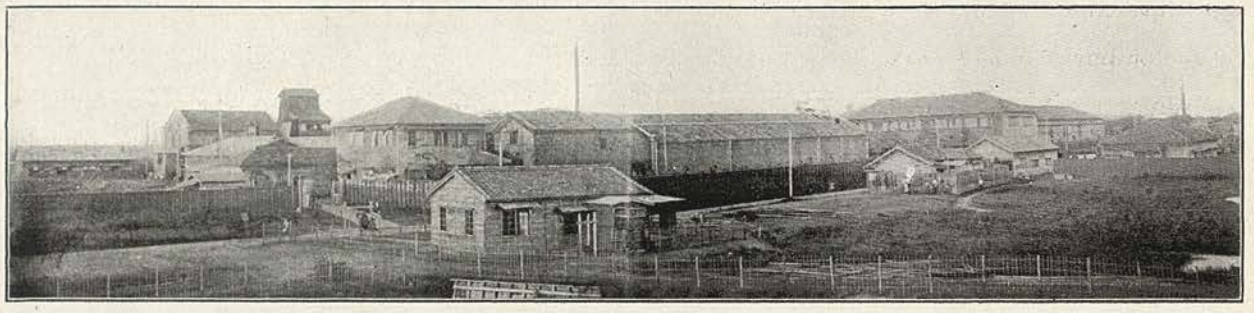
MR. MASAHIRO TAMURA, MANAGER

to start weaving which promises a grand success. In fact their work has made systematic progress although on a small scale, as to that credit and stability, the company is almost unparalled. It never combined with other companies. It has been independent and steady in progress and has prospered and will still prosper for evermore. In order to show the statement of their balance sheets and the division of profits, we give statistics, because such will help to understand the work of the company.

The Account of the Profits for the Twenty Two Years, Last Half of 1887 Last Half of 1906.

	yen		*yen*
Total Amount of Net Profits ...	1,080,186.565	Reserve against Losses...	21,097.90
Dividends to Shareholders	694,716.50	Bonus to Officials and Workmen...	90,853.72
Depreciation Funds for Machines, Buildings etc.	152,302.73	Carried forward to the Next Term.	14,738.195
Reserve Funds	106,477.52		

From the end of the latter half of 1907 to the latter half of 1909, the capital of the company was increased by 1,000,000 *yen*, but the new buildings were in the course of construction and the working capital of the company remained just the same as before. But according to our commercial law the same rate of dividend must be paid for each share in ratio of the money paid in, which necessarily reduced the percentage.



THE SHIMOTSUKE SPINNING MILL

Terms	Amount Paid in at the End of Each Term *yen*	Rate of Dividends
Last Half of 1887	100,000	13½%
First Half of 1888	,,	17
Last ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	17
First ,, ,, 1889	120,000	18
Last ,, ,, ,, ...	135,000	14½
First Half of 1890	150,000	8
Last ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	3
First ,, ,, 1891	,,	3
Last ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	4
First ,, ,, 1892	,,	8
Last ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	10
First ,, ,, 1893	,,	10
Last ,, ,, ,, ...	159,000	10
First ,, ,, 1894	,,	15
Last ,, ,, ,, ...	209,550	—
First ,, ,, 1895	210,000	—
Last ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	10
First ,, ,, 1896	,,	15
Last ,, ,, ,, ...	310,000	11
First ,, ,, 1897	350,000	10
Last ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	8
First ,, ,, 1898	374,425	7
Last ,, ,, ,, ...	387,500	—

Terms	Amount Paid in at the End of Each Term *yen*	Rate of Dividends
First Half of 1899...	387,500	10%
Last ,, ,, ,, ...	400,000	15
First ,, ,, 1900...	,,	6
Last ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	6½
First ,, ,, 1901...	,,	5
Last ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	8
First ,, ,, 1902...	,,	8
Last ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	8
First ,, ,, 1903...	,,	8
Last ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	8
First ,, ,, 1904...	,,	—
Last ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	—
First ,, ,, 1905...	,,	10
Last ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	16
First ,, ,, 1906...	,,	16
Last ,, ,, ,, ...	500,000	16
First ,, ,, 1907...	750,000	16
Last ,, ,, ,, ...	900,000	12
First ,, ,, 1908...	,,	8
Last ,, ,, ,, ...	1,200,000	5
First ,, ,, 1909...	1,350,000	5
Last ,, ,, ,, ...	1,500,000	7

Average Rate of Dividends for the Terms in which Dividends were actually Made over 10%.
Average Rate of Dividend for the Whole Terms ... ... under 9%.

As the success or failure of a company depends upon its Directors we have to say something about them. Mr. Tanizo Kakinuma, President of the company, has been most zealously engaged in the promotion of the interests of the company. He is a celebrated dealer in cotton yarn. His credit as a business man stands very high among the business men of Tokyo, and he is a very wealthy gentleman. Since 1870, he was engaged in dealing in imported yarn from both England and India, and now-a-days he also handles domestic cotton. He was also the promoter of the To-a Flour Mill Co., the Tokyo Woolen Cloth Company and the First Life Insurance Co. of which he is still a Director. His name is well known as the promoter of the Fuji Gas Spinning Co. and also the Tokyo Gas Spinning Co., in both of which he had been a Director also. In short, his information as well as experience in way of manufacturing and dealing in cotton, are unequalled by his fellow merchants. Mr. Masahiro Tamura the special Manager and Director, who is the devotee to his duty, works day and night for the sake of the company. He is a gentleman who had studied agricultural science. In 1886 when a factory for the mechanical weaving of hemp was established, Mr. Tamura was also keenly interested in its promotion. In 1888, he established the Osaka Sheeting Co. with the capital of two million *yen* and he has been the special Manager and Director over 18 years. When the Naniwa Spinning Co., the Kunishima Spinning Co., the Fuji Spinning Co. and the Tokyo Woolen Cloth Co, etc. were in hard straits owing to their heavy losses, they approached him for assistance, which he willingly granted. In quite a short space of time, he adjusted the work to such a degree of perfection so that the public hailed him as a distinguished man of business and a gentleman. In spite of his busy occupations, he paid a visit to Europe and America for a space of one year or so, and returned home loaded with rich knowledge gathered while abroad. Since he connected himself with this company, he has exhibited much of his ability, and at present he is devoting himself to the extension of the factories. The services which he rendered to the spinning circle must be highly valued. The future prospects of the company which is under the wise management of such an able director is, indeed, full of promise.

THE KYOTO SILK YARN SPINNING CO. LTD.

(The Kenshi Böseki Kabushiki Kwaisha)

Raw silk forms one of the most important products of Japan, and Kyoto is the place where the fine arts textile fabrics of the country are manufactured. That the Company should have chosen Kyoto for establishing the factory for utilizing waste silk for weaving industry must be considered a happy idea, and works a step in advance in the silk industry of the country. Waste silk used to be formerly exported abroad, but in 1876 the Government on perceiving the advantages of spinning waste silk, established the Silk Yarn Spinning factory in Shin-machi, Joshū; and later in 1877 the First Silk Yarn Spinning Company was established in Kyoto. About the same time many similar factories were built in different places, but it was soon found impossible to work at a profit when so many companies competed with each other. It was in 1902 that all these factories, including the Government factory at Shin-machi, Joshu, were amalgamated with a capital of 3,400,000 *yen*; thus the present Company was brought into existence. In 1905 with a view to the development of the market in China and India a joint enterprise with the Chinese was undertaken by the Company by establishing a silk yarn spinning factory in Shanghai, with a capital of 400,000 *yen*. In 1906, owing to an increase in the demand, the Company's capital was increased by 1,700,000 *yen*, making it 5,000,000 *yen*.

In 1907 the Company bought up two cotton yarn factories in Okayama and another newly formed company, increasing by this amalgamation the capital of the Company to 6,875,000 *yen*. The Company is now making the utmost efforts towards the developments of this most promising branch of silk industries. The following figures show the actual condition of the Company at present:—

NUMBER OF SILK SPINNING FACTORIES, SPINNING MACHINES, SPINDLES AND LOOMS

		No. of spindles.
Kyoto	Kamikyo Silk Spinning Factory	9,000
	Shimokyo „ „ „	7,800
Okayama	Silk Spinning Factory	12,600
Shinmachi	„ „ „	4,900
Mayebashi	„ „ „	1,200
		No. of machines
Okayama	Cotton Spinning Factory	55,280
Wakayama	„ „ „	11,136

THE AMOUNT OF PRODUCTION FOR THE LATEST ONE YEAR

	kin	
Silk yarn	680,000	(20% for Export. 80% for Domestic Consumption)
Cotton yarn	1,350	(50% „ 50% „)
Cotton cloth	13,000,000	(75% „ 25% „)

Medals and Certificates of Merit awarded for the exhibits in the domestic and foreign and competitive exhibitions are:—

The Third National Industrial Exhibition	First Class Prize for Improvement
The Fourth „ „ „	First Class Prize for Merit
The French International Exhibition of 1889	Honorary Medal
St. Louis International Exhibition of 1905	Grand Medal of Honour
The Columbus International Exhibition of 1854	Certificate of Honour
The Kyoto Municipal Exhibition of 1906 in commemoration of the Triumph	Grand Medal of Honour

THE TOKYO WEAVING COMPANY

(The Tokyo Seifu Kabushiki-Kwaisha)

We regret to say that most of the industrial enterprises of Japan are still conducted on a small scale and with primitive methods. Among different industries, however, cotton spinning and weaving have made considerable progress. This may be chiefly due to the fact that a large majority of Japanese wear cotton clothes and consequently there is large demand for cotton yarns and cloth, and also to the fact that cheap labour is available with markets lying next door to us. For these reasons, when peace was established between Russia and Japan, and there arose great activity in cotton industry, many cotton spinning and weaving companies were established, and the prosperity of the cotton spinning business reached to its climax. The present company was also formed at this period. The work of the company was at first an insignificant affair manufacturing patent seamless cotton bags. This most advanced and superior seamless bag was received with great favour and there arose larger demand than expected at first and it was found impossible to meet increasing demand by monufacturing on a small scale. To enlarge the business the company was successfully converted in February 1907, into a joint stock company with a capital of 100,000 *yen* and Mr. Momosuke Fukuzawa, a well known business man, and son-in-law of the famous Philosopher, the late Mr. Fukuzawa, was elected President thereof.

The Characteristics and Fame of the Patent Seamless Bags

The patent bags manufactured by this company have no seam whatever either at bottom or on the sides, and their strong point is that they can be made in any shape required and their durability is comparatively longer than other bags. These seamless bags are used by the Communication Department, Government Railways and South Manchuria Railways for the transport of cash. This is because the Patent bags are, especially well suited for securing secret, and keeping valuable articles and letters. On the occasion of the World's Exhibition, at St. Louis, the company sent a few samples, to the Exhibition, but they soon caught the quick eye of the Americans, who greatly admired their utility, and the highest gold medal was awarded the bags. For the purpose of extending the market for them to Europe and America, the company took out patents in England, America, France, Germany, Austro-Hungary and other countries.

Samurai Brand Cotton Crepes

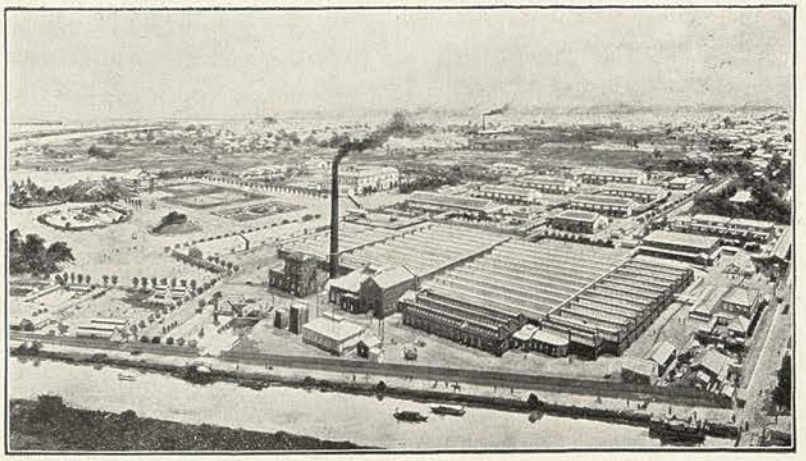
The cotton crepe, which partly on account of the brand "Samurai," which is the popular term of Japanese warriors, are greatly admired and in demand in all parts of the country. The company has special skill and experience in the manufacture of cotton crepe, which can not be undertaken by any other factory. Indeed the company is the pioneer of weaving cotton crepe with power looms. It is not at all an exaggeration to say that the crepe is the first in quality of all kinds produced in Japan, for at the competitive exhibition held at Sano, where over 1,000 kinds of cotton crepes were exhibited, the first class gold medal was gained only by this company. The special woof and warp employed in this cloth were invented by a "Samurai" about 300 years ago, and there exist no clothes in the world that are woven in the same way.

Anglo-Japanese Exhibition and Products of this company :—In appreciation of the motive of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, this company exhibited seamless bags and cotton crepes, and we do not doubt but that the placard at the seamless bag in the room No. 13 of the Exhibition will attract the curiosity of our allies, the people of England.

MUSLIN WEAVING COMPANY LTD.

This company is in Nakatsu, Nishinari-gori, Osaka-fu. President Mr. Jutaro Matsumoto, and Directors, Mr. Takeo Takimura and Mr. Hisao Matsuo are principally managing the affairs of the company.

The company imports top from England, France, and Germany and spins, weaves, bleaches and manufactures bunting of various sorts into muslin.



A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF MUSLIN FACTORY

The muslin made by this factory is a thin glossy cloth woven from thin woolen threads of 50–80 *o/o*. This cloth is known in Japan as "*Merinsu*," "*Tōchirimen*," or "*Chirimen-gorō*," and is manufactured principally to meet the home demand.

The company has a capital of 1,500,000 *yen*, represented by 326 shareholders. The results of the company's work for the latter half of 1909 is found below :—

MR. Y. TAKIMURA, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF MUSLIN SPINNING CO.

Receipts

	yen
Out-put	1,168,174
Out-put Textile Fablics	1,662,722
Bleached Textile Fabrics	1,395,357
Waste Yarn	33,054
Profits from Waste	155,761
Miscellaneous Receipts	4,483
Stocks Brought Over	184,840
Total	4,604,395

Expenditure

	yen
Material Consumed	4,002,424
Coal Consumed	26,878
Material for Pasting	10,784
Wages and Bonus	156,940
Repairs	16,015
Expenses for Sundry Articles	31,414
Boarding Expenses	16,505
Expenses for Enlisting	5,195
Salaries	11,917
Sundries	69,955
Total	3,347,548

(1) The business days of spinning, weaving and bleaching departments during this term numbered 170 (days and nights inclusive); operatives employed were 1952 men and women; amount of yarn spun, 359,261 gramms; cloth woven, 6,262,351 yards.

For various plans for exhibiting woman's position in Japanese society, such as those of charity and relief, and the improvement of factory customs, which are under the district management of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition Office, as well as the treatment and protection of women employed in spinning and weaving, this company was specially nominated as the representative, in consideration of its past results. The company forthwith accepted the appointment, this is because it has a self-confidence of which it may well be proud.

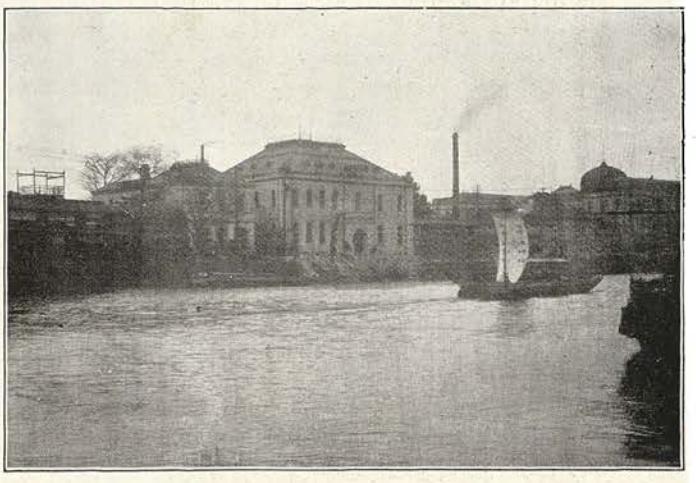
The present inventory of the company is given below :—

Descriptions	Remarks	Amount *yen*	Descriptions	Amount *yen*
Land	19,573	66,591	Cloth on Hand	148,418
Buildings	6,998	554,020	Articles Bargained for	439,779
Machinery		800,425	Half Finish Articles	184,840
Factory Tools		36,251	Article in Reserve	26,027
Furniture		18,984	Accounts Outstanding	168,640
Negotiable Bonds		143,067	Suspense Accounts	8,788
Ships		1,589	Accounts for Material	1 ,312
Wool in Stock		793,865	Notes Received	4,380
Finished Article on Hand		133,440	Cash on Hand	259

The protection and relief which the company endeavours to give to the operatives, is evidently far greater than that given by other factories. There are dormitories, shops, bathing places, hair-dressing rooms, European lavatories, sick-rooms, libraries, clubs, schools, play-grounds, a place of amusement, a meadow, and feeding places for cattle and fowls, all of which are in perfect condition.

THE JAPAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD.

Cotton yarn forms one of the principal exports of Japan, but the raw material must be imported from abroad. The Indian cotton takes up the greater part of such import, while that from China, America, Egypt, Anam, and Saigon follow in the order mentioned. The total import per year is about 40,000,000 *kamme.*



THE JAPAN COTTON CO.

The Japan Cotton Co. imports cotton from various countries above named, and supplies it to the spinning companies at home. Besides making such imports, it undertakes to export cotton yarn abroad, manufactured by the spinning companies at home. With these two objects the Japan Cotton Spinning Co. with a capital of 2,000,000 *yen* was established in 1892. Since the establishment of the Company, its business grew from year to year, extending its scope of works by

adding other items such as the spinning of cotton yarn, oil making and packing business. The head office of the Company is situated in 2 Chome, Nakanoshima, Kitaku, Osaka, while outstations are established in Shanghai, Hankow, Bombay, New York, Kobe and Tokyo. The Company has one cotton yarn factory in Shanghai and 3 similar factories in Hankow.

The business transacted by the Company per year amounts to 50,000,000 *yen* for cotton, and 15,000,000 *yen* for cotton yarn, 5,000,000 *yen* for fertilizer and vegetable oil, making a total of 70,000,000 *yen.*

The President of the Company is Mr. Ichibei Tanaka, assisted by Messrs. Shikata, Takeo and Sueyoshi, who are Directors, and by Mr. Kita, who is Manager of the Company.

Mr. Tanaka is a famous business man of Osaka. The Company owes a larger part of its success to him. Mr. Ichibei Tanaka was indeed considered at one time, one of the three great industrialists of Osaka, the other two being Messrs. Fujita and Matsumoto. He succeeded to his father's business at the age of eighteen. Ever since, he has been engaged in banking, railways, spinning, warehousing; in fact, his name is connected with almost every important business enterprise in Osaka. He is the founder of the Osaka Mercantile Marine Co, and started services between Japan and Formosa, between Formosan ports, and in the Yang-tsu-kiang Mr. Tanaka is a through-bred Osaka-niain who has attained the present eminent position by sheer force of industry and perseverence. Subsequent to the Japan-China war, Mr. Tanaka retired from business by giving up the management of various undertakings in which he was interested to his son Mr. Ichitaro Tanaka and the presidency of the Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co. to Mr. Tokugoro Nakahashi. Some few years ago, however when his son died, he again resumed his industrial activities, and is regarded as one of the most important figures in the business circles of Osaka.

THE MIYE SPINNING CO.

Cotton yarn now forms one of the principal articles of export from Japan, so that in Tokyo, Osaka and in other parts of the country, there have been built spinning factories of all kinds. The Miye Spinning Co., which we introduce here, has its headquarters in the Ise province. The company is one of the most noted of its kind in Japan regarded from whatever point of view, whether from its prosperity of business or from its past history. In 1880, a small spinning company called the Kawashima spinning factory, was established in the Miye County, Ise province. Several years later, another company called the Miye Spinning Company, with the capital of 220,000 *yen*, was established. This Company purchased the Kawashima factory, making it a branch factory, while establishing the main factory in the city of Yokkaichi. These two factories were both equipped with up-to-date machines, the result of which has been a splendid success. Since then various other factories have been amalgamated, so that at present, the total capital has reached 9,600,000 *yen*. Branches have been established in Nagoya, Tsu, Tsushima, Osaka, Kuwana and Chiba. According to the statistics of 1909, there were 7 directors, 3,177 share-holders, 278 employees, and the reserves amounted to 3,510,000 *yen* and the rate of dividend was 15%. There were 10 factories with workmen both female and made, numbering 15,341, while the number of spindles was 264,028, that of looms 4,274. The amount of cotton consumed was 71,849,975 lbs. valued at 14,810,000 *yen*, the output being 60,205,525 lbs. of cotton yarn, valued at 17,097,000 *yen*, and that of cotton cloth 53,926,878 yards, valued at 5,282,000 *yen*.

There is one thing in the history of the company, which forms a memorable passage in the cotton spinning history in Japan, namely, the company's importation of Indian cotton. Up to that time, cotton used as the material for the spinning industry was chiefly imported from China and America. None knew that the Indian cotton was good in quality and plentiful in supply. It was in 1887, that the company bought Indian cotton from a foreign firm in Yokohama, for a trial which proved satisfactory. But as seeds and dusts were mixed with this Indian cotton, it was found extremely difficult to use it as the material for cotton yarn, unless it was first properly purified. After a great deal of trial and experiment the company has at last come to utilize Indian cotton with best results. It was at this juncture that Mr. Sano, a secretary of the Foreign Department went to India to investigate about the condition of importing Indian cotton to this country. The company also sent its representative to India at the same time. The result of all these efforts was that the company was able to enter into contract with Mr. Tata of Bombay for direct importation of Indian cotton.

THE TAKAMIZAWA JOINT STOCK CO.

(Knitted Works Makers)

In describing the condition of the Takamizawa Joint Stock Co., we will give a brief sketch of Mr. Sakusaburo Takamizawa, since his career forms a greater part of the history of the firm. The late Mr. Takamizawa first saw the light in Shichome, Aioicho, Honjo, Tokyo, in June 1857. After completing a education, he made up his mind to start business on his own account. In 1872 he began the manufacture of knitted ware. At first the company was equipped with the round-shaped machinery, 5 inches in diameter and weaving machinery by which they were able to make ladies' shawls sash-bands, and stockings for soldiers. Being provided with a somewhat larger machinery commonly known as Naka-maru with 200 needles, the company made underwear for soldiers.

MR. H. TAKAMIZAWA, PROPRIETOR

On account of the crudeness of the art and the smallness of the demand, he met numerous difficulties, but nothing could daunt his energy. In 1875, he moved to Ataka-cho, Fukagawa, where he gave his time to the improvement of the art, and the extension of the market. The manufactures of the firm attracted attention and the demand has greatly increased, so that the firm felt the necessity of extending the work and in 1879 a factory was established in Shinbori, Shiba, Tokyo, where up-to-date machinery was installed. The productive capacity was thus increased, while knitted under-ware was placed on sale. These were well liked by the public, and there was a large trade for these articles. In former times, they used to make winter gloves and those for soldiers by using cotton yarn, which was knitted on a few needles by hand but now they are made by machinery in great numbers.

The company invented a special method of knitting, and in 1892 their machinery for gloves and knitted ware was patented, followed by another for stocking knitting. Results of the mechanical improvements led to the betterment of the product and the increase of the demand so that the factory grew too small to meet the demand. In 1895, a new factory was established in Tozaki-cho, Koishikawa 1895, where equipments were enlarged and steam engines were installed. Various kinds of machinery were worked by motive power economizing manual labour and increasing the output.

M R. J. UEMURA, MANAGER

It was in the year 1897 that up-to-date knitting machines from Germany, England and America was installed, with a view to improve the manufacture of hosiery. In order to attain greater effectiveness in the work, a joint stock company was organized.

In 1903, when the Japan-Russian war broke out, at the order of both the War and Naval Departments, the company supplied a vast amount of these articles to those at the front in order to guard against the rigorous cold of Manchuria.

Since the establishment of the company, the Takamizawa Shoten has made a systematic development so that the factory in Koishikawa became too small. In 1907, in Mukojima, Tokyo-Fu, a large factory was newly established where up-to-date machinery and 500 workmen are employed with an output running up to one million *yen* a year. At the death of Mr. Takamizawa last summer, his son succeeded to the work, but as he is now serving his term as a conscript in the Army, Mr. Junzo Uemura, (superviser and manager) discharges the entire work connected with the management. It is expected that the company will seek a foreign market abroad for its product.

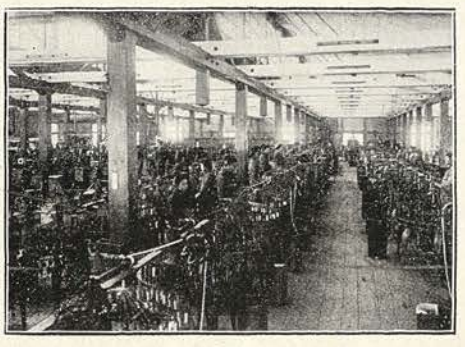
THE JAPAN BRAID CO. LTD.

The use of braid has become quite extensive not only for decorative use in fine arts, but for industrial purposes also. These articles form indispensable appendages to Japanese ladies' apparel. They are used for the purpose of tucking up the sleeves, or of keeping sashes tight or as apron strings. The demand for braids in the market is large, but the articles come under the category of hand made goods, so that their output being necessarily limited, the quotation is far from being low. At times, therefore, there has been a considerable amount of import. Since then, however, with the establishment of the Japan Braid Co. Ltd, these cords have come to be made by means of machinery, and imports checked, and new markets opened up in Oriental countries. At present, the Company practically monopolizes elastic and braids for shoes, neck-ties, stockings, umbrellas, hats and trousers. The following are particulars of the business of the Company :—

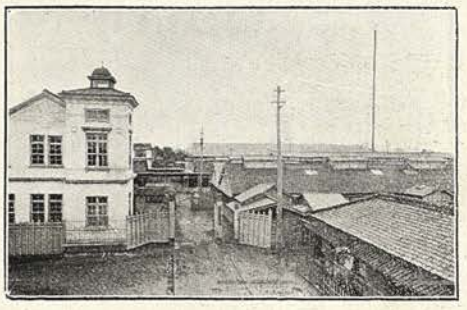
MR. A. ARAAKI
General Manager.

Head Office :—Iriya, Shitayaku, Tokyo.
Manufacturers of, and Dealers in, Braids or Ribbons of all Kinds made of Silk, Cotton, Wool or Rubber, Hemp, etc.
Selling Agencies :—Tōri Aburachō, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.
Shichōme, Kawaramachi, Higashiku, Osaka.
Shichōme, Tenmachō, Nishiku, Nagoya.
The Capital :—300,000 *yen*.
Employees and Factory Hands :—600 men.
Knitting Machine :—2,500 sets.
Total Amount of Annual Sale :—500,000 *yen*.

It was some thirty years ago that Mr. Chudo Shinagawa, the secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce bought 7 machines from America for making braids. At first it was altogether a private affair, but later on, the Company was changed into a Stock Company with a capital of 20,000 *yen*. Mr. Shinagawa became the President of the Company, but owing to his death, all the important brokers in thread in Tokyo joined their efforts to develop the work. Ever since the capital of the Company has been increased to such an extent that its foundation has come to be securely laid.



FACTORY



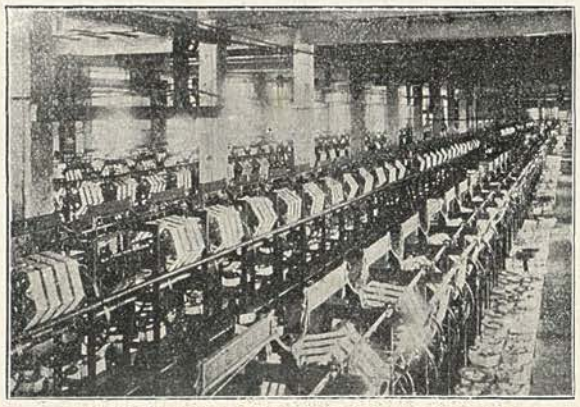
OFFICE

The officers of the Company consists of Mr. Asakichi Araaki (President), Messrs. Tanenori Shimada and Kunizo Ando (Directors) and Messrs. Masakata Ishibashi and Bunya Onodera (Auditors).

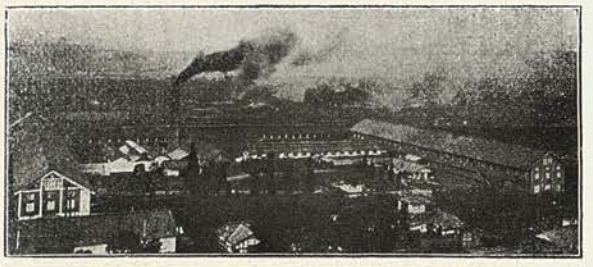
Mr. Araaki worked together with Mr. Shinagawa when the business was under private management. Rich in experience and honest in character, he was first elected the managing director and later president. Braids made by the Company have special characteristics and are highly welcomed in the market.

HARA & CO. (PARTNERSHIP)

Of all the industries in Japan, that of filature is most developed. With the opening up of Yokohama, the number of those engaged in export has increased from year to year. Mr. Zenzaburo Hara, the late proprietor of the Kameya which is the prototype of Hara and Co. enjoyed a high standing, and contributed in no small degree to the development of the city of Yokohama. The name "Kamezen of Yokohama" was practically synonimous with the exporter of silk, and naturally the firm has a high credit and great influence among business men in Tokyo and Yokohama. Mr. Zenzaburo Hara had percived the benefits to be derived from foreign trade, and made his ***debut*** in the circle of raw silk dealers. In those early days, none was acquainted with the prevailing condition in foreign countries, and in doing business with foreigners, great many obstacles were thrown in the way, retarding the progress of the trade. Mr. Hara was far-sighted enough to perceive all the state of affairs, and opened correspondence with foreign merchants. His decisive action caused the displeasure of the chauvinistic



INTERIOR OF THE HARA FACTORY



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE FACTORY

elements of the country which nearly cost him his life, but his dauntless spirit overcame all and finally his efforts were crowned with success.

Mr. Tomitaro Hara, the present head of the firm was educated in Count Okuma's school. He is one of the rising business men of the day. Upon succeeding to the business of Mr. Hara, he enlarged the business of the company and in addition to the Watase filature works, the company bought up Tomioka, Nagoya, Miye and Osaka factories. The product of the company is exported abroad where it is well patronized by the customers.

Tomioka Filature:—This filature was established by the Japanese Government in 1872 as a model filature but in 1902 it was transferred to the present owner, Mr. T. Hara

This filature stands as the highest and has unrivalled distinction among all other filatures in Japan. In 1873, it was favoured with visits from Their Imperial Majesties the Empress Dowager and the Empress, and H. I. H. the Crown Prince in 1902. Such visits are regarded as the highest and most exceptional honour in Japan. This filature has the further honour of being the recipient of Grand Medals at the International Exposition held in Paris in 1899, and several medals have been awarded at other foreign expositions.

Nagoya Filature:—The Nagoya Filature was founded in 1896 by Mr. Mitsui and operated by experienced workers. In 1902 it was taken over by Mr. T. Hara who soon greatly expanded the work.

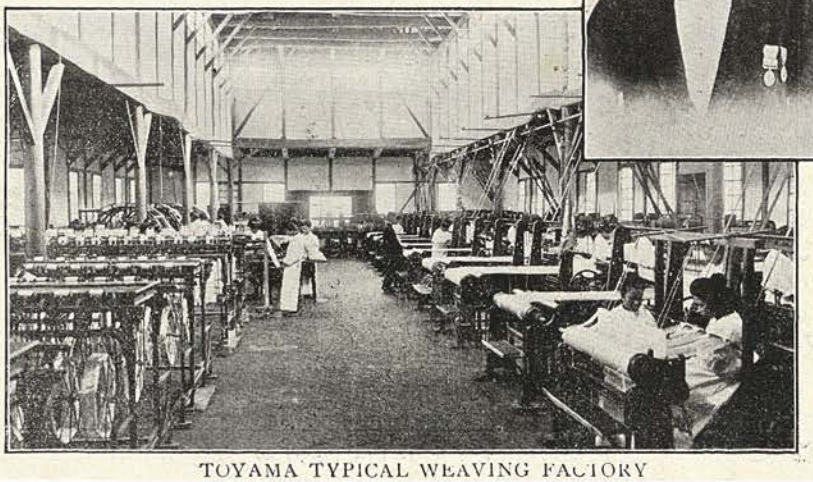
Only first class materials are used by this filature which is located in one of the principal silk producing districts in western Japan, so that it commands many facilities and conveniences for procuring the best cocoons.

A TYPICAL WEAVING FACTORY IN TOYAMA PREFECTURE

The province of Toyama is celebrated for its production of patent medicines and cotton fabrics. Putting aside the patent medicines, let us give some description concerning the cotton fabrics.

The cultivation of cotton in Japan was started in the 16th century, when cotton seeds were imported from India, and under the due encouragement of the Government, the plants were widely cultivated throughout the country. Cotton was thus raised in the provinces of Kawachi, Settsu, Kii, Ise, Mikawa, Musashi, Awa, Shimotsuke, and Etchu. It is necessary to remember in this connection that varieties of cotton crape like those produced in China and Korea are now being manufactured in Japan and for the purpose of daily use. Such fabrics as *Kokura* and *Unsai* are also well known all over Japan. Subsequent to the Restoration, Japan's foreign trade has considerably increased, so that the export of cotton from the Toyama Prefecture has also increased in quantity. At first the weaving of cotton formed a subsidiary work of women in farmers' households, but since such production lacked uniformity of quality, there was more or less objection raised on the part of foreign merchants.

In 1902, Mr. Yasujiro Takakuwa of the Toyama Prefecture established a joint stock company for the purpose of setting up a typical weaving Factory. This project was highly commended by the Government so that both by means of lending new machinery and by allowing subsidies the industry was protected. In 1907 the Company exhibited at the competitive exhibition of the southern and western prefectures and the First Class Gold Medal was awarded to them. Thus it will be seen that the efforts of the central as well as the local government were not in vain. In 1908, in order to make a further extension of the business the capital of the company was considerably increased, and in 1909 when the Crown Prince travelled through the north-eastern part of Japan, His Highness paid a visit to this factory and received Mr. Yasujiro Takakuwa, the President of the company in audience and highly praised the services which he had rendered to this industry. Since Mr. Takakuwa has done such a great service to the country, the Government decorated him with the Blue Cordon, by way of appreciatiug his efforts. We give herewith the brief translation of the certificate of approbation awarded him by the Government.



TOYAMA TYPICAL WEAVING FACTORY

The Certificate of Appreciation awarded by the Japanese Government, to Yasujiro Takakuwa

Kajicho, Toyama, Toyama Prefecture

The bearer of this certificate is loyal and sincere in his character. He has taken great pains in the weaving industry. Deploring that the cotton industry of this prefecture was fast declining, he desired to make it prosper and by encouraging the women and children who would have been otherwise idle, to undertake weaving, he established a factory for dyeing, and invited experts to train them. He also established the Toyama Textile Fabrics Company, and devoted himself to the manufacture of silk fabrics for export. He also organized a guild and raised far and wide the name of Toyama Habutae. The silk being regarded as excellent in quality forms now one of the principal productions in tihs prefecture. He also made efforts in the manufacture of the Kobai silk and established a typical factory for the improvement of this branch of industry. Seeing his action serves as an example to others, this Blue Cordon in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance issued on December 7th, is awarded to Yasujiro Takakuwa that his good works may be honored.

December 26th, the 36th year of Meiji.

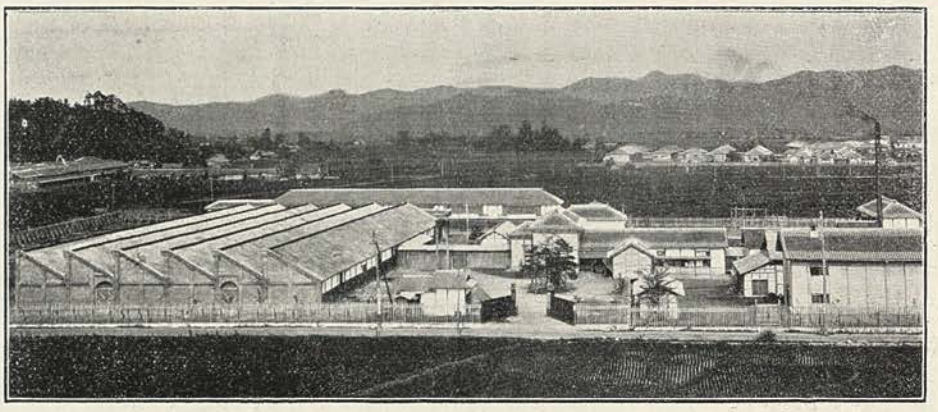
BUSINESS GUIDE TO THE FUKUSHIMA "HABUTAE" CO. LTD.

THE OFFICE:

The Fukushima "Habutae" Company Ltd., No. 3 Shimogama, Fukushima, Japan.

This company has a capital of 500,000 *yen*, and is engaged in the manufacturing of *habutae* and the refinery of silk cloth. The company is situated in Fukushima, the Fukushima prefecture. The company is provided with over 200 looms, while the output per year amounts to about 20,000 pieces, and the refinery department of the company has provision for 200,000 pieces. Crude products made in neighbouring prefectures are extensively purchased and refined in the refinery department.

There are nearly 20 *habutae* weavers in the Fukushima prefecture, but in point of the completeness and the superiority of output few can compare with this company. In fact, this is a model factory. This is moreover the only company which combines weaving and refining of *habutae*, and the fame of the "Two Crane" brand has spread far and wide.



HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY OF THE FUKUSHIMA *HABUTAE* CO.

Habutae is one of the principal trade products in the Empire, and has a very extensive market with the demand growing from year to year. The manufacture of *habutae* in the Fukushima prefecture forms one of the accessory undertakings of farmers, but the products lack uniformity of quality. In order to avoid this defect, the company uses only the best material and perfectly equipped looms. It is in this way that the demand for *habutae* abroad is met. Up-to-date refining machinery is provided to make crude *habutae* as perfect as possible.

All these services of the company have come to be widely appreciated, and in 1903 His Imperial Highness, the Crown Prince condescended to pay a visit to the company's factory, while His Highness observed the condition of the work, and ordered purchases of the company's *habutae* to be made. The year following, His Highness Prince Arisugawa paid a visit and made a gift of money to show his pleasure and encourage the industry. Such recognition of merit from the highest quarters is quite unique in the history of *habutae* manufacture in this country.

Mr. Unosuke Aburai, the managing director of the company has charge of all affairs of the company. He has rich experience in the manufacture of *habutae*. Some years ago the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce showed high appreciation of his services by conferring on him the Medal of Merit.

"TWO CRANE"
FUKUSHIMA HABUTAE.

GOLDEN SQUIRREL
Brand

Our Company's bleaching process is superior to that of all other establishments of the kind, as it is most faithfully and carefully executed by special experts and operators with selected materials. The Habutae bleached by our company bears the "Two Crane" brand as marked above, guaranteeing the purity of the silk.

The Standard weight stamp and the certificate for length, both of which we stamp on our company's "Two Crane" Habutae are officially recognized by the Fukushima prefectural Habtae Inspection Bureau.

We are fully prepared to meet the forth coming great demand by manufacturing highest qualities with superior materials. Our superior product bears the "Golden Squirrel" brand, as reproduced elsewhere, in addtion to the "Two Crane" brand, hitherto used. As the habutae bearing the "Golden Squirrel" brand is the best of our special manufacture, it will not be affected by season and its quality always remains Superior.

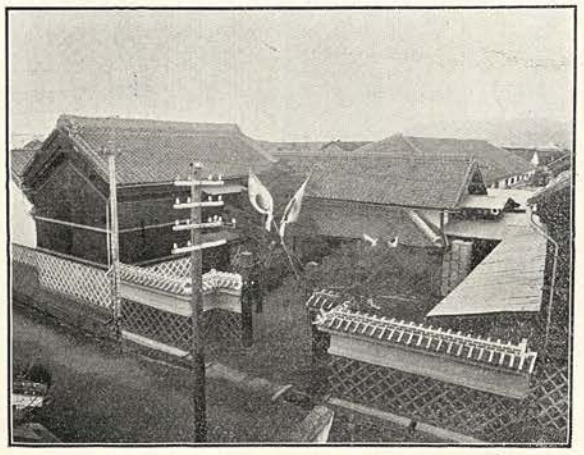
Hence we beg to recommend the "Golden Squirrel" habutae as the best of its kind, and claim that it is second to none.

If you want Habutae of good quality and goods of full weight ask for "Two Crane" Habutae.

You may find the habutae at any silk merchant's in Yokohama, Japan.

THE FUKUSHIMA RAW SILK PACKING CORPORATION

The company is situated in the city of Fukushima, Fukushima prefecture, and is the silk conditioning organ in north eastern part of Japan being established in 1889. The chief aim of the company is to unify and adjust the quality of exportable raw silk in a most impartial manner. A large amount of money is expended every year for encouraging the improvement of silk.



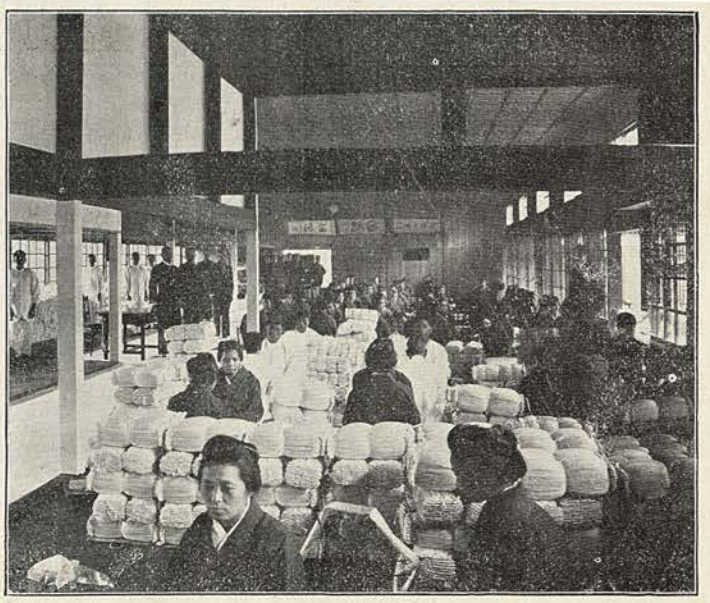
FUKUSHIMA RAW SILK PACKING OFFICE

Silk is brought to this conditioning house from such prefectures as Yamagata, Akita, Iwate, Aomori, Ibaraki and a part of the Hokkaido. The raw silk made by small silk reeling households is collected here, the total amounting to some 700,000 *kin* or 800,000 *kin* a year. Since the producing

districts are so extensive and varied, the outputs are regulated according to the following brands :—

Kinpai	Denir	10-13
Himedaruma	„	11-14
One horse head	„	13-16
Two horse heads	„	15-18
Three horse heads	„	17-20
Chicken	„	20 or more

Silk produced here is pliable in nature, and possesses fine gloss and smooth touch. Not only, is it superior to machine reeled silk, its best kind enjoys in a measure a great popularity. Exports are made in large quantities to various countries of Europe and America. The amount of silk exported from this conditioning house for the last three years was as follows :—



PACKING PLACE OF THE FUKUSHIMA RAW SILK PACKING CORPORATION

1907	10,827	bales
1908	11,020	„
1909	11,265	„

The company has been awarded medals in various exhibitions on account of the excellence of its output, as follows :—

In 1893, the Copper Medal at the Chicago Exhibition; in 1904, Silver Medal at St. Louis Exhibition; in 1905, Gold Medal at Liege Exhibition; in 1909, the Honorary Medal at the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exhibition. In the Competitive Exhibition of the North Eastern Six Prefectures held in 1908, the company's Exhibits were awarded Gold Medals and Silver Cup. His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince paid a visit to the company's factory when he inspected the work to the great honour of the company.

THE OKANOYA FILATURE FACTORY

The silk yarn, which is the most important of all products of Japan, its export reaching 120,000,000 *yen* annually is produced throughout the whole Empire, but the three prefectures of Nagano, Yamagata, and Gumma, are the most famous silk yarn producing regions. Of these three prefectures Nagano comes foremost in the amount of product, for it reaches about 40,000,000 *yen* per year, which is one third of the whole product of Japan with the prospect of further increase in the future. The largest filature works in this province having the greatest influence in filature circles is the Okanoya Filature factory.

This factory was first established in 1897, the head office is at Okatani, Hiranomura, Suwagori, Nagano prefecture, and branch works in the three prefectures of Saitama, Ibaraki and Tochigi. It has 2,147 reelers and 3,200 hands and its product reaches 81,300 kin per year. The factory was awarded three medals at the Domestic Exhibition, and the Grand Medal of Honour at the recent Yukon Alaska Exhibition.

VIEW OF OKANOYA FILATURE FACTORY

For motive power the factory uses steam and water, and for reeling, Kennel reeling machines are employed. The principal aim of the factory is to use the raw material to keep up the unity of the quality of yarn. Greatest care is paid to weaving and dyeing the yarn, and careful choice of water is made, and in consequence the yarn of the Okonoya Works is highly valued by weavers and dyers abroad.

THE TEMMA ORIMONO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(The Temma Textile Fabric Co. Ltd.)

MAIN OFFICE: TEMMA-BASHISUJI, OSAKA.

The company was first established in March 1887 being at that time called the Tokyo Menshi Orimono Kaisha, with a capital of 3,000,000 *yen*. In April 1890, the name of the company was changed to Temma Orimono Kaisha and the sphere of the business was then greatly extended. Previous to the above date Mr. Yoshitomi Hiraga, a well-known engineering expert did a great deal towards laying the foundation of the company, and through that gentleman's recommendation, an English expert, Mr. Talbot was engaged as superintending engineer. Mr. Talbot directed the operations of setting up the machinery and also superintended the designing of the factories.

Subsequently the business of the company suffered misfortune as a result of general depression in the textile market, but when the late Mr. Kichibei Noda became President of the company many drastic reforms were introduced in the affairs of the company and the business began to improve from that time on. Subsequently the capital of the company was increased, and the equipment enlarged so as to make many varieties of clothing, and before long the company was able to export its articles to Shanghai. The manufacture of clothing materials for the Army was also begun, the company gaining a good reputation thereby. Great efforts were made to open markets in Korea and China. The particulars concerning the business of the company since its beginning are as follows :—

Years	Capital *yen*	Reserve funds *yen*	No. of Spindles	Looms	No. of Workers
1887	300,000	—	2,064	200	350
1890	80,000	—	2,064	200	330
1895	80,000	6,000	2,064	200	360
1899	500,000	7,000	4,480	450	362
1903	500,000	21,000	4,480	450	692
1906	1,000,000	132,000	4,480	450	700
1908	1,000,000	142,000	6,500	670	840
1909	1,000,000	150,000	13,000	981	1,300

PRESENT CONDITIONS:—

As both the main office and the mills are situated in Osaka, the best facilities are afforded both for forwarding and transportation of raw material and manufactured goods. The articles manufactured at present are "Unsai" (a kind of thick cotton cloth) thick cotton cloth, thin figured cotton cloth, coarse cotton cloth for Korean and Chinese markets, and cotton "flannel". The daily output at present amounts to 50,000 yards. According to the statistics of the latest three years the yearly output is as follows:—

	Cotton cloth yards	Cotton yarn *kamme*
1907 First half	2,290,392	91,742
1907 Second half	2,255,959	92,863
1908 First half	2,635,590	103,825
1908 Second half	2,817,750	126,204
1909 First half	3,897,737	152,243
1909 Second half	4,448,455	175,072

The manufactures of the company are being chiefly exported to Manchuria and Korea. In 1906 a syndicate was formed for exportation to Manchuria and Korea, by the Silk Spinning, Miye Spinning, Osaka Spinning and the Temma Textile Fabrics Companies, of their manufactures. The syndicate is known by the name of Manchurian and Korean Exporting Syndicate, through which goods are being extensively shipped abroad. With regard to the domestic demand goods are chiefly supplied to the Army and Navy Departments to be used for clothing. The company has at present under operation 150 looms specially reserved for the manufacture of thin figured cotton cloth for the Navy. The following table shows the amount of export for the last three years:

Year	Export	Destination
1907	108,000 tan	Tairen, Chemulpo
1908	122,000 „	„ „
1909	144,000 „	„ „

As has already been stated, although during the early days, the company experienced a set-back on account of the general depression in commercial circles, the business of the company has now been placed on a thoroughly sound basis. The following table shows the prosperous condition of its business for the last few years:—

Year	Paid up capital *yen*	Income *yen*	Expenditure *yen*	Net profit *yen*	Rate of dividend
1906: First half	500,000	665,282	628,603	36,679	10 %
Second half	625,000	691,564	659,309	32,255	10 %
1907: First half	„	714,950	664,759	50,191	12 %
Second half	„	668,508	622,517	45,991	12 %
1908: First half	700,000	707,649	663,776	43,873	12 %
Second half	750,000	659,287	632,211	27,076	12 %
1909: First half	850,000	730,871	668,860	62,011	12 %
Second half	„	1,037,742	971,599	66,143	12 %

SPECIAL FEATURES.—The company has the oldest history among the textile fabric companies in Japan, and although the scale of its operations is not so extensive as some, in regard to the superior quality of the articles manufactured as well as the high credit it enjoys, the company ranks second to none in the country.

Great efforts have been made in order to ensure the proper education of the operatives. In August 1901 several dormitories were erected for lodging the factory hands and in April of the following year, a night school was established. At present regular classes are being held every evening from 7 to 9 p.m. at which the primary course of instruction and lessons in sewing are given. The teachers in charge are all fully qualified instructors and are discharging their duties faithfully and in a manner which tends to promote harmony between employers and employed. There are beside the school, religious and medical provisions, the spiritual as well as the physical wants of the labourers receiving due attention.

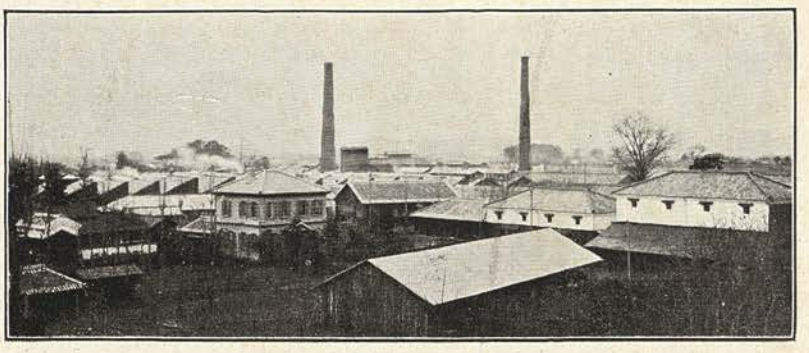
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The present members of the Board of Directors and the principal officers of the Company are as follows:—

President Naohichi Toda,
Managing Director Katsuzo Nakagawa,
Director Gensuke Fujii,
Auditor Hikoichiro Miyagawa,
„ Ginnosuke Kuze,
Chief Engineer Takenosuke Morimoto.

THE JAPAN WOOLLEN TEXTILE FABRIC CO. LTD.

Subsequent to the Japan-Russian war, the demand for woollen fabrics suddenly increased, so that the importation of foreign stuffs reached a considerablea mount. The material made in Japan was so imperfect that it could not be compared with imported articles. Regretting that articles of such necessity should be subjected to the fluctuation of the market, by the caprice of brokers in Osaka and Kobe, those who were interested in the business joined in an effort to establish a woollen fabric company which resulted in the present Japan Woollen Textile Fabric Co.



KAKOGAWA FACTORY

1. Capital.

The Capital of the Company was half a million *yen* at first; but since then it has been increased to 1,500,000 *yen*, of which 375,000 *yen* is unpaid; and the reserve fund amounts to 650,000 *yen*.

2. The Offices and Factories.

The Main Office:—No. 6910 Nishidemachi Hiogo.
Factories:—Kokogawacho, Kako county, Harima, Hiogo Prefecture.
Branch Office:—Kamimakicho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Ditto:—Eigai, Japanese Concession, Tientsin, China.

3. Articles handled by the Company.

Woolen Fabrics, Worsted, Mixed Yarn, and Raw Wool.

4. Market for the Productions.

Army, Navy, Local Governments, Schools and Railway Bureau, as well as markets of Osaka and other places. As for export, the arrangements are being made to open up markets in China and Korea.

In manufacturing these articles, the company has always paid special attention to the selection of the material.

The company chiefly aims at the production of good articles, strong in texture. Since the stuff stands the sun and rain and never changes colour, it is highly welcomed in the market. In making the stuff for military purposes, the utmost care is taken so as to combine quality and strength according to the requirement and order of the Government; it is also waterproof. In the selection of factory grounds, close investigation was made to secure the proper quality and volume of water requisite for the production of superior goods. His Majesty, the Emperor, and Princes of Blood were pleased to purchase articles made by this company to its great honour and satisfaction. In 1908, there was a grand review in the Kobe harbour, when His Majesty visited Maiko, and purchased brown spotted woolen cloth and two white blankets. The next Spring, when His Highness the Crown Prince paid a visit to Maiko, His Highness was also pleased to purchase brown spotted cloth material for a coat, trousers, summer cloth, white blankets, and blankets with patterns on them, etc. In National Exhibitions, medals of the highest honour were awarded.

The officers of the Company are: Mr. Seibei Kawanishi, president; Messrs. Ichitaro Arima, Kiichiro Osone and Seibei Sawada, directors; while Messrs. Kichijiro Kitani, Sōbei Kashiwagi and Chuchoku Akiyama, auditors.

EMBROIDERIES AND DRAWN WORKS

MR. JIMBEI KAWASHIMA

Fine art in Japan is centered in Kyoto. Silk textile fabrics made in Nishijin, a famous district for such production, represents a considerable feature in Kyoto's artistic products, and with which Mr. Jimbei Kawashima is permanently connected. Indeed he may be regarded as a representative of Japanese art in the textile fabric industry, in the 20th centnry.

It was at the end of the 10th century that Kyoto was made the seat of the Government by the Emperor Kammu and during 1,000 years Kyoto was the capital of the Empire, so that it grew up to be the centre of Japanese civilization and the fountain head of refinement. As the Court dignitaries decorated themselves with beautiful crowns and robes, the art of dyeing made wonderful progress. Subsequent to the middle ages, with the decline of the Imperial Government, the seat of luxury was centered at Kamakura, and then transferred to Edo, but in spite of the shifting of political supremacy Kyoto retained its influence as the headquarters of the dyeing and weaving business. The demands of the Lords were supplied at Kyoto. The work of Mr. Kawashima is the best of the best dyeing and weaving of Kyoto, to which his wonderful inventive genius and rich experience gave a new and independent feature. Let us observe his efforts and achievements in this line. The Kawashima family had been engaged in making textile fabrics through 300 years. Mr. Jimbei, the present head, was born into this illustrious family, and early in life he devoted himself to the investigation of raw silk which has close connections with the weaving industry. Filature and sericulture form local industry of Japan, and weavers make a choice of the materials, according to the nature of their business. In connection with foreign trade, the amount of raw silk and its variety have been considerably increased so that past experience in the collection of materials came to be out of date. Through investigation and radical reform introduced into textile fabric materials, efforts were made towards the discovery of a scientific method. After devoting himself greatly to this question, Mr. Kawashima was about to carry into practice all his accumulated experience.

MR. JIMBEI KAWASHIMA

At this very moment the war of the Restoration broke out, and the country was disturbed to such an extent that the existence of Nishijin was endangered. But devoting himself to the development and welfare of the Nishijin, it became his life work to combine refinement, elaborateness and beauty in his productions so that these Japanese textile products from Nishijin may easily compete with those of any foreign country. Such was his aspiration and zeal, that he proposed great improvement in the weaving industry, and crossed the seas to investigate the actual condition of the weaving industry abroad, and devoted himself to an invention which would be the best of all weaving methods. In his museum, there are textile fabrics of all sorts from the old textile fabrics of Egypt some three thousand years old, to those of modern Europe, China and Japan. There are as many as 80,000 exhibits embracing clothes, frame work hanging pictures, textile fabrics, drawings, and books of all kinds,among which we may find such articles of supreme quality as form worlds' rarities, showing how earnest and zealous

The *Tsuzure-no-Nishiki* used to be a fabric embroidered on one side only, but thanks to the many years of labour of Mr. Jimbei Kawashima it has come to be embroidered on both sides. The above is a specimen of the *Tsuzure-no-Nishiki* thus embroidered, the design of which consists of various descriptions of chrysanthemums and other flowers peculiar to the four seasons drawn from life, and woven after the best of the ancient patterns.

he has been in the acquisition of knowlegde. It will be seen that his designs on the manufactured articles are of the most excellent character. The results of his past years' experience and application may be seen in his present success.

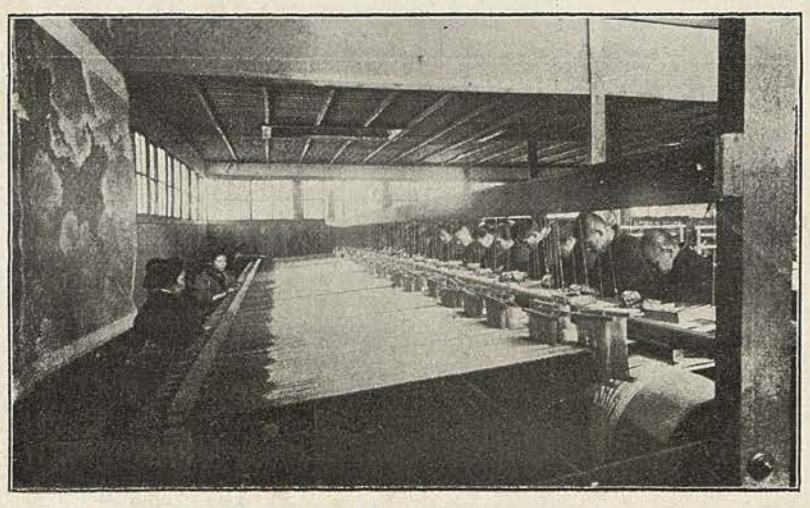
Among things made by him which have had the admiration of the world, both for their elaborateness and beauty, we may mention the Tsuzure-no-Nishiki, which resembles pattern weaving; where the dyed yarn is knitted together. In ancient times, Egypt excelled in this art. When this system was introduced in the West, it developed the Gobelin tapestry. When in the East, the art attained the stage of elaborateness such as found in India and China, before it reached Japan. Mr. Kawashima's ancestor dis covered that the Gobelin tapestry which forms the pride of the French loom does not differ much from our Tsuzure-no-Nishiki. Later on, when he visited France he investigated the Gobelin manufactory, and discovered the real value of Tsuzure-no-Nishiki, and after a great deal of experience and investigation, he practically revolutionized the methods of weaving. He chose noble and superior pictures, and devoted himself to producing elaborate designs, and to training experts in the methods of weaving, so that entirely new features were introduced in the old method of weaving Tsuzure-no-Nishiki, which may be compared as a superior quality of Gobelin weaving of which he may well be proud. His products have been bought by the Imperial Household, and have been appropriated for the purpose of presents to foreign sovereigns, or were used as decorations in the Imperial palace. It was in May 1891 that the Crown Prince of Russia paid a visit to Japan, and His Highness in person inspected the factory, and expressed his admiration for the weaving, and in October 1895 Kawashima became purveyor to the Russian Imperial family, the use of the Imperial Crest being allowed to him. Such honour is only given after due investigation of the person's standing and past record. The fact goes to prove the high honour in which his family is held. In October 1891, the Empress Dowager visited his factory in person and saw the numerous looms in excellent working order, with great admiration. Whenever the *Tsuzure-no-nishiki* is exhibited in foreign exhibitions, it invariably calls forth words of admiration, forming a cynosure of the eye of the people. It will be seen that the *Tsuzure-no-nishiki* obtained high honour in the Parisian International Exhibition, proving the superiority of the quality and perfection of its art. In the St. Louis Exhibition, the *Tsuzure-no-nishiki* was counted among one of the seven great weavings of the world, and it is said that the business men of America bought these articles paying great sums of money for them. The weaving of Gobelin tapestry is a government work of France, being under its special protection and encouragement, but Mr. Kawashima's work is independent and we can easily see how great his effort has been to attain the present success. Mr. Kawashima has installed a plant or loom 60 feet in width, and is engaged in a production, unique in the world, which fact at tracts the attention of people everywhere. It was in the year 1903 that he invented this method of weaving after many years' experience and such a gigantic work has never been attempted before, not

"KARANISHIKI," WORK OF MR. KAWASHIMA'S

only in Japan, but in the world. In a large loom such as 60 feet in width, it seemed impossible to adjust the entire quantity of weft, but he acted upon his conviction of success by dividing the weft into lots which are worked by means of springs so as to make smooth adjustment of the weft. There are 20,000 wefts in this loom which are kept in regular order. The rollor is over 36 feet in length, so that it is a matter of serious difficulty to keep it perfectly straight, but his inventive genius has adjusted

"SASHITSUZURE" WORK OF MR. KAWASHIMA'S

the loom in such a way that the heavy stuff may be rolled up on this loom with a very slight degree of aborration. The first stuff woven on this loom was 50 feet in width and 13 feet in length, the cloth (Tsuzure-no-nishiki) being intended for a wall hanging. Several dozen cranes were to be woven in order to depict the sun rise. In the manufacture of these articles, some 20 weavers were required to



THE LARGE LOOM FOR MR. KAWASHIMA'S TAPESTRY WORK

whom the work was properly distributed. At each change of colour, the thread was also changed which necessitated slow progress, so that only 2/10 inches could be executed in a day, and it took about two years to complete the work, which would have taken more than 50 years for one weaver to accomplish.

This shows that the equipments in this factory are complete, and that the weavers are well trained experts. The *Karanishiki* is another fabric which ranks next to the *Tsuzure-no-nishiki*, and attracts admiration, the weaving of which was chiefly intended for dancers of the *No* performance but with the decline of this performance, the weaving of Karanishiki also declined, but through Mr. Kawashima's efforts, the method of weaving has made remarkable progress, and the work has won reputation both at home and abroad. In addition to these, we may mention such stuffs as *Kinran* and *Donsu* with his noble designs and elaborate work. In fact, his productions may be regarded as the best of Japanese products. In 1889 a part of his exhibits to the International Exposition in Paris, was bought by the Lyons Chamber of Commerce, and again in 1891 when the International Exposition was held in Chicago, the Lyons Chamber of Commerce purchased his exhibits, owing principally to the elaborate workmanship and the superiority of designs. He is well versed in the history of weaving, and attaches importance to the nimbleness of the labourers' fingers rather than to machinery. In addition to labourers' wages dividends of profits and bonuses are made, so that labourers in his factory are as though they were members of the association. They feel that if their product is crude and coarse it will affect their own interests, and since they do not slacken their efforts, they become more and more skilful. The Imperial Family made Mr. Kawashima a member of the Gigei-nin, which corresponds to the Royal Academy in England, and is a high honour. In exhibitions both at home and abroad, he has always been appointed a judge of textile fabrics. For the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, he was appointed a member of the committee to make the selection of the National Treasures and the ancient dyed fabrics.

Both his products and developments in the art of weaving are known to every one interested in this branch of industry, and he has been awarded numerous medals at exhibitions and by public bodies. The following are some of the medals and letters of appreciation which have come to him since 1886, when he became known in Europe and America.

Königliches Kunstgewerbe-Museum
J. No. 3063.

General-verwaltung der Königlchen Museum
Berlin. W. Königgratzerstr.
19 October 1886.

Der Seidenfadrikant Herr Simbei Kawashima von Kyoto hat im hiesigen Königlichen Kunstgewerbe Museum eine grosse Sammlung seiner Arbeiten vorgelegt, welche durch die ausserordenteiche Schonheit und Reichhaltigkeit der Muster und Farben, so wie die Meisterhafte Ausführung im hohengrade die Bewunderung der Anwesenden erregt haben. Wie verfehlen nicht ihm für diese Vorführung unseren besondern Dank auszuprechen

SHONE.
Geheiner orber-Regierungsrath und General-Director der Königlichen-Museum.

K. LUENDERS.
Geheimer ober-Regierungsrath.

ERNNORD
Erster Directordes Königlichen Kunstgewerbe-Mussum.

LESSING.
Professeur und Director der Sammlungen des Königlichen Kunstgewerbe-Museum.

ERNEST EWERS.
Prifesseur und Director der Unterrichts-Museum des Könichen Kunstgewerbe-Museum.

DR. WEIGLIT.
Mitglied des Gewerblichen rathverständigen-Vereins.

PROF. SPANNGEL.
Fabrikant von Möbelstoffen und Mitglied des gewerblichen rathverständoingen-Vereins.

A. FRANCKE.
Vertreter der Seidenfabrik des Königlichen Hoflieferan ten
T. A. HEUESE.
PABST.
Directorial-Assistent am Königi Kunstegewerbe-Museum.
A. SETINIZ.
Baumeister und Lehrer am Königli. Kunstgewerbe-Museum.
F. O. KUHA.
Baumester und Lehrer am Königi. Kunstgewerbe-Museum.

Prof. Graff Director to the Art and Industrial Museum, Dresden

says :—

"Das Wunderwesen der Japanischen Kunst ist mir durch die Arbeiten des Heran Kawashima, welche eine erdrückende Fülle von vorzüglicher Technik und eine unglaubliche Vielseitigkeit Des Muster zeigen, klarer geworden wie je Zuvor.—Es kann der Wunderbrunnen werden, an dem sich unsere historisch all gewordence Europäische kunst wieder verjungt.

PRIF. GRAFF
Dresden

For the purpose of industrial encouragement, the Rokuju-sho (Blue Cordon) was awarded in September 1892, and in June 1902 he was decorated with the Sacred Treasure, the 6th order of Merit, so highly were his services appreciated. Such high honour in the weaving circle has been conferred on him only.

He is 58 years old, full of spirit, and devotes himself to the development of fine arts. He has already attained an important position for Nishijin and the Japanese weaving industry abroad. We give a general outline of his exhibits for the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, which have been chosen from articles of usual manufacture and are samples of the averaged product. They are superior in design, and in technical qualities and most reasonable in price. The exhibits are divided into three sections.

The Special Section :—

Tsuzure-no-nishiki, Sashi tsuzure,
Pattern weaving, embroidery.

The Ordinary Section :—

Pattern weaving, undyed silks, shibori, brocade, embroidery.

The Patent Section :—

Plain weaving, fabrics without patterns, dyed pattern textile fabrics.

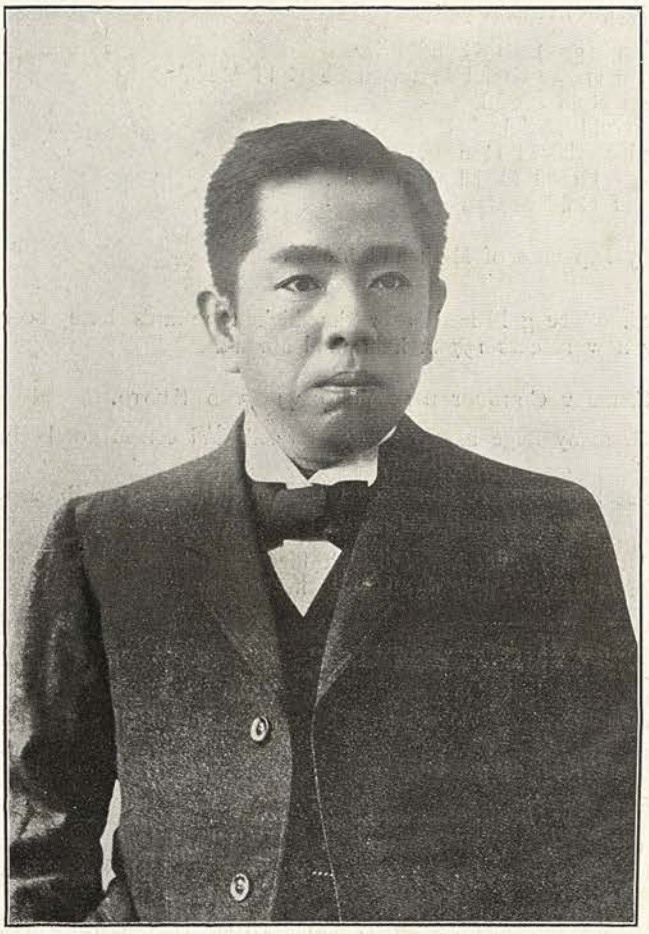
1. The Section is under the personal management of Mr. Kawashima, the chief aim of the department being to attain the highest in art.

2. The ordinary section is engaged in the manufacture of textile fabrics after the application of the scientific principles. As many as 8,500 weavers are engaged in this weaving in Nishijin, its chief aim being to obtain low priced articles. These weavers perform their work as a part of the domestic occupation, and there is a decided economy in the cost of production. Since such facilities of job work are obtainable, his products are quite low in price.

The patent section aims at making patented articles at a low cost. Attaching importance to the practical side of the weaving industry, it forms important subsidiary works of farmers. With a great and exhaustive demand at home, it has been impossible to export his articles, but since the equipments are now perfected, it is hoped that Mr. Kawashima would extend the market to foreign countries beginning with the honor of sending his exhibits to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition. In order to attain this object Mr. Kawashima has adopted the principle of supplying excellent articles at a low reasonable cost.

THE TAKASHIMAYA DRY GOODS STORE

As the largest and best dry goods stores of Japan we must count the Mitsukoshi in Tokyo and the Takashimaya dry goods store in Kyoto. Kyoto, where Takashimaya has headquarters is well known as the birth-place and the present centre of the Japanese fine art and art crafts. Kyoto products are non-pareil in respect of the superiority by design and elaborateness. Such is particularly the case with dyed stuffs and embroidery, in which Kyoto is looked up to as a model by all other places. The Takashimaya enjoys a most enviable position among the dry goods dealers of Kyoto. As soon as the country was opened to foreign trade, the firm became interested in the export of dyed stuffs, and has taken great pains in the manufacture of silk fabrics to be able to rival foreign stuffs of a similar kind. The firm is extending its business so that both in reputation and in substance, the Takashimaya has grown to be the foremost firm in the entire Japan.



MR. S. IIDA, PROPRIETOR

S. Iida.

"TAKASHIMAYA"
(Established in 1837)

Stores	Cable Address
Kyoto :—Export and Retail Store, Karasumaru Takatsuji	"Takashin Kyoto"
Kyoto :—Japanese Drapery Store, Karasumaru Takatsuji	"Takashin Kyoto"
Yokohama :—Direct Export, Wholesale and Retail Store, No 81, Yamashita-cho	"Takashin Yokohama"
Tokyo :—Import and General Supplying Department, No. 1, Yayesucho, Kojimachi-ku...	"Highisland Tokyo"
Tokyo :—Retail and Export Store, No. 1, Nishikonya-cho, Kyobashiku	"Takashimaya Tokyo"
Osaka :—Japanese Drapery Store, Shinsaibashisuji, Itchome	"Takashimaya Osaka"
Kobe :—Japanese Drapery and Export and Wholesale Store, Motomachi Sanchome ...	"Takashimaya Kobe"
Fukui :—Branch for Buying Habutai Silk, Sakurakamimachi	"Takashimaya Fukui"
Lyons :—Export and Import Store, 13 Rue du Garet...	"Kitamura Lyons"
London :—Export and Import Store, 122 Wood St., London, E. C.	"Takashin London"

Iida & Co.,

"Takashimaya" is a celebrated name in Japan. The firm is the largest and most reliable house, dealing in textile fabrics in Japan and was established under the firm name of "Takashimaya," in 1837, by Mr.

Shinshichi Iida, the grand-father of the present head of the firm which is a partnership of five brothers and their nephew.

The business, which in its earlier period was confined to home productions, has expanded and at present deals as well in foreign goods, and is divided into Export, Import, Retail and Wholesale departments with large branches in various cities at home and abroad.

SOME OF PRINCIPAL MEDALS.

Awarded to S. Iida, "Takashimaya."

Liege (Universal and International Exposition, 1905). 1 Grand Prize.
St. Louis (Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904). 3 Grand Prizes and 2 Gold Medals.
Japan Fine Art Association, 1904. 1st Class Gold Medal.
Paris (Salon de Societe Francaise, (1904). Gold Medal.
Hanoi (Universal Exposition, 1903). Grand Medal of Honour.
The Fifth National Exposition, Osaka, 1903. Grand Medal of Honour.
Paris (World's Fair, 1900). Grand Prize and Gold Medals.
Belgium (World's Fair, 1894). Gold Medal.
Chicago (Columbian World's Fair 1893). 5 Diplomas of Merit and Medals.
Paris (World's Fair 1889). Gold Medal.

The above are only some of the medals received. The gold medals or the highest rewards have been won by Takashimaya since 1873 and the total number now reaches 197 at home and abroad.

THE BUSINESS OF EXPORT DEPARTMENT, CHIEFLY CONDUCTED IN YOKOHAMA AND KYOTO.

Direct export business by special connection with many large mills in Japan for silk and cotton goods in prompt and advantageous way to any part of the world.

The Lyons and Yokohama offices supply Japanese habutai silk after being dyed, finished, printed, embossed, or embroidered to many places in the world.

Principal Articles Exported are as follows: Habutai and other kinds of Silk Piece Goods.
Habutai Silk (Japanese Ponge Silk). Plain, twilled, figured, printed, striped, checked:
Cotton mixed, spun silk mixed.

Crystalines. Crepes. Taffetas. Satin. Satin crepe. Gauze (Chiffon or Mousseline de soie) Brocades. Any other Kinds of Light and Heavy Silks produced in Japan. Art Embroideries. Window Curtains. Table Covers. Cushion Covers. Long Kimonos. Blouse Length. Parasols. Cut-velvet.

Import and General Supplying Dept.

(Tokyo)

Complete organization in the centre of Tokyo City, dealing with all imported articles and supplying various domestic goods to the Government departments and general market, being one of the special appointed suppliers to the Japanese Imperial Government.

As buying organization, they have branches and representatives in London, Lyon, New York, Paris, Hamburg, Vladivostock, etc., and also represent several large manufacturers in Europe and America.

Articles Dealt With in Import Department.

Soft Goods. Woolen Cotton and Linen Piece Goods, Woollen Cotton and Linen yarn, Carpets, Tapestry, Hosiery, Ribbons, Braids, Handkerchiefs (Linen & Cotton).

Hardware. Electric machinery, apparatus and instruments. Machinery, Tools and their accessories.

Materials. Wool, Iron and Steel (All kinds and sizes), Materials for Shipbuilding, Railways and Ordinary Buildings.

They are Sole Selling Agents for:—

Japan Woollen, Imperial Linen and Temma Weaving Mill. Toyama Industrial Institute. Crocker Wheeler Electrical Co., Ampere, Hardy Patent Pick & Co., Hadfield Steel Foundry Co., The Silicate Paint Co,

have special connection with:—

Kyoto Weaving Mill. John Dugdill & Co., Western Electrical Instrument Co., Knowles & Co., Cooke Sons & Co., Robinson & Cleaver, John Crosely & Sons.

and are Special Suppliers to:—

Imperial Household Department. Imperial Army & Navy Offices. Imperial Government Departments, Offices & Other Works. The Nippon Yusen, Osaka Shosen and Toyo Kisen Kaisha. Private Railways, Dockyards, Mills & Works. Nippon Ginko (Central Bank of Japan). Yokohama Specie Bank. South Manchurian Railway Co. Electric Railway Cos. (Tokyo, Kyoto, Hiogo & Kobe). Private Engineering Works. Japan Wollen Manufacturing Co. Imperial Linen Manufacturing Co. Kyoto Weaving Mill. Temma Weaving Mill. Government Industrial Institutes.

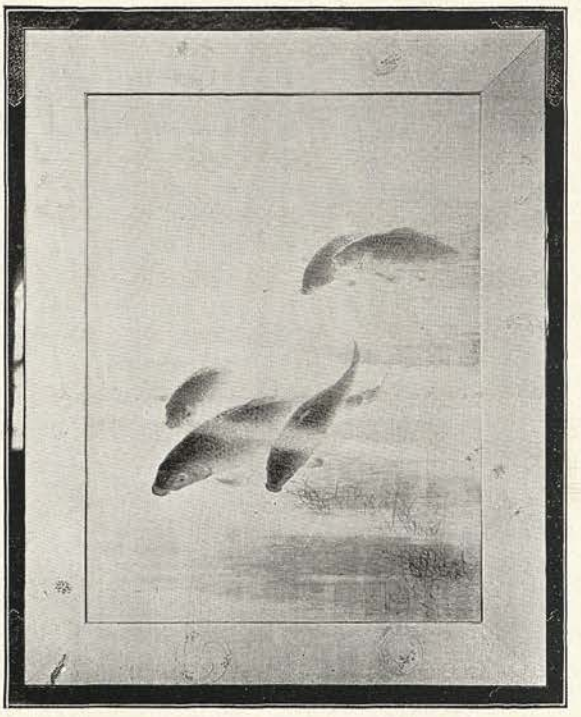
The Articles handled in this Department are: (See also part of Export Department).

Art Embroideries, Cut-velvet Pictures, Drawn work, Dress materials of all kinds, Habutai silks, Kimonos, long and short, Linen work, Mandarin coats, Table centres, Table covers, Wall hangings, Window curtains, "Yuzen" cotton crepes, Etc.

MR. SOZAEMON NISHIMURA, EMBROIDERER

Among the products of Japan, that of embroidery occupies a most conspicuous position, and its reputation abroad is something wonderful. Indeed it is matchless in the world's industry. The art of embroidery has now progressed to such an extent that even pictures are out-rivaled in some respects. Such a remarkable development of the art is largely due to Mr. Soemon Nishimura, at Kyoto.

The origin of embroidery in Japan is unknown. According to history at the end of the 6th century Korea sent three girls, sewers, who seemed to have introduced embroidery to Japan. In the beginning of the 7th century, a temple was established at Asuka, Yamato province, in which a bronze image of Buddha and an embroidered image of Buddha were dedicated. This is the first record about embroidery in Japan. In 621 Prince Shotoku died, and his princess had two articles of embroidery made bearing the image of Buddha to show her deep grief over the demise of her hushand. One of them is still preserved in the Chuguji temple in Yamato province. It measures 2 shaku 8 sun in length, and 2 shaku 7 sun in width. Thus the history of embroidery is traced back to the 7th century. It must have been introduced into Japan simultaneously with the religion of Buddhism, and its development has kept pace with the same. In ancient times plain thread was used, and afterward twisted and golden thread was adopted. Embroidery was not largely demanded, its use being confined to the robes of dignitaries, wedding dresses etc., so that the art had not made any remarkable development until the beginning of Meiji.



"CARP" EMBROIDERED WORKS OF MR. S. NISHIMURA

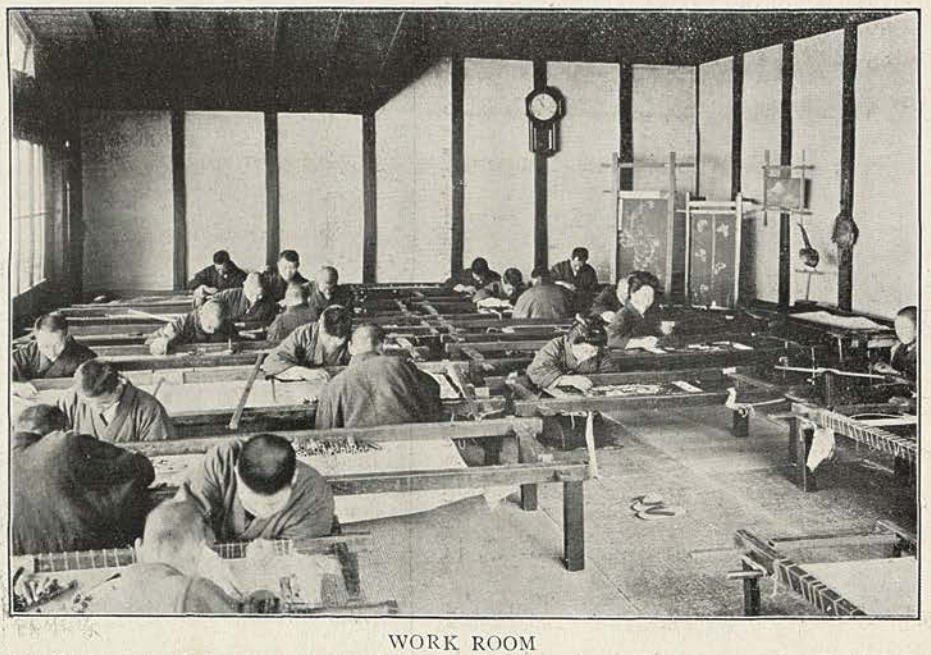
It is darkest before the dawn. Prior to its development, with the introduction of things European, the art of embroidery had declined to the very bottom. After Yokohama, and Kobe and other ports had been opened, foreign traders exported embroidery to their own countries, and the demand for the articles began to increase once more.

It was at this time that Mr. Nishimura thought that a great improvemont in the art of embroidery

would extend the market abroad. He collected a number of workmen from all parts of the country, and commenced the manufacture of embroidery on a great scale, and at the same time improving the articles in such a way as to suit the taste of foreigners. He had noted painters like Hochikudo, Kagetoshi, Gyokusen who drew sketches on the stuffs which he embroidered.

By this time the articles manufactured by Mr. Nishimura began to be greatly appreciated by both foreigners and Japanese.

The Department of the Imperial Household honoured him with an order for the 24 pieces of embroidery bearing flowers and birds. The improvement of embroidery is not the only meritorious work of Mr. Nishimura, he has also shown his genius in the improvement of the famous *Yuzen*



WORK ROOM

dyeing. Before he directed his attention to this art, it had been in a state of infancy. It is through his efforts that it has been brought to the present improved state. At present the name of the Chigiriya, which is the name of his shop, is widely known among foreigners. Many other *Yuzen* dyers have followed the art improved by Mr. Nishimura with the result that it has earned world-wide reputation. In recognition of Mr. Nishimura's service the Government honoured him with the order of the Green Cordon, and at the same time sent him a letter praising in glowing terms, his services rendered towards the art of embroidery and Yuzen dyeing. Afterward he was decorated with the 6th Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Mr. Nishimura has always lived at Karasumaru, in Kyoto. His ancestor who opened the shop is traced back to the 16th century. The shop has been constantly supplying woven stuffs and clothes to the Imperial Household. At present the manufactures of the shop are largely exported abroad.

MR. ITO'S DRY GOODS STORE

Mr. Chubei Ito was born in Osaka, the second largest city in the Empire. Not only is he well known as the largest dealer in dry goods, but his fame stands equally high as a trader in cotton yarn and sundry goods. The following items will show extent and variety of business in which he is engaged.

Head Office. Honmachi Sanchome, Osaka. (Deals in Dry goods.)
Cotton Yarn Branch Store. Azuchimachi, Osaka.
Woolen Cloth Branch Store. Kawaramachi, Osaka.
Exporting and Groceries Store. Honmachi Sanchome, Osaka.
Kyōto Branch Store. Muromachi, Shijosagaru, Kyoto.
Tokyo Twisted Cotton Thread Store. Shin-Izumicho, Nihonbashi-ku.
Shanghai Branch Store. (The Ito Yan-hang) English Settlement, Shanghai, China. (Deals in Dry goods and Groceries.)
Seoul Branch Store. (Ito Branch Store) Seoul Korea, (Deals in Twisted cotton cloths and Yarns.)

Besides these, the Ito Shoten has five factories in Kyoto and one factory each in Ashikaga and Tokyo. The characteristics of these factories may be briefly stated as follows:—

1. The Kyoto Factory:—In the Kyoto factory, manufacture of *crepes*, patterned crepes and *habutaye* is chiefly conducted. The former was originally produced in China, about in 1570, the art was introduced into Japan, it being first made in Sakai, Izumi province. This method was soon adopted by the weavers in Nishijin, Kyoto, which is celebrated for its fine arts and textile fabrics. Later on, Yuzen, a painter in Kyoto invented the richly patterned crepes, which found an extensive market, the fame of Yuzen crepes spreading far and wide. Habutaye was the characteristic product of Kyoto, and although in the course of time, it has come to be manufactured every where throughout Japan, still Kyoto has not lost its prestige as the first class producing district in Japan.

2. The Ashikaga Factory:—As a chief silk producing country of Japan, Ashikaga in the north-eastern part of Japan stands on the same footing with Kiryu, Isezaki, Fukushima, Kawamata and Yonezawa. The art was first introduced from Nishijin, Kyoto. Ashikaga produces such articles as silk gauze, silk damask, satin, figured satin and crepes. Of late, a large amount of *habutaye* is produced and exported abroad. In this factory, cotton crepes are also made.

3. The Tokyo Factory:—As in the Ashikaga factory, silk cloths and cotton *crepes* are made here.

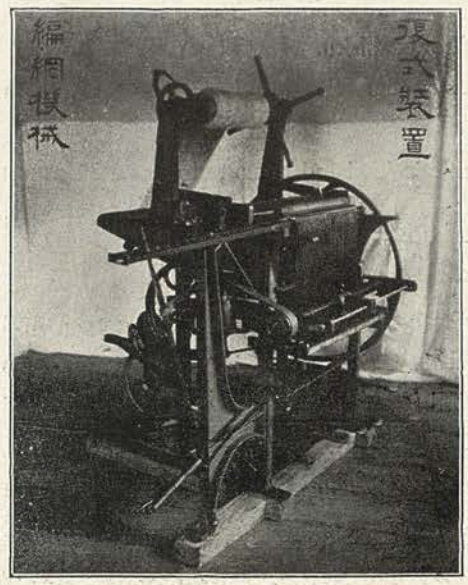
Half a century has not elapsed since the establishment of the Ito Shoten, and the business has rapidly grown to such an extent that it has outstripped many older concerns, and export is made to China, Korea, the Straits Settlement, South Sea Islands, India and America.

Mr. Chubei Ito, the present proprietor paid a visit to Europe and America where he, in person investigated the prevailing condition of the business and now many undertakings are on *a tapis* which give a promising future to this noted establishment.

NET

THE MIYE FISHING NET MANUFACTURING CO. L'TD.

Japan being an island empire it is needless to say that the utilization of the sea should form one of the most important features of her economic life. The sea coasts of Japan extend, even excepting Karafuto, for 18,541 miles, and Japan is considered one of the countries with the greatest aquatic products in the world; but owing to the imperfect method of fishing, her natural resources of the sea has never been fully exploited. Of late, however, the fishing method has made rapid advancement, and the making of fishing implements has also been improved in different ways.



NET MAKING MACHINE

There are numerous fishing net manufactories, the largest and the best equipped being the Miye Fishing Net Manufacturing Co. The Company is in Yokkaichi, Ise Province. It has a capital of 100,000 *yen* and reserve funds amounting to 93,000 *yen*. There are 410 net weaving machines, and the number of hands is 457 both male and female. The number of fishing nets made per year is between 60,000 and 70,000, valued at from 40,000 to 50,000 *yen*.

Mr. Nishimura, the founder, is a gentleman of wide knowledge and experience, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Yokkaichi. He has invented two kinds of net weaving machines for which patents were given. They have the advantage of being light and portable, requiring but a small amount of capital. The Company makes nets with meshes from 7 m.m. to 100 m.m. in size and the machines weave over 35,000 meshes per hour. In the Competitive Aquatic Exhibition held in Nagasaki in 1907, it was proved that the net made here is superior to a famous net made in France. In 1901, at the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exhibition the Company's nets were awarded the highest prize. During the last year, the Company exported cotton thread fishing nets amounting to 73,000 *yen* their chief destinations being Vancouver, Seattle, Hawaii and Norway, while there is every prospect of increase. It is a matter of congratulation that the fishing net, which is such an important implement of fishing should be so cheaply and extensively made in Japan.

THE FUJI PAPER MILL

The Fuji Paper Mill was established in 1886. In those days, a new method of making paper from wood was introduced from England, which ensured ample materials, so the manufacture began to be carried on or an extensive scale.

The Fuji Paper Mill adopted the new method with two innovations; the use of wood as material, and of water power. In order to do this the promoters of the company chose the site of the company at the Takaoka village, Fuji county, Shizuoka prefecture. The water power from the Urui river, and the rich growth of trees around Mt. Fuji afforded the two essentials. The factory was opened in 1890.

The capital of the company at that time was 250,000 *yen*, 80% of which was invested in machinery, ground etc.

1. Paper Manufacture :—There are two kinds, white paper and card board. The former is manufactured at the rate of 10,200 lbs. in twenty-four hours, while the production of the latter is about 16,000 lbs. in the same time.

2. The wood for the material of paper etc. is obtained from the forests in Mt. Fuji where the fir, *Tsuga, Siebolai and Chamaecypris Obtusa*, numbering 45,000 *shakujine*, or 2143 cords available for the space of 15 years by the Government concession, and rugs, rice and wheat straw is purchased in the vicinity.

The company has succeeded in making such articles as paper for matches, *hanshi* (the Japanese paper), first class printing paper, and that for packing raw silk. About 1892, the work of the company became so prosperous that the name "Fuji-zara" became well established in Japan. Few years before the capital of the company was increased to 1,000,000 *yen*. It was in 1896 that the Imperial Household took 10,000 shares of the company's stock, probably through appreciation of its services in the industrial circle of the country, the furtherance of national interests, and the promising outlook of the undertaking. In 1904, when the Japan-Russian war took place it was apprehended that the company's business would be affected, but the people were stirred up on account of the war and all attention was directed towards the news-papers, increasing the demand for the same to such an extent that even the old stocks kept in the warehouse was taken out to meet the demand.

MR. K. ONO, PRESIDENT

In 1906, it was decided that a branch factory should be founded at Hokkaido, and in order to attain the object in view local loans of 2,000,000 *yen* were raised. At the end of this year, the Japan Paper Mill company in Osaka came into existence while the capital of the mill was increased to 10,000,000 *yen*.

Twenty years have elapsed since the establishment of the mill; the output has reached 34,000,000 lbs. which corresponds to over 40% of the total output of all the paper mills the in country, indicating the prosperity of the company's business :—

The 1st Mill : Takaoka village, Fuji county, Shizuoka prefect., 2nd Mill : Fujine village, Fuji county, Shizuoka prefect., 3rd Mill : Omiya, Fuji county, Shizuoka prefect., 4th Mill : Kushiro village, Kujiro county, Hokkaido. 5th Mill : Ebetsu village, Sapporo county, the Hokkaido. 6th Mill : Furano village, Sorachi county. 7th Mill : Nishino-shita machi, Nishiku, Osaka. 8th Mill : Kajima village, Fuji county, Shizuoka prefecture.

The total number of workmen in these eight factories are 965, and the motor power 15,000 H.P. while there are 19 up-to-date machineries. Among the articles exported, we may mention Chinese paper, wrapping paper and card board.

Since Messrs. Hideharu Kawase and Ichiro Murata (directors) who rendered great services towards the establishment and management of the company have resigned of their own accord Mr. Kinroku Ono was appointed president, and Messrs. Keisei Katōda and Chiharu Watanabe, managing directors; these gentleman assume entire responsibility for the affairs of the Company.

THE YOKKAICH PAPER MILLING CO. L'TD.

The company has its headquarters in Yokkaichi, Miye prefecture, and a large factory in Shibatomi village, Fuji county, Shizuoka prefecture. Some twenty five years ago, the company was founded with a capital of 150,000 *yen*, with a view to make straw pulp and straw card-board. After passing through all manner of troubles and surmounting all difficulties lying in the way, the sphere for the use of these articles has been considerably extended so that it was found impossible to meet the demand with the capital which had been at the disposal of the company up to that time. Ever since the capital has been increased from time to time and at present it amounts to 1,500,000 *yen*. Timber forms the principal material for making paper for printing and other sundry purposes of the company. As a subsidiary business the company supplies electric light and electric power to towns and villages within the vicinity of the company.

The motive power used by the company is hydro-electric, the water of which is drawn from the Shibakawa which rises at the foot of Mt. Fuji, one of the highest peaks in Japan, so that there is no fear of the water drying up either in summer or in winter. At present the water power is utilized as follows:—

Flow of Water (per second)	150 cubic feet.
Water Course	1,900 *ken.*
Effective Head	160 feet.
H.P. Developed	2,000 H.P.

In addition to the above, the company has on hand the following plan:—

Water Course	2,700 *ken.*
Effective Head	230 feet.
Flow of Water (per second)	320 cubic feet.
Horse Power Developed	6,000 H.P.

Along the coast, there is a strata well adapted to the easy excavation of water courses; thus the water power utilized by the company is something rarely seen. When this work is completed,

YOKKAICHI PAPER MILL

electric lights and motive power will be supplied at a low cost within 30 miles to the west of Fujikawa, Tōkaido, affording splendid facilities. The company pays special attention to the treatment of employees. The company's regulations provide funds for rewarding continued services, allowances to the wounded, or bereaved, and contributions towards funeral expenses, and half yearly and special bonuses are distributed. All these provisions are effective means of inducement to the employees to remain at their posts. The business report for 1909 runs as follows:—

1.	Capital	1,500,000 *yen.*
2.	Reserve Funds	106,905 „
3.	Paper Milling Machinery—one 98 inches and two 84 inches	—
4.	The Amount of Paper made in a Year	12,000,000 lbs.
5.	The Output per year	720,000 *yen.*
6.	Varieties of Paper—those for newspapers, match boxes, packing, and colored paper of various kinds	—
7.	The Number of Officer ands Employees	53
8.	Number of Workmen	299

The officers of the company are Messrs. Nobuchika Shigemori, Sotaro Kuki, Heizaburo Okawa, Hojuro Itakura (directors) and Messrs. Naosaku Wakatsuki, Sannosuke Nakai, Seitaro Kimura.

CELLULOID WORKS

THE JAPAN CELLULOID AND ARTIFICIAL SILK CO.

Of all the up-to-date industrial undertakings in Japan, we may make special mention of the Japan Celluloid and Artificial Silk Co. in Aboshi, Hyogo prefecture.

That the demand for celluloid in Japan is rapidly increasing is amply seen from statistics. Camphor, which is the principle material for making celluloid, is abundantly produced in Formosa, so that Japan practically monopolizes the camphor product of the world. Sulphuric acid is also made in Japan, which fact, combined with the low cost of the material, prompted those interested in trade to form this company. The demand for artificial silk has greatly increased of late, and the company proposef to manufacture this article in addition to celluloid.

The company has the largest celluloid works in Japan, with provisions to make 3 tons of celluloid per day while the provision is also made for the production of artificial silk at the rate of 1000 kilos a day. At present, the company has a capital of 1,200,000 *yen*, which is expected to be increased to over 3,000,000 *yen*. Mr. Rempei Kondo, the President of the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha is at the head os the company, and as the chief expert, the company has Dr. I. Klien, one of the most celebrated celluloid experts found in Japan. The company will be able to produce celluloid, the coming Autumn, deferring the production of artificial silk to some later period.

THE SAKAI CELLULOID CO. LTD.

Celluloid as a paying commercial product has come into use a little more than ten years ago, but the total amount consumed in this country has reached as much as 1,500,000 *yen*. There is every prospect for increase in the demand of this useful article. The output of camphor, in Formosa is 325,000 *kin*, thus affording splendid facilities for the development of the celluloid industry in Japan. Mr. Takashi Masuda, director of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in the course of his European tour observed the promising future of the business, and as a part of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha enterprises he established the celluloid work in Sakai. The work as explained by the company is as follows:—

THE SAKAI CELLULOID CO., LTD.

Office

No. 5, 3 chome Ginza, Kyobashiku, Tokyo. Paid up capital 1,600,000. *yen*

The celluloid manufacturing is quite a new industry in Japan. With increasing demand for celluloid manufactures, and owing to the fact that camphor can be obtained in Japan at a cheap price the Comany was promoted by some leading Japanese merchants a year ago. The Company has its factory at Sakai, near Osaka. The work is ably conducted by Dr. F. C. Axtell who has had many years' experience in celluloid manufacturing. The daily production is 2000–3000 lbs. and is intended for home consumption and for export to countries in the East.

RUBBER WORKS

THE MITA RUBBER CO.

In the year 1880 the industrial circle of Japan stood in a miserable condition, and there was not a single company engaged in the manufacture of rubber. Those who were interested in this branch of industry have devoted themselves to the study of the proper method of manufacture for a number of years, and at the end of 1886, a rubber manufactory on a small scale was established in Tokyo with a view to meet the demand. The founders of the company were four brothers; Messrs. Hidetatsu Tsuchiya, Tadaatsu Tazaki, Tadahiro Tazaki and Nagakuni Tazaki.

At first, it was almost impossible to obtain a skilled expert, or workmen who had any knowledge of the art. The work under such circumstances was quite difficult, but the brothers continued to push it so that articles of fine quality were finally made. The motive which actuated these gentlemen to start the rubber work came from their handling marine products, and using diving apparatus. When the work was introduced, the Government approvedof it and afforded various facilities. In the course of time, with the progress of the art and the increase of the demand, there arose the necessity of extending the work. The headquarters of the company was situated in Narihiracho, Nakano-gō, Honjo, Tokyo. The organization of the company was changed into that of the Gōmei-kwaisha (a partnership). According to investigation made at the end of 1909, the capital of the company was only 80,000 *yen* but reserves amounted to 420,000 *yen*. Particulars are given as follows:—

Factory	3,900 *tsubo*
The area of the building ground	1,000 ,,
Motive power	600 H.P.
Electric power	100 ,,
Number of factory hands	Male 63, Female 113

Articles made by the company are:—

Rubber boards, pipes, hose, and balls; bicycle rubbers, ebonite articles, etc.

The value of the articles made by the company has been recognized by the naval authorities who make the purchase of articles for war vessels, while a large number of orders is received from the Departments of the Imperial Household, War, Communications, the Imperial Railways, the Rolling Stock Manufacturing Co., Dockyards, Mining Companies, Spinning Companies, Paper Mills, and other Manufacturing Companies.

At all the exhibitions where these articles have been exhibited they were awarded high prizes, and in 1908, the Tokyo Industrial Exhibition held in Tokyo awarded a silver medal of honour. In giving this prize, the management of the Exhibition expressed itself in the following terms: "The manufacturers of these articles have been engaged many years in seeking to produce best quality and after much trying experience, the merit of these articles is so greatly heightened that they have practically taken the place of the greater portion of imported articles."

Not being satisfied with supplying domestic demands, it is proposed to extend the market to other oriental countries.

THE JAPAN RUBBER CO. LTD.

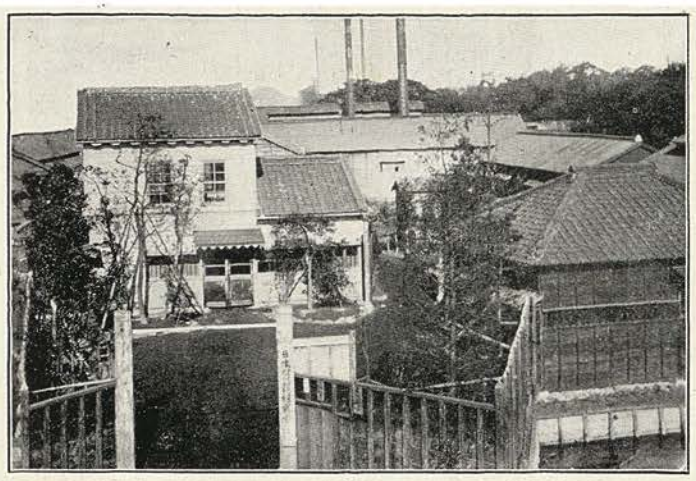
This Company is situated in Hashiba, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo. The company is an incorporated body of the Yoshida Rubber Factory established by Mr. Seikichi Yoshida (1896) and the Japan Rubber Joint Stock Co. (established in 1899), the amalgamation having taken place in December 1900, and at present, it is a most prominent rubber manufactory in Japan.

MR. W. YAMASAKI, DIRECTOR

The demand for rubber is rapidly increasing both at home and abroad to such an extent that Mr. Carnegie declared that the 20th century would be the rubber age. In fact rubber making is an important branch of the industry, but in Japan it is still in an embryonic stage, owing evidently to the fact that the raw material for manufacture is imported from abroad, such as the Malay Peninsula, Borneo, South Africa and South America. At present, there are a few rubber factories, of which the present company is a most successful one. The Company possesses a capital of 180,000 *yen*, the factory ground covering an area of 1,200 *tsubo* and the number of workers both male and female being 113. The officers of the Company consists of Mr. Wahichi Yamasaki (president), and Messrs. Goichi Abe, Seinosuke Shibata, Nisaburo Okuma and Seikichi Yoshida (directors). The Company makes all sorts of rubber goods, but notably the following articles: —

Suction rubber hose.
Rubber hoses for Steam, Diving, Water or Gas works, and Exhaust for the pipe.
Rubber sheets, Belts, Stopper, Cord etc.
Rubber valves, Packings, Balls (toys) and Soles.
Soles for shoes and Leather soled Sandals.
All sorts of rubber fittings for use in Shipbuilding, Mining and other Industries.

The Company has a capacity to make 10,000 feet of water drawing pipes, 30,000 feet of rubber pipes, and about 30,000 lbs of rubber boards, beltings, valve packing etc, the material for which is imported from abroad. The stocks of material for over 6 months are provided in order to meet an emergency.



THE JAPAN RUBBER CO.

The first class medal was awarded upon the above mentioned products by the National Industrial Exhibition. The anchor brand rubber pipes are made in such a way as to bear the water pressure of 50 lbs. and 25 inches of vacum. The quality of the article favorably compares with the scale brand made in England. The Yokosuka Naval station and other important factories have issued letters of certificates. For the manufacture of rubber tires for bicycles and Jinrikishas, the company spent many years of most trying time the result being that the products are superior in quality, and low in price. In fact there are few articles which are superior to them. Recently the company has commenced making rubber tires for bicycles and carriages with great success.

THE NITTA LEATHER BELTING MANUFACTORY

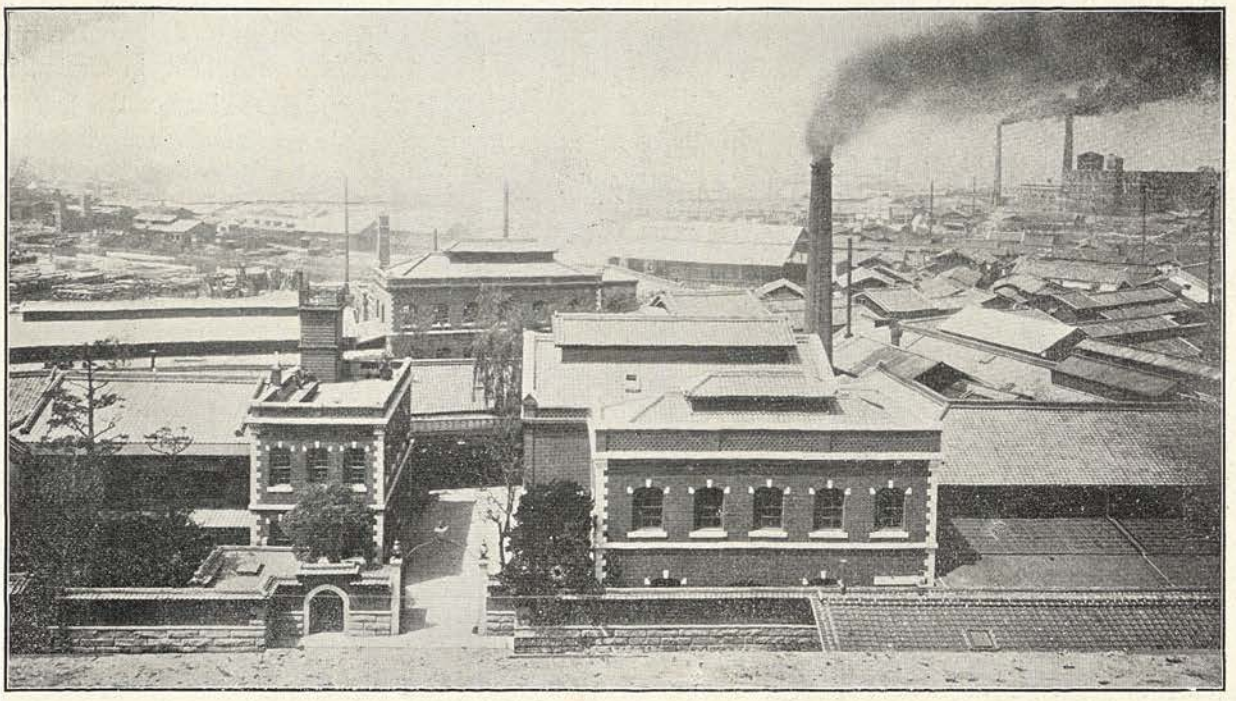
There are numerous manufactories in Japan which stand most conspicuous in the East, but most of the enterprises on gigantic scale are carried on by wealthy men or corporations. The Nitta Belting Co. introduced here is a limited company in name, but as a matter of fact, the business is conducted solely by Mr. Chojiro Nitta, not baked up by any great capital. His expert knowledge, indomitable will and honesty are the only weapons upon which he relies, but the work is by no means a small undertaking and as an individual enterprise it merits the highest admiration.

In describing the history and present condition of the Nitta Belt Manufacturing Co. it is necessary that we should first give some account of the career of Mr. Chojiro Nitta. The Nitta Belting Manufactury was brought into existence in June 1903 under the joint efforts of seven members of the Nitta family. The company is simply the embodiment of the spirit and energy of Mr. Chojiro Nitta. The name, "The Nitta Belting Manufactory" is therefore closely connected with that of Mr. Nitta, in fact, they are inseparable. Mr. Nitta was born in a small village of the Ehime Prefecture, in May 1857. It was in the year 1877, when he was 21 years old that he made up his mind to open up his fortune in Osaka. At this time, European civilization was being introduced to Japan while numerous social changes were taking place. Among numerous undertakings proposed, he observed the profitable nature of leather works, but in those days, the art was still in the embryotic stage, and therefore he thought that he would do nothing by staying in his native province. It was at this juncture that a manufactory for leather and saddlery was established in Osaka in connection with the Army. He served there as a workman under a German expert for eight years, where he took practical lessons in leather manufacturing. It was during this period that the industrial realm had been gradually developing. Not only in military affairs, but in the industrial affairs there grew up a keen demand for leather. At this time Mr. Nitta obtained a small amount of capital, and started manufacturing leather beltings. This was the beginning of the Nitta Belting Manufactory, which is one of the oldest factories in Japan.

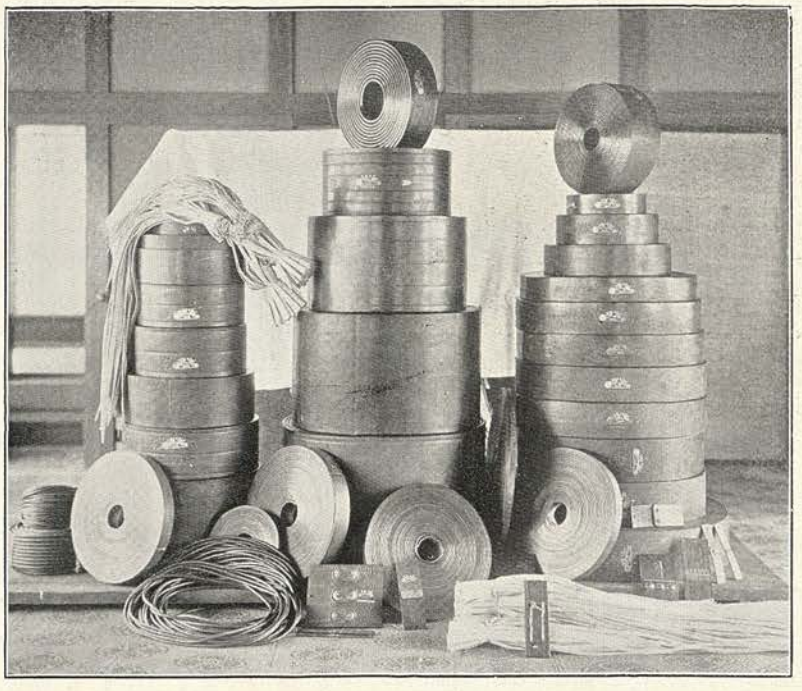
MR. C. NITTA, PROPRIETOR

As mentioned before, in those days, the industry was still in an embryotic stage. Materials were not easily available, and the art of tannery was still in a crude stage. The home products were no match against imported articles, so that in the eyes of Japanese customers, these beltings did not stand very high. Nothing daunted, Mr. Nitta actuated by his patience and indefatigable spirit was engaged in improvements which resulted in winning popularity for his articles. In the course of time when Osaka grew to be one of the first class industrial districts, his services were amply rewarded since the demand increased from day to day. The trials and difficulties which Mr. Nitta overcame in those days excite our highest admiration. Mr. Risaburo Inoue is Mr. Nitta's able assistant, and cooperated with him from the beginning of the work until the present. The thought of Mr. Nitta's work is at once associated in our minds with the services of Mr. Inoue.

The manufacture of belting was an industry that did not exist in Japan, and Mr. Nitta was the only person who devoted himself to the work, so that with the improvement of the manufactured articles, the company has become prosperous. It was in the year 1893 that, taking the opportunity afforded by the International Exhibition held in Chicago, U. S. A., Mr. Nitta paid a visit to America



MAIN AND BRANCH FACTORY

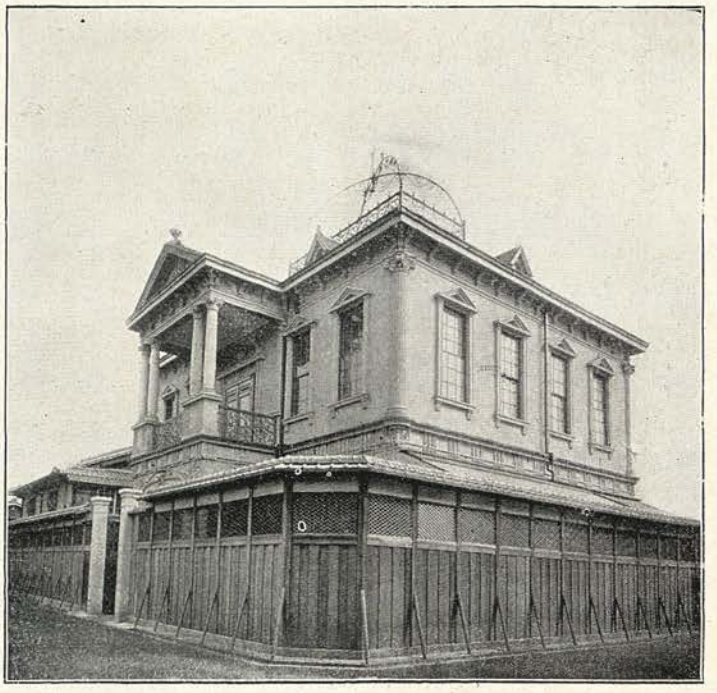


BELTS

and Europe, where he investigated belt manufacturing. Up-to-date machinery was brought over to improve the quality of his production. The output was increased, and efforts were made to attain the object in end. In 1900, Mr. Nitta went over to Europe again to attend the Prussian Exposition, in

Garmany, where he made further investigation of the art of belt manufacturing. By means of the Nitta gold and silver globe brands, which are superior to those imported, he finally attained the object of shutting out foreign articles.

He was so intent upon the improvement of his industry that he hardly went out of his factory, and yet he availed himself of opportunities in order to seek experience abroad which he applied to the improvement of his articles. Through his courage and able management a great deal was contributed towards the interest of the country. When the 5th National Exhibition was held in Osaka, in 1903, His Majesty, the Empeor paid a visit and sent one of his chamberlains to inspect the factory which was something extraordinary. In the same year, appreciating the services done towards the creation of our national industry so as to encourage others, the Emperor granted him the order of the Blue Cordon "*Rokujusho,*" which instance shows the keen interest taken by the Emperor for industrial developments, and at the same time it is a high honour to Mr. Nitta.



THE NITTA CLUB

The Nitta Belting works are situated in Namba, Osaka, which possesses every facility for communication, while there are many factories in the vicinity. The area covered by the factory is over 5,000 *tsubo* (about 4 acres). At present the company is provided with up-to-date motive power, and several hundred pieces of machinery.

A greater portion of the beltings used in Japan is supplied by the Nitta Belting Works, and besides the company is enabled to make some exports to China, Korea, Shanghai, Hongkong and India which are growing in volume from year to year.

The company obtains hides from China, Korea, Australia, France, Germany, etc. The company owns oak plantations in the Hokkaido covering an area of about 20,000 acres where a large factory is established for the purpose of collecting oak bark whence *tannin* is obtained. Several hundred workmen are employed. Every attention is paid to the selection of the stuffs for dyeing, with the result that this company is the source of supply for naval arsenals and various other iron works, from which letters of appreciation have been received in large numbers, while exhibitions both at home and abroad have awarded scores of medals of high order.

Mr. Nitta treats his men well, not only substantially but he attaches importance to building up the character of men. It is customary with him to explain that labour is honorable, economy is necessary and that ethical virtues must be preserved.

In order to attain this purpose a club for labourers was established by investing a huge sum of money which serves as an efficient organ both for amusement and education. Relief measures are adopted to help the unfortunate members in the families of workmen.

THE TANAKA TANNERY

The Tanaka Tannery is situated in Hiratsuka-village, Ebara county, Tokyo Fu. The demand for leather for industrial purposes as well as for daily use has considerably increased.

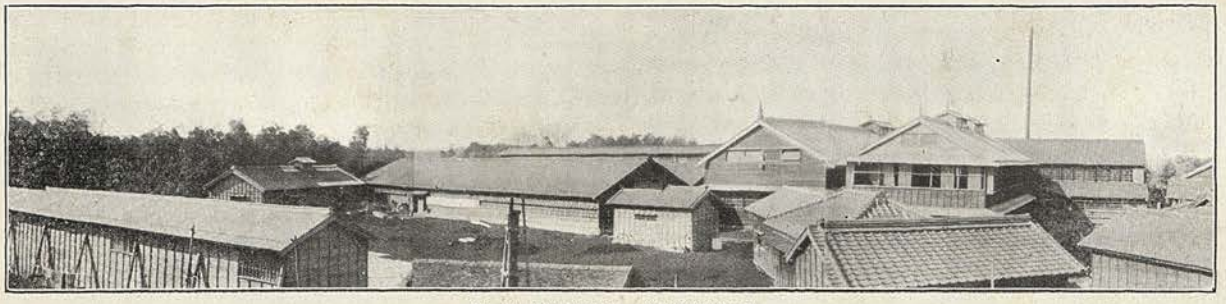
The tanning industry has a close connection with the development of the national fortunes, but a glance at the general condition of tannery will show at once that it is far from being prosperous. Most tanneries in Japan are private and minor affairs, and the factories with up-to-date equipments carried on a large scale are quite limited in number. There are only two factories the Tanaka Tannery and the Nippon Leather Co. Ltd.—which may be considered of any importance in the leather making business of Japan. Mr. Kokichi Tanaka, the proprietor of the Tanaka Tannery is a *samurai* of the Matsuyama clan, the Iyo province. At the time when the occupation of tanner was still held in contempt by the general public, he comprehended its necessity as one of the civilized industries, and some thirty years ago headed others in starting the work. He is at present one of the most important figures in leather making. As a subsidiary work, the Company is engaged in dyeing furs. The area covered by the factory buildings is over 5,500 *tsubo*. The machinery installed is of the up-to-date German type, the perfection of which is second to none, and the articles made under the direction of a skilled expert like Mr. Tanaka may be most favorably compared with imported articles.

MR. K. TANAKA, PROPRIETOR

Hence the Department of War gives high credit to the articles made in this factory, so that during the Japan-Russia war, a vast amount of leather was supplied for military use.

This factory was established by Mr. Kokichi Tanaka and his brother. When the feudal government was abolished, and many a *samurai* connected themselves with industrial pursuits he also sought to open up a new field for his future in the commercial and industrial circle. He chose the work of tannery, which, as stated before was a business held in disrepute by the public. In those days, there was no source in Japan through which to learn this trade, so that he had to go over to Germany to master the trade. When he returned home several years after, he established a factory, working together with his brother.

It does not take any in-sight into businss affairs to note the fact that the demand for leather



THE TANAKA TANNERY

will be considerably increased. We also find that the improvement of tannery is being carried on an extensive scale in Europe and America. Mr. Tanaka spares no effort to improve the quality of the articles produced by his factory and to extend the business to a further degree. Since Mr. Tanaka returned home after completing his observation abroad, we note striking improvements in the art and in the equipment of the factory.

MATCHES

THE JAPAN MATCH MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

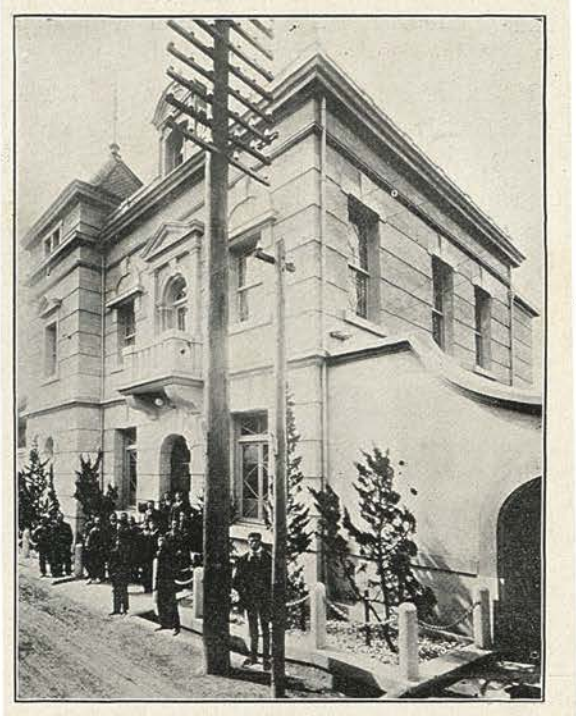
The export of Japanese matches has increased from year to year and at present the amount has reached the large sum of 10,000,000 *yen*. In fact matches have now become one of the most important articles of exports.

The Japan Match Manufacturing Company is situated in 2-chome, Arata-machi, Kobe. The company was originally started by Mr. Masanosuke Naoki and a few others. The condition of the times made the promoters negotiate with the Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha, under whose assistance the company was changed into a stock company by being incorporated with the work of Messrs. Yoshikazu Honda and Yasusaburo Mori, while the name of the company was changed to the Japan Match Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

MR. NAOKI, PROPIETOR

In 1903, when the grand naval review took place in Kobe, the Emperor sent Chamberlain Hojo with instructions to inspect the factory, when the Double Safety Asahi Cherry Brand was purchased by the Imperial Household to the high honour of the company. In the Fifth National Exhibition held in Osaka, in the same year, the Honorary silver medal was awarded and the grand medal of honour by the St. Louis Exhibition held in America in 1905. The company has received numerous honorary medals, silver and gold, in exhibitions and appraising associations, both at home and abroad.

At present, the company has 32 shareholders with a total capital of 1,000,000 *yen*. Mr. Masanosuke Naoki (President), Mr. Ichitaro Honda (Managing Director) and Messrs. Junpachi Goto, Giichi Iida, Kinichi Tomono, (Directors) and Messrs. Yasusaburo Mori and Tomojiro Ono, (Auditors), constitute the officers of the company. There are 12 factories in the Hyogo prefecture, 6 in Osaka-fu, and 1 printing place in Hyogo prefecture, 1 in Osaka, 3 match stick factories in the Hokkaido, 1 wood-work in the Hyogo prefecture. About 6,000 workmen are employed daily in all these factories. For the motorpower of the factory, gas is employed. The annual output of the company is 150,000 cases with 600 dozen boxes. Match sticks are made from populars produced in the Hokkaido, and the boxes are made of ezo-matsu of a pure white colour. The strong point of the company is its expert choice of chemicals. The method of the combination adopted by a German professor for the benefit of match manufacturers in Sweden has been taken into consideration, together with a mixture of special chemicals. In passing through Equatorial regions they are free from the danger of combustion. It has been shown that matches made by this company are equal in quality to those of foreign countries. The output is increasing from year to year contributing a great deal towards the trade interests of Japan. In recognition of his service Mr. Naoki, (President), was awarded the Medal of Sacred Treasure, the 6th Order of Merit.



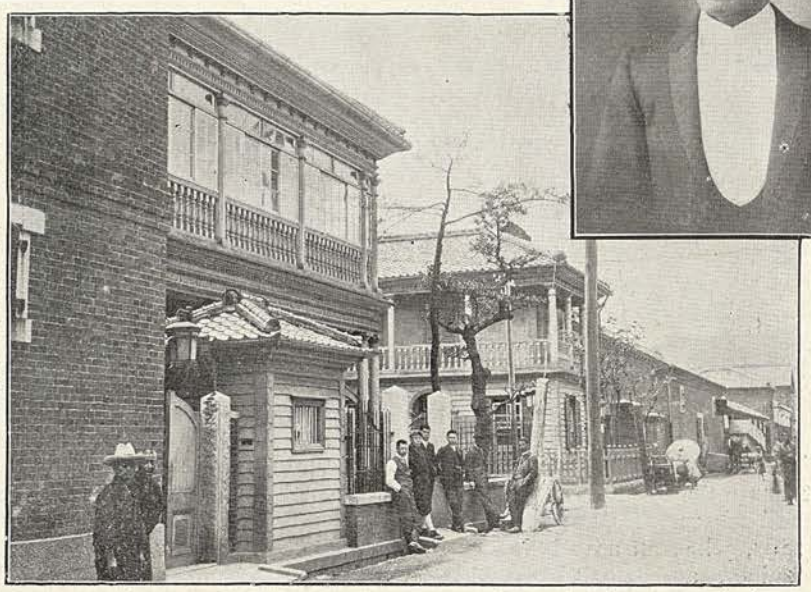
OFFICE OF THE JAPAN MATCH MANUFACTURING CO.

The company is ever intent upon the improvement of their article. Messrs. Ichitaro Honda, (Managing Director), and Saburo Naoki, (the Head of the Technical Department) have been dispatched to European countries to study the manufacturing of matches, and it is expected that on their return home the match industry will make systematic improvements.

MR. BENZO TAKIKAWA

(Match Manufacturer)

One of the most prosperous industries in Japan has been that of match manufacturing. This is an industry prevalent in the Kansai districts, with Kobe as the centre. The Seisuisha, which is a match factory under Mr. Takikawa's direct management, and one of the largest of the kind, is in Mitsukidori, Nichome, Kobe. In 1880 Mr. Takikawa established a match factory at Shimba, Hyogo, forming a partnership with his friends; this was the prototype of the Seisuisha. The enterprise was quite a new one in those times, and consequently skill was lacking in the manufacture, and to make the matter worse the goods did not sell as was expected. In 1881 the business reached the extremity of its difficulties, and nine persons out of every ten who engaged in the enterprise gave up and closed their business. Mr. Takikawa's partners desired to make the business smaller, and it became difficult to continue the partnership any longer, so Mr. Takikawa purchased the whole business. He laboured hard mixing the chemicals by hand; he also tried his utmost to sell his merchandise, struggling with all sorts of difficulties that came in his path. The times were bad, however, and each year saw further decline of the enterprise, and in 1884, the export was entirely stopped They had to limit their work, and there was not room enough for the development of the enterprise. He could not, therefore, be contented with supplying home demand. He used all his efforts for exporting his merchandise. The next year saw a slight sign of recovery, and there was some export, which by degrees increased in amount each year till this factory alone was not sufficient for meeting the demand. In 1887 he established a new work at Kanomachi, Kobe, and in 1895 he purchased a factory at Fukiaimura, and in the three factories he manufactured matches chiefly for export. In 1891 he established a factory at Awaji, and here he manufactured matches for domestic demands. In 1896 he purchasesd a factory at Mizukidori, and formed a partnership entitled the "Takikawa Gomei-Kaisha." In 1897, he purchased two works at Matsubara-dori, Kobe, and formed another partnership under the title of Ryosuisha, but these two companies were amalgamated a few years later. And again several works being purchased, the business was greatly extended.



MR. B. TAKIKAWA AND HIS OFFICE

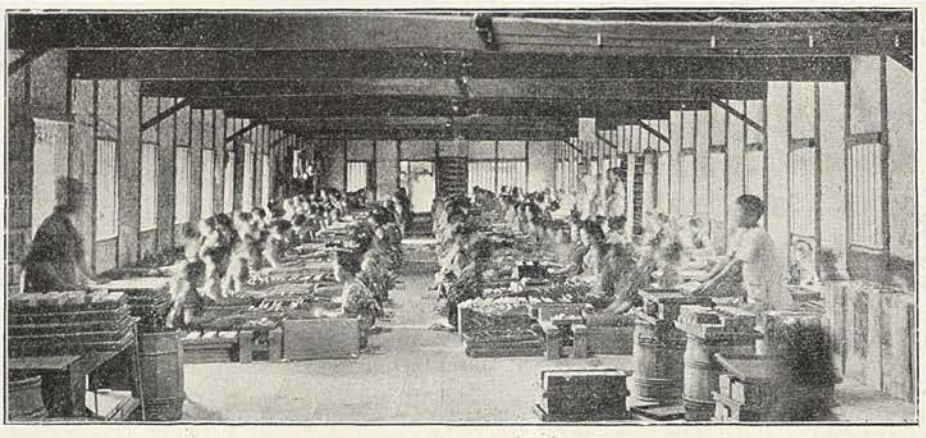
At present Mr. Takikawa has 8 match factories of his own, of which the product amounts to 3,500,000 cases per year. When the works of Ryosuisha are counted the number of works will reach 18 and the product over 7,000,000 cases; thus one fourth of the whole product of Japanese matches comes out of these factories. In February 1907, he purchased a splint manufacturing concern in Sapporo, Hokkaido, and is engaged also in splint manufacture; there are four mills and the product of splint reaches 60,000 bags per year.

M. Takikawa's business principle is to manufacture the best goods and to sell as low as possible, and in order to attain this object he must get the best materials at as low a price as possible. Since 1882 he has been directly importing those materials that must be had from abroad, and as for domestic materials, he has been purchasing directly from the places of production.

Mr. Takikawa was born in 1851 in Choshu, which is the native place of so many of the distinguished persons of the Meiji era. When young, he was sent to a clan school, where he was educated in the art of fencing and literature. At the time of the Restoration war, he was enlisted in the clan army and fought at many places, and after the battle of Aizu, he returned home in 1868.

Japanese society at the time of his school days was in confusion, the social order not yet being restored after the revolution, the business of military classes was not yet settled, and young men were in utter bewilderment, and knew not what business they should choose. In addition to this, his

family failed and his remittance was reduced. Lack of educational fund was keenly felt. He could not consider much about loss or gain in the future. He had no alternative but to enter a school, where school expenses were paid by the Government. After graduation he served in a Government office for several years and by that time social order was restored, and business prosperity began to dawn. He thought of the prosperity of his family and development of national resources : nothing was more urgent than to engage in business, and that if he neglected this opportunity, he would regret it forever ; and so he left the Government service, and entered a foreign firm in Kobe. At this times, most of the military families who went into business failed, and the word " Business of a Samurai " came to signify "failure," and the business of those from military families was not respected. He had, therefore, to resgn thes inheritance, and join thecommon people, for he thought it honorable to found a new house and in a ibusines most suitable to common people. At the same time, he determined to begin business on his own account. He returned to his native place, and disposed of all his possessions there, and with the proceeds opened the manufacture of matches. At first, the business was a joint concern with several of his friend. On account of lack of experience in the business and of skill in the application of the science, the quality of the goods was inferior, and it was for sale impossible to find market abroad. Business gradually declined, and match factories in the district failed one after another. Partners of Mr. Takikawa wished for dissolution of the firm, so he purchased the whole business as above mentioned, and determined to continue business solely on his own account. He tried his utmost for the improvement of his merchandise, and the extention of the market. The hard labour was rewarded at last, and business gradually flourished, and at present his market has extended not only throughout Japan but also to China, Korea, India, and even to Australia, and his matches are now enjoying high reputation in the market.



INTERIOR OF THE FACTORY

In 1887, when an association of match manufactures of Hyogo prefecture was formed, he was elected examiner, and later vice-president and then president, and at each election he was re-elected, until the association was dissolved in 1904. He was also successively manager, vice-president, and president of Osaka and Hyogo Match Association. In 1905, when the two associations of Osaka and Hyogo were amalgamated under the title of the Nippon Match Association, he was elected the president thereof ; since the expiration of the term, he has continued as a counselor.

He also filled many honourary posts in the municipality, and worked for the public welfare. For instance, he was elected member of the preparing committee of the harbour works, committee for preparation of exhibits, examiner of the Trade Article Exhibition, and Bankruptcy Administrator, and thus besides managing his own business, he as a public man discharges his duties with diligence. Besides these he is filling the following posts: —

Managing Director of the Nippon Splints Works Ltd , Director of the Kobe Trust Co., Director of the Nippon Commercial Bank, Director of the Kobe Electric Railway Co , Director of the Imperial Marine Products Co., Director of Hyogo Warehouses Co., Director of the Oriental Cement Co., Auditor of the Kobe Electric Railway Co., and Honourary Member of the Kobe Educational Association.

In 1902 on account of his great services to the country during his long business career the sixth order of Merit was conferred on him, and likewise he was decorated with the order of the Sacred Treasure. In April 1903, on the occasion of the naval review, he was invited by the Naval Minister to the warship Miyako, and also had the honour of receiving Imperial invitation . through the Minister of the Imperial Household to the dinner given on board the warship Izumo. In October the same year, he made a tour to Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, and Singapore for inspection of the match business. After his return home, he adjusted and extended his business.

On account of his services to so many public enterprises he received numerous letters of thanks, wooden cups, gold or silver cups, money, medals, and words of thanks.

Besides the silver medal of honour awarded on his matches at the Fifth Domestic Exhibition of 1903, the first class medals, the gold medal of honour, which amounted to over 20 in all were awarded to him at expositions and competitive exhibitions. He also received a Great Medal of Honour at the World Exposition at St. Louis, in 1905, and Gold Medal at the Grand Exhibition at Portland, in 1905.

FURNITURE

MR. SEIJIRO WASHIZUKA

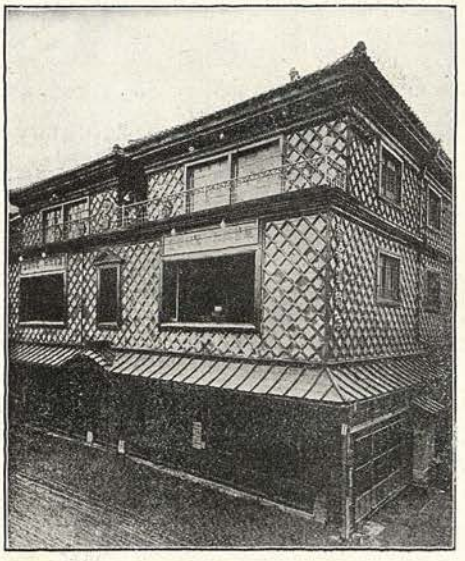
(Wardrobe Manufacturer)

Before introducing Mr. Seijiro Washizuka, manufacturer and seller of "tansu," we must first explain what the "Tansu" is.

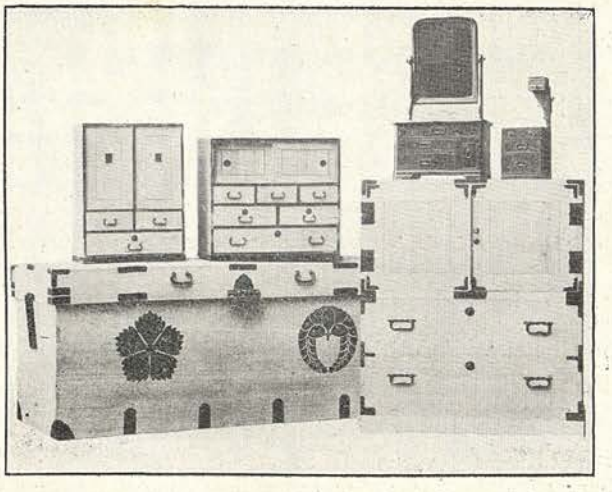
In every Japanese household, high and low, rich and poor, a "Tansu" or Japanese wardrobe is used. This bureau or wardrobe as you call it, is well suited for keeping clothes; it being almost a necessity for those who would have the "Kimono" well kept. For this reason among others the foreigners who are residing in Japan and especially those who are interested in "Kimono" buy this "tansu" as it is very convenient.

In order to illustrate how greatly the "tansu" is prized in Japan, we may relate the marriage custom in Japan. It is quite natural that a bride should take pride in the quantity of her clothes, which is most important, and also in other articles that she takes to her bridegroom's house. These clothes and other valuable articles are kept in "tansu," and the quantity of the bride's portion is generally counted by the number of "tansu," and thus people would say that such-and-such a bride's portion was seven "tansu", such-and-such a bride's, eleven "tansu" etc.

"Tansu" are generally made of paulownia. This wood is very soft and light, but is moisture-



WASHIZUKA FURNITURE STORE



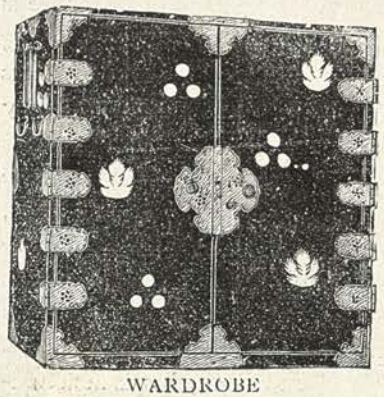
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

proof, and is very pretty and is well suited for the manufacture of this bureau. The paulownia trees grow in all parts of Japan.

There are, of course, many kinds of "tansu," and those made wholly of paulownia boards are called "sōgiri," or genuine paulownia and are first class. There are other kinds of which, only the front and both sides are made of paulownia the rest being of other wood, and to these tansu the names "sanbōgiri" are given. There are also many classes in "sogiri," and the metal used for ornaments and knobs, etc. are various, some iron, some copper, while others are of silver or gold. In consequence, there are great differences in price, some may be had at five *yen* a piece, while others will cost a hundred or even a thousand *yen*. The "tansu" that the Imperial Princess took with her on the occasion of her marriage, we understand, cost over 1,000 *yen* per piece.

Exactly when this "tansu" was first made in Japan is not known, but from the fact that among the relics of ancient times there are found many "tansu," we may infer that they have been used since quite ancient times, and all the "tansu" are nearly of the same size as those used at present. In order to give the exact idea of a "tansu," we may here insert a few photographs of old and new "tansu," for one picture may serve the purpose better than many words of explanation.

"Tansu" being thus the first requisite in every Japanese household, its manufacturers may be found in all places throughout the Empire, and in Tokyo alone, there are over 1000 houses manufacturing this valuable article of furniture. At Kinrokucho, near Kyobashi, Tokyo, there are many large "tansu" manufacturing houses of which the largest is the house of Mr. Seijiro Washizuka. This establishment is at Kinrokucho, Kyobashi, Tokyo; the name of the house being the Etchuya, for his ancestors came from Etchu. It was about 80 years ago, or 1830 when his ancestors first came to Tokyo, and started the manufacture of "tansu." Since that time, the house continued business at the same place.

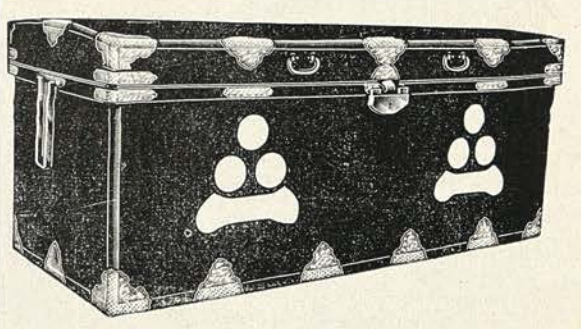


WARDROBE

From the very beginning, on account of the great skill in wood craft and honesty in transactions this house has been respected by the public and within a year it became a very flourishing one, in fact ti soon became the first rate "tansu" manufacturer in the city. For 80 years, the house has maintained the position attained by its founder, by skill in manufacture and honesty in business transactions, and is ever making progress in the craft as well as in prosperity.

In 1890, on the occasion of the Third Domestic Exhibition, which was held in Tokyo the Jiji Shimpo invited public voting for various articles, intending to grade the workmanship of those articles by way of encouraging industry, and Mr. Washizuka's "tansu" received by far the greatest number of votes, and was awarded the gold medal of honour, as the best workmanship of the kind. On the occasion of the Fourth Domestic Exhibition in 1895, Mr. Washizuka received the certificate of merit, and at the Fifth Exhibition of 1903, also at the Tokyo Competitive Exhibition of 1907, he was awarded the silver medal and thus the superior workmanship of his "tansu" was proved.

The first and second floors of his store at Kinrokucho have extensive show rooms, where hundreds of "tansu" are exhibited. The "tansu" bearing Mr. Washizuka's trade mark have now found their way to the best households of Tokyo and its neighbourhood, and above all, the house often had the honour of receiving orders from the Imperial Household. The house gives the greatest care to packing, and therefore no damage will be sustained by the goods to whatever distant places they may be sent; the business is extending throughout the Empire, from southern Formosa to the extremity of Hokkaido, and it is not rare that the house receives orders even from Korea and Manchuria, where many Japanese reside.



"NAGAMOCHI"

On his return from America, Dr. Takamine, the famous druggist wno is well known both at home and abroad as the discoverer of the famons medicine "Takadiastase," bought several "tansu" from Mr. Washizuka's store, and took them back to America, and distributed them among his friends, who prized this new kind of wardrobe very highly.

Foreigners visiting Japanese households are struck with the grace and elegance of the decoration of the room, and among the various articles of decoration made of paulownia wood, of which there are many of various forms and sizes made according to characteristic Japanese art, the "tansu" forms the principal pieces of furniture in the room. These articles of practical use and elegance are now being appreciated more and more by foreigners.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE JAPAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS MANUFACTURING CO.

That music produces an important effect upon the education of the people needs comments. The ancient Japanese music used in court ceremonies is indeed refined but it is too old-fashioned to be adopted in class rooms.

Such instruments as *Koto* and *Samisen* are good enough in their way, but by no means adaptable to education. This explains the fact that music had not been used in connection with education before the Meiji era. The study of classical music was therefore confined to the children of court musicians, while popular music was almost wholly the monopoly of our girls and women.

When the Meiji Government brought about a new educational system, it saw the necessity of placing music by the side of other subjects of study, and it had to adopt the musical instruments of Europe. In consequence of this there arose the manufacturing of musical instruments, which gave rise to the establishment of the Japan Musical Instruments Mfg. Co. The company had to go through many trials and vicissitudes of fortune because the Government owing to the want of teachers could not start any musical course till 1880, although it had been a part of the curriculum of the national education ever since 1872. The fact was this, that the Government had first to start a training school of music, and produce adequate teachers. Thus organs were heard in class rooms for the first time, in the year above mentioned.

PIANO (1)

PIANO (2)

Perceiving the economical and educational disadvantages arising from the import of musical instruments, Mr. Torao Yamada, the present president of the Japan Musical Instruments Mfg. Co., started the business of manufacturing foreign musical instruments, backed up by his natural inclination and taste for music and his practical knowledge. His attempt was the pioneer of the manufacture of foreign musical instruments in Japan. In fact it laid the foundation of the Japan Musical Instruments Manufacturing Company.

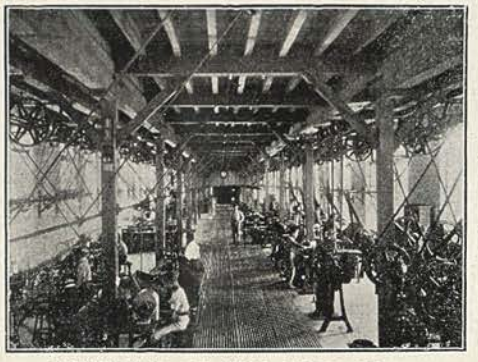
In 1884, he started the investigation regarding the art of making musical instruments, and the year following, he succeeded in the manufacture of an organ. The influence of his success was so great that he saw manufacturers of foreign musical instruments springing up all around. So, far from being satisfied with the success which he had already attained, he came to Tokyo in 1888, and called at the Tokyo Music School, taking with him the instruments of his own make and seeking suggestions and criticisms from the professors who praised the lowness of his price but declared that there was much room for improvement in his instruments. He purchased musical instruments from all celebrated makers of Europe and America, for the purpose of testing his own work, and studying harmony, he came at last to recognize that Japanese were nimble enough with their fingers, but lacked experience and training. He therefore collected a capital of 30,000 *yen*, and formed a partnership, so that he might buy more new instruments of foreign make for his model, and go deeper into the secrets of the manufacturing art and industry. The instruments made by him came to be gradually improved in quality. In 1891 the company dissolved. But in 1892, with the improvement of the market, stock on hand was all disposed of, while the import of musical instruments was practically stopped. To boot, the company commenced exporting its productions abroad. In 1896, with the development of the industry, he formed a joint stock company with capital of 120,000 *yen*, which is the present Japan Musical Instruments Manufacturing Co. In the year 1905, the capital was increased by 120,000 *yen* for the purpose of further extension of business.

In appreciation of the service rendered by Mr. Yamada as the president of a company towards the building up of this new branch of industry he was decorated with the blue cordon. He has received more than 30 gold and silver medals and cups of merit from various exhibitions. In the St. Louis Expositions, he received an honorary medal, and a grand medal of honour from Alaska Yukon Pacific Exhibition. His services towards the educational cause of the Empire as the supplier of cheap but excellent musical instruments, must be regarded as truly great.

WATCH STORE

THE HATTORI WATCH STORE AND THE SEIKOSHA

In the centre of the Ginza street, Tokyo, there stands an imposing building which will at once attract the attention of visitors. This is the Hattori watch shop. Mr. Hattori, the proprietor is a well known business man of high standing. The Seikosha, situated at Yanagishima, Honjo, is the watch factory, built and managed at his own expense. Established in 1892, the factory has steadily been extended in scope and outfit. Having installed up-to-date plants, clocks both hanging and standing, nickel clocks,



INTERIOR OF THE SEIKOSHA

THE SEIKOSHA

watches and others are made, the output per year being 400,000. This is the 1st class watch factory of the East. The area covered is about 5,000 *tsubo*. There are in use motor power of 150 H.P. and 1,000 factory hands. The output of the store is exported to Korea, Manchuria, China, Hongkong, Straits Settlements and India, being favourably received in those places. The Hattori watch shop sells jewellery and similar articles, besides watches. The manufacture of watches is a difficult task, and it is admirable that Mr. Hattori has succeeded in his attempt after going through all sorts of trouble. His efforts proved remunerative, since he practically commands the business concerning the manufacture of watches.

Mr. Hattori is contemplating a further extension of his factory; owing to the increasing demand for its output. Those who make a visit to the Hattori watch store are struck with the politeness of the employees and prompt service rendered by them. Mr. Hattori is really a remarkable man. He began life as a mere apprentice, but rose step by step to the present position, owing to his zeal, energy, faithfulness and kindness. Since he knows what life is, he can enter into the spirit of his employees, and show every possible consideration and give encouragements in their trials, so that they act in perfect compliance with all his wishes. The secret of his success consists in the honesty and sincerity of his business method, which leads his customers to make purchases at his store with easy mind; and the business men dealing with him feel always that they may depend upon him.

PORCELAIN STORE

MR. HACHIROBEI OKU

(Porcelain Maker)

The Oku family has its business headquarters at No. 1, Uramachi, Akasaka, Tokyo, where they are engaged in the sale of porcelains of various kinds. The family is also celebrated as the owner of the tea-house at Hoshiga-oka. There are some interesting facts which we must mention in connection with this well known family.

According to an authentic record published by the Department of the Imperial Household in 1883, the Oku family has the following history.

"Empress Jito, the 41st occupant of the Imperial throne was cremated and the practice was kept up for several generations until the Emperor Go-komyo wished to restore the old method of burying, but died before he made his wishes known to the people. It was about this time that in Kyoto, there was a man named Hachibei who used to be a conveyer of fresh fish to the Imperial Household. Being informed that cremation was to be still carried out he appealed to the Prime Minister for the abolition of cremation according to the Imperial pleasure, and he declared that if not heard, he would kill himself. The man continued his lamentation in the court-yard for several consecutive days. Finally his appeals were heard.

THE GALLERY

The present head of the family, Hochirobei is the 13th generation of Okus whose services to the cause of the Emperor was highly appreciated and in 1907 he was decorated with the 5th rank of merit to the great honour of the Oku family.

CLOISSONNE WARE

MR. YASUYUKI NAMIKAWA

(Maker of cloisonne Wares)

The art of making cloisonne ware was invented as early as the 7th or 8th century, but it was neglected until the 15th or 16th century, when Mr. Dojin Hirata, otherwise called Hikoshiro, was taught the art by the Dutch, which was handed down to his posterity. Laying aside the question as to the authenticity of this record, we may mention that in those days the highest appreciation was shown to cloissone works imported from China, so their manufacture was started in various places in Japan. In 1870 Japanese cloisonne wares were exported to France by foreign firms in the concession. In view of this fact the work which had been limited to tobacoo pipes etc. was so enlarged as to include many other articles. A certain Mr. Muramatsu believing that cloisonne would grow to be one of the chief articles of export from Japan, urged wealthy men of Nagoya to establish the

CLOISONNE WARES AND TESTIMONIALS

CLOISONNE MANUFACTORY

Nagoya Cloisonne Company where a large number of workmen were employed. A German expert, Mr. Wagner, employed by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, made enamels which greatly improved the manufacture of the cloisonnes.

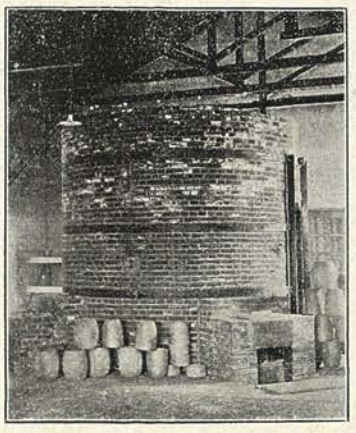
While things were thus going on, there appeared two celebrated enamel makers in Japan, one Mr. Yasuyuki Namikawa of Kyoto, and the other, Mr. Sosuke Namikawa, of Tokyo. The former made elaborate cloisonne works striped with gold and silver which were highly patronized by the public, while the latter invented the means of applying to cloisonne pictures painted with Japanese or Indian ink. Mr. Yasuyuki Namikawa, with his expert knowlegde concerning the manufacture of cloisonne was made the Art Commissioner of the Imperial Household. He has never been apprenticed in any business, his invention being absolutely original. In 1870, when he made his first attempt towards the manufacture of cloisonne, he did not possess more than ten *yen*. When he showed his product to a certain foreign firm in Kobe, the novelty of the idea moved the proprietor and the latter at once gave him an order amounting to 400 *yen*. With such a limited amount of capital, it was next to impossible to meet such a big order. Thereupon he approached a lacquer ware merchant who had business transactions with the firm, and had his work paid for one at a time, thus in several months the order was all completed. His diligence was amply rewarded, for at present he enjoys the high honour of being ranked the finest cloisonne maker in Japan, and was decorated with the merit of the "blue cordon."

CRUCIBLES

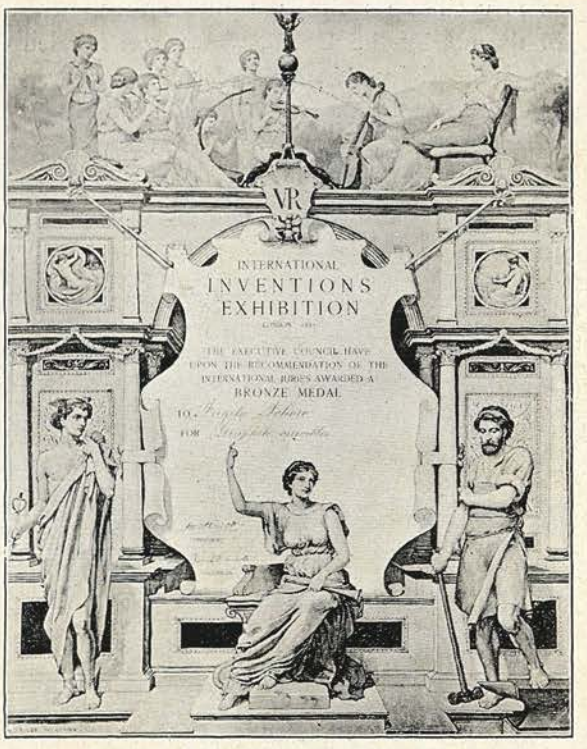
THE NIPPON CRUCIBLE CO. LTD.

This firm is a joint stock company with a capital of 800,000 *yen*, the head office and the manufactory being situated in Shimoshibuya, Shibuya-machi, Tokyo. There is a branch office in the city of Osaka, and a branch factory is established at the village of Koka in Kawachi, which are engaged in the following lines of business.

1 The manufacture and sale of graphite crucibles.
2 The manufacture and sale of pencils.
3 The manufacture and sale of clayish crucible and fire clay goods.
4 Sale of graphite (plumbago) and clay.
5 The working of the graphite mines.



NEW TYPE OF FURNACE



MEDAL RECEIVED BY THE COMPANY

Of the articles above mentioned, graphite crucibles are the largest; the company's process of making crucibles was, as already referred, originally invented by Japanese, and may be called Japanese crucibles. We give accounts concerning the invention of the article and the history of the formation of the company and the development of the industry. About 1882 began an epoch of revolution in Japanese politics and industry. With the introduction of the civilization of Europe and America the opportunity arrived for the opening up of the national resources and the development of national strength. It was generally feared by deep thinkers that owing to the great excess of import, there was excess in the disbursement of gold to foreign countries. Mr. Ichiro Fujita, one of the prominent patriots of those days, acted in union with Messrs. Torataro Kikuchi and Totaro Ito and urged the authorities to take some steps for its prevention. With such advocates as the late Princes Sanjo and Iwakura, and with the hearty approval of other prominent men of character, they at last founded the Kan-no-gisha. Its object was the development of our productive industry, and the encouragement of export as well as stoppage of extra imports which would lead at last to the augumentation of our national wealth.

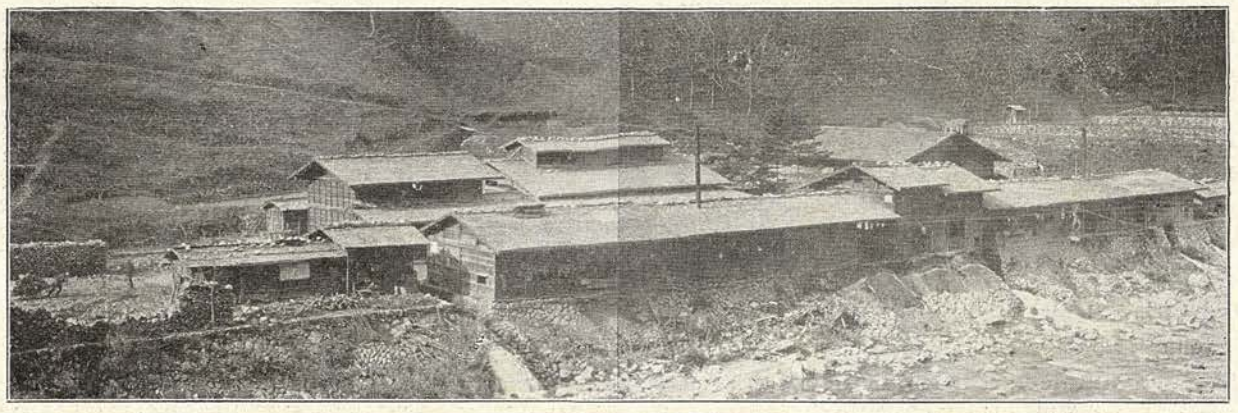
There was a person by the name of Semba, who claimed an invention of graphite crucibles, and approached the Kan-no-gisha for its experiment and adoption. Such invention being indispensable in securing the independence of a country providing her with military weapons, it would greatly affect her interests. Hence the staff of the Kan-no-gisha was deeply interested in the increase of productive industry and the checking of import, and rose to a man to receive the offer; so with Mr. Semba at the head, a crucible factory was established at Koyama-cho, Shiba, Tokyo. Contrary to all expectations Mr. Semba was quite limited in his knowledge and experience. Hence no satisfactory results were attained for years. In 1884 the indefatigable efforts of Messrs. Kikuchi, and two Kobayashi's, father and son, who were officers of the association, were crowned with success and some crucibles were made which could be of some practicable use. This led to the establishment of the Dai Nippon Crucible Co which secured the services of first class experts and put in up-to-date machinery. Great improvement was the result and the Tokyo Military Arsenal bought for the first time home made crucibles which example was rapidly followed by dockyards and arsenals in various parts of the country while many privileges and encouragements were given to the company by its customers. Perceiving the profitable nature of the business,

which was much to the interest of the country, Mr. Tsutae Kawamura, one of the wealthiest men in Tokyo made heavy investments in the business and Mr. Asataro Kawamura, one of his kinsmen, undertook the control of the factory and its products.

These two facts acted as a great stimulus to the company and its work has since made a steady progress. The number of crucibles annually produced has reached 5,000,000. The unit of calculation being the capacity of the crucibles which melts one kilo-gramme of metal. With the annual increase there arose the necessity of extending the work to a larger scale.

In 1907 the Dai Nippon Crucible Company i. e. the company in question, was organized by Mr. Hichiroemon Mogi (one of the celebrated soy brewers in Japan :) and Messrs. Hiromichi Tamate and Enjiro Hiranuma, and other crucible factories viz : the Osaka Crucibles Co. and Imperial Crucible Co. were incorporated with the Dai-Nippon Crucible Company. When the company was thus formed, for the purpose of the extension of the business, it built the head office and the main factory at Shimo Shibuya, Tokyo, which act in union with the Osaka branch and the Kawachi branch factory in the manufacture of crucibles and the sale thereof.

A few words should be said in addition with reference to the Osaka Crucible Manufacturing Co. The founder of the company Mr. Hiromichi Tamate, a well known gentleman of Osaka, was told by



GALINA MINE AT HIDA

Mr. Kinsuke Endo, the master of the Mint, that graphite crucibles were indispensable articles for the mint and arsenals. In metallurgy, and casting, and for securing independence in the manufacture of military weapons crucibles must be manufactured at home. He, therefore, had early conceived the idea of starting this branch of industry but being not expert he did not possess the required knowledge or experience. It happened in those days that one Ueda presented himself as an expert for the manufacture of crucibles. He pretended that he had obtained his experience in connection with the Dai Nippon Crucible Co. so that in union with him Mr. Tamate established a factory. But being a mere pretender in the work, no crucible of any practical nature was forthcoming. After a series of unsuccessful attempts in which they spent two years, there were some signs of success. The ardent efforts of Mr. Kozo Nakamura the right hand man of Mr. Tamate were at last rewarded.

In connection with this work, the sympathy and help of Mr. Endo, master of the Imperial Mint must not be overlooked. When the art was perfected, a firm under the name of the Osaka Crucible Manufactory was established.

By 1890 the output of the company was such that there was scarcely any necessity for having recourse to imported articles. The Osaka Mint gave up the purchase of crucibles made by the Morgans, U.S.A., and ordered the company to make supplies. The result of the competition with the Dai Nippon Crucible Co. occasioned rapid progress in the work and the company found new customers in China and secured orders from the Bureau of Mining and the Bureau of Military Weapons.

The officers at present are are follows :—

Director Moritomi Sayegusa.
„ Seihichi Iwasaki.
Manager and Director, Okiatsu Taguchi.
Auditor Tomomichi Yamaki.

Adviser Hichiroemon Mogi.
„ Hiromichi Tamate.
Manager of the Osaka Branch, Kozo Nakamura.
Chief Expert Yusuke Kishima.

LACQUER WARE

THE KAIEKISHA

Sanbancho, Shidzuoka, Japan.

The Origin of the Establishment of Kaiekisha

The making of lacquer wares which is one of the important industries of Japan, has made most remarkable progress during the past ten years producing all sorts of articles. With the increasing facilities in both sea and land communications the amount of their export has also greatly increased.

On the other hand it must be noted that the reputation of Japanese lacquer wares has somewhat suffered during the past few years on account of deterioration in quality.

LACQUERING WORK

As a matter of fact, there are too many small manufacturers with small capital, and it is almost beyond their power to make direct export to foreign countries. They depend upon a few foreign firms at Kobe or at Yokohama for export; and there exists keen competition among these firms which must be partly responsible for the unhappy result above mentioned.

Another difficulty manufacturers have to encounter in this connection is the lack of information of the kinds of lacquer wares exported abroad. It is almost impossible therefore to improve the situation of lacquer ware industry as long as this state of affairs continues.

In order to remedy these defects, a company has been established called Kaiekisha, whose object is to enter into direct commercial relations with foreign importers.

Fortunately, as the city of Shidzuoka is very near the port of Shimidzu a well known port for the export of tea which is the chief production of the province we hope that the day will not be far off when the lacquer ware manufacturers will avail themselves of this port for exporting their output to their great convenience.

The company is therefore trying its best to attain the object for which it has been created.

In carrying out the work, they count upon the sympathy and support of those who are interested directly or indirectly in lacquer ware trade.

Characteristics of the Company

The company has about hundred expert workmen, and is equipped with newly invented machines for drying wood, which is a most important part of lacquer ware manufacture.

Above all, the most elaborate care is taken for the operation of lacquering which is performed by a special method of the company's own invention, and especially in the case of *Makie* or gold decoration which is finished with latest design.

The long experience and knowledge concerning lacquer ware which the company enjoys will guarantee that not only the articles have an excellent artistic finish but that their quality is firm and strong.

In conclusion, it will be well to mention that the exhibits of the company in the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition are samples representing all the characteristics of best Shidzuoka lacquers. The company is confident that those who once try these articles will find them quite different from the articles hitherto exported.

Notice

1 Any inquiry relating to lacquer ware will be fully explained by the professional representative of the company dispatched to the 13th and 30th sections of the Main Hall of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.

2 The same articles as are exhibited in the Main Hall will be supplied at the same price at the retail department.

3 Some discount will be made in cases of large order.

4 Orders for any large quantity will be promptly and conscientiously executed.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS

MR. BIHO FUJII

(Maker of Damascene)

The art of making inlaid work of gold and silver is known in Europe and America as damascene work. It is chiefly used for ornaments and jewellery.

There are several sorts in Japan, but "Zogan," or the inlaid work of gold and silver is worth while mentioning. When Buddhism was introduced into Japan from Korea, which came there through China, during the reign of the Emperor Kinmei, large temples with high towers were built. Buddhist idols and paraphernalia of the temples were choice specimens of elaborate workmanship. In the Fujiwara and Kamakura period, the court nobles, indulged in all sorts of luxury and extravagance, and fine art made steady progress. Later on when the Ashikaga family took the reins of government, it created offices by order for traders and manufacturers etc. in the estates of tutelary shrines, and Buddhist temples etc., the arrangem ent of which worked somewhat like to the modern patent system. Under this and other protective measures, fine art such as inlaid works of gold and silver, raised lacquer work of gold and silver, and engravings on metallic plates etc. reached a high state of development.

MR. B. FUJII.

Mr. Biho Fujii whom we have pleasure to introduce here is a celebrated artist in all sorts of inlaid works of silver and gold. His house for many generations has enjoyed renown as the producer of inlaid work of first rank. Early in life, he trained himself in this art, which led him to perceive the fact that there was ample room for further improvements and developments. Long experience and careful study gave him the skill and knowledge by which he could perfect the art, but Kyoto in those days was quite conservative, so that it was practically impossible for him to carry into practice the results of his investigation. He left home, and came to Tokyo, the centre of learning, when he devoted himself to the art for a number of years, and finally succeeded in introducing valuable improvements. It was in 1902 that he obtained a patent from the Imperial Govenrment. In 1909 a second patent was granted him. His damascene work being made mostly from designs drawn by Prof. Bisei Unno of the Tokyo Fine Art School, they well meet the taste and requirements of the time.

DAMASCENE WORK OF KINKAKUJI TEMPLE

In many exhibitions, industrial, competitive etc. first class medals have been awarded him for his exhibits, and to his great honour his works has been purchased by the Imperial Household.

The number of men employed in the Fujii factory has reached over 200, while his productions are sought not only by Asiatic countries, China, India, etc. but also by countries of Europe and America, and the demend is steadily increasing now; the principal articles exported consist of broaches, scarf pins, cuffs, coat buttons, bracelets, necklaces as well as card cases, cigarette cases, match boxes, writing set, flower-vases, cabinet and other decorative articles.

In fact, his inlaid work stands conspicuous among similiar productions of Japan.

The damascene work made by his special skill, the miniature of the Kinkaku-ji Kyoto reduced to $\frac{1}{50}$ of the orginal, took him four years to complete and cost him 15,000 *yen*. This has been sent to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.

When Yoshimitsu Ashikaga brought the whole country under his sway in 1390, he established himself as the Dajodai-jin or the prime minister. He thought that he had enough of his military exploits and there arose in him a burning desire to satisfy his extravagance. He built a villa in Kyoto in which he went so far as to gild its walls and pillars. This is none other than Kinkakuji a building well known to all. The architecture savours of the Zenism sect which was then in vogue among the refined circles, so that the building is representative of the fine taste of the time, and looked upon now-a-days, as typical artistic architecture.

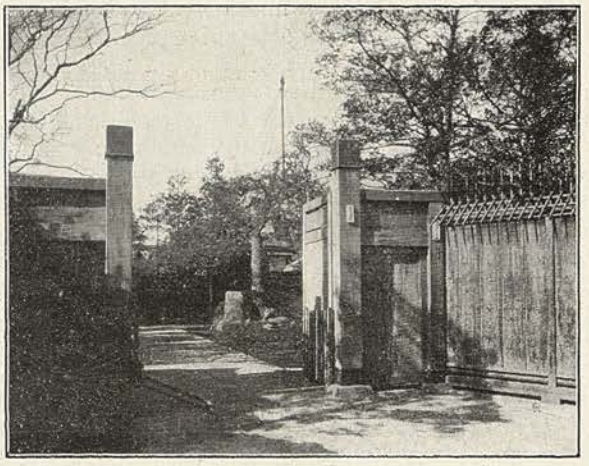
MR. MUNEYASU ŌKI

(Maker of Medals and Decorations)

The making of medals and decorations is in itself a fine art craft. In Japan Mr. Muneyasu Ōki is one of the most prominent in this line. His residence is in Kayabacho, Shitaya, Tokyo. His fame as the maker of decorations and medals stands very high among the people. There are some causes which led up to the making of his name. His father, called So-Unsai, is an expert carver of gold and silver cups in which art he particularly excels. His father-in-law, Mr. Muneyasu Ōki, divined that there would be a future opening in the business connected with the making of medals. In 1879 he went to Paris where he remained over a year studying the art of making medals. On his return the Bureau of Decorations gave him orders.

Mr. Ōki grew up in this atmosphere and had high appreciation of the work. When his father-in-law died, he became his heir, and has won such popularity that his name is well known. Foreign legations and embassies in Japan gave him orders to make the same medals and decorations as those of their own countries. The following is his own account of the working of his factory.

MR. MUNEYASU ŌKI



GATE-WAY AT MR. ŌKI'S RESIDENCE

"My factory differs from ordinary factories, the great aim being to make articles of fine art. Experts and labourers connected with the making of medals are men of artistic taste. All of the factory hands engaged in the work deserve credit but the efforts of those who supervise the work, must be considered of the greatest importance. The control of workmen and management of factories sustain vital relations to the nature of the work. Failure in proper management will produce serious effects upon the finished articles. The proper control of women could only be effected by winning their hearts. Men will do their best work only if they are moved in their hearts. If they do good work, an appreciation must be shown towards it. No honour can be greater than that for the practical workmen. It is the duty of the overseer never to err in this respect. Those who desire to use workmen must be led to minister to others. I act always under this principle. Both the master and the servant are united to execute the work. We never slacken our efforts in the development of the art and the training of men."

As an artist and maker of medals and decorations, he contributes a great deal towards the welfare of society, and at the same time he is connected with various works of a public nature. As the chairman of the Shitaya-ku assembly, and as member of the Municipal assembly he enjoys the confidence of his constituency, and contributes a great deal to the furtherance of the city administration. In 1901, he inaugurated Chojitsu-bank, Shitaya, of which he was made the president. The bank is the only monetary organ having the head office in Shitaya, Tokyo.

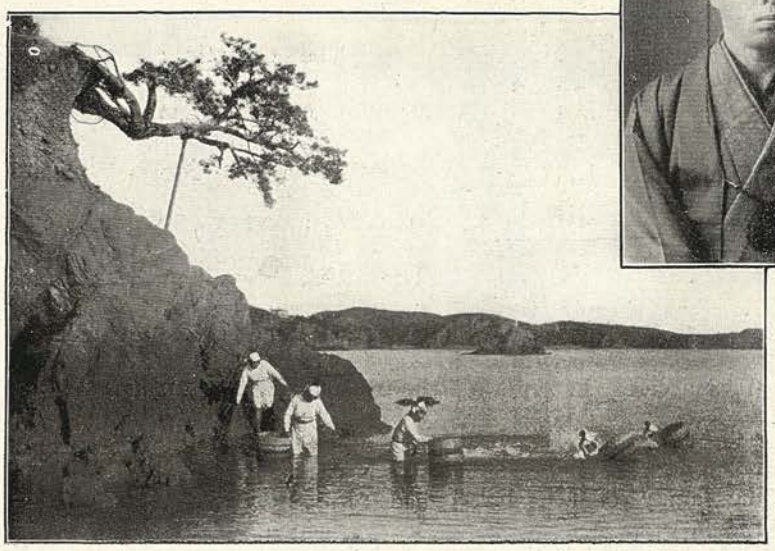
PEARL MERCHANT

JAPANESE PEARL

Among many industries of the Orient, the one which has recently come into prominence is the cultivation of the Japanese pearl-oysters, i.e., for the crop of pearls formed by them. This industry has been undertaken by Mr. K. Mikimoto and now stands on a firm basis.

As to the nature of the pearl, those of white colour, round shape and irridescent lustre are the most precious of all and most of them are found in the true pearl oyster. However, owing to the recent increased demand, the pearl oyster in Japan has been crouped so carelessly that the pearl fishery became rapidly depleted and there was not enough to supply even the markets of this country.

Mr. Kokichi Mikimoto, having been experimenting with pearls and oysters since 1879, finally made up his mind to cultivate the Japanese pearl oysters to get pearls from them. He is a native of Miye prefecture. The bays of the province having long been noted for the yield of pearls and naturally he was well acquianted with the oyster cultivation. The waters in these bays are very calm and suitable to rear them He therefore established his first oyster farm in 1890 on the coast of an uninhabited island of Tatoku, Ago Bay, and after encountering many difficulties and obstacles, even to the extent of having his entire plant destroyed several times by the Red-Current, a body of water which sometimes sweeps the coast of Japan destroying all kinds of shell-fish, he was at last successful. At present the oyster farm occupies not only the whole of the Bay of Ago, but almost all the waters of the Bay of Gokasho, on the southern coast of central Japan. These sea beds wherein millions of these pearl oysters are cultivated yearly and produce pearls in 7 years, extend for 50 nautical miles in the coast line, and about three hundred women-divers are always engaged for the industry. These sea beds, also, must be carefully guarded all the time, for the octopus, starfish and sea-weed are all deadly enemies of the pearl oyster and should be kept away. Moreover, if the oysters are attacked by the Red-Current, as was the case in the Spring of 1805, the work must be started entirely new.



PROPRIETOR. K. MIKIMOTO AND HIS WORK AT AGO BAY, SHIMA

It is estimated that only a small per cent of the oysters produce pearls and many of them are useless on account of irregular shapes and bad "skin."

In these days Mr. Mikimoto controls the pearl market in Japan and always keeps a good stock of pearls of fine quality in his store at No. 3, Ginza Shichome, Tokyo and here customers may select every kind of pearls to their satisfaction and have them mounted in true Oriental artistic designs.

Mr. Mikimoto enjoys the patronage of the Imperial Household and his pearls are eagerly sought by thousands of people from all over the world.

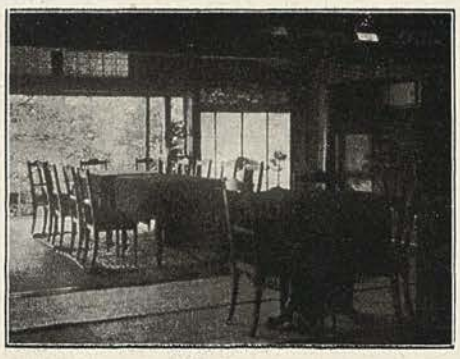
A special exhibition of the Japanese pearls is now in the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, London, and visitors are cordially invited to inspect the pearls and the characteristic designs of the mountings.

TORTOISE-SHELL WORK

MR. EIZO EZAKI

(Maker of Tortoise-shell Articles)

There is one kind of product which foreign visitors almost always purchase, namely, tortoise-shell,and the export of shell work has greatly increased recently. Nagasaki, the well known trading port of Japan, exports tortoise-shell works in abundance, and they are among the most valuable articles of commerce.

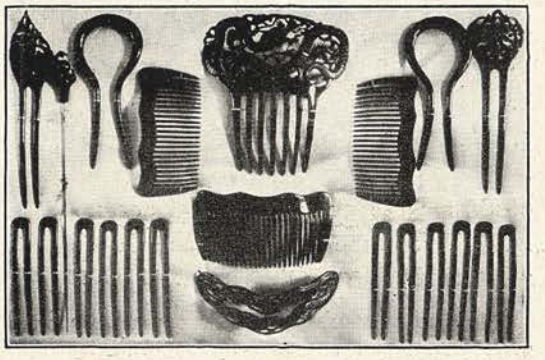


THE OFFICE

The climatic as well as topographic condition of Kyushu, consisting of numerous isles, makes it one of the fishery districts of Japan, while tortoises are captured in large numbers along the western coasts of the main island. Tortoise-shell work such as combs, hair-pins, and ornaments used by Japanese women as well as numerous other articles are chiefly supplied from this part of Japan. Of all the cities in Kyushu, Nagasaki is the most active in tortoise-shell work. Mr. Eizo Ezaki, residing in Nagasaki is well known even in the foreign countries. The family of Mr. Ezaki had resided in this city from ancient times, and became engaged in the making of tortoise-shell works in 1807, Mr. Eizo Ezaki, being of the fifth generation. When the Tokugawa family established the seat of Government in Edo, and had the control of the political as well as the military powers, they forbade all foreign trades, except those with Holland and China, Nagasaki being the only sea-port open for that purpose. Among the forefathers of the Ezaki family, some were engaged in the export of articles abroad, but the quantity as well as kind were necessarily limited. The export of tortoise-shells from Nagasaki flourished only after the establishment of the Meiji Government, when Japan entered into commercial treaties with foreign countries.

TORTOISE-SHELL WARE, NO I.

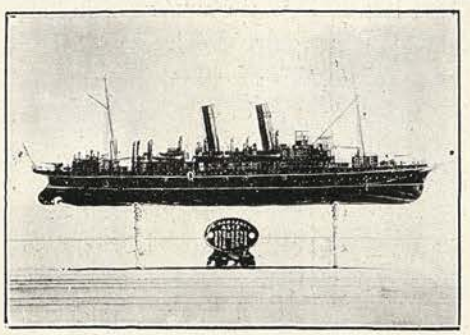
At the age of 13, Mr. Ezaki saw with sorrow tortoise-shells exported in the raw state. He thought of the great profit that might be made, if they were sent after proper processes and workmanship. In 1857, after strenuous efforts and diligent application, he polished shells and gave a high finish to it, and showed it to a Dutch merchant who was amazed at the clever and elaborate workmanship. He at once paid a very high price for it, and took it back to his country. Being emboldened with his success he combined in his work features of both foreign and Japanese workmanship, and produced an article of such fine quality as to meet the demand of foreign markets.



TORTOISE-SHELL WORK, NO. 2

Meanwhile, the times changed and communications with foreign countries became easy. Seeing that the demand for these articles would be greatly increased, he paid a visit to Europe for the purpose of improving his art. He thought he could have a good opportunity to learn foreign taste relating to the tortoise-shell work; on his return, he introduced such improvements as he thought necessary and started to make tortoise-shell work of larger size. As the Japanese saying has it, the wind blows the fiercest against the high tree. With the rising of his fame both at home and abroad, there were some who resorted to mean measures whereby they sought to frustrate his object, which he ably withstood.

Since 1872, he has received orders from the Imperial Household as well as from the royal families, and in 1900 he came to enjoy the honour of being a purveyor to the Department of the Imperial Household. He also received extraordinary honours from the Imperial family of Russia, and in 1901 when he visited the Russian capital, he was received in audience by the Czar, who made him a present of his photograph and a watch bearing the Imperial crest, and a jewelled ring, with words of encouragement. Later on, he was made purveyor to the Imperial Household of Russia. Imperial Households of other countries also gave him orders. When his works are ordered the workmanship is sure to be highly satisfactory.



TORTOISE-SHELL WORK, NO. 3

There are several hundred persons who had learned the art at his workshop, all of whom are now masters of their own factories. That he received honours at home and abroad is not only his fortune but also that of the Japanese industry in the tortoise-shell work.

NEWSPAPERS

THE ASAHI SHIMBUN

(The Newspaper)

If one ask a Japanese the names of our most successful newspaper editors in Japan he will at once receive the answer, late Mr. Fukuzawa, Mr. Ryohei Murayama and Mr. Iichiro Tokutomi. The Tokyo Asahi Shimbun was started by Mr. Murayama, one of these successful editors. The two newspapers the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun" and "Osaka Asahi Shimbun" are both under the management of Mr. Murayama. In about 1880, Mr. Murayama who had been lamp merchant, became proprietor of the Osaka Asahi Shimbun and with fully developed common sense genteel and generous character he conducted the newspaper. On account of his skilful management, the number of subscribers greatly increased and the paper became one of the most influential ones in the whole Empire. In about 1890, when the Japanese Parliament was first covened, Mr. Murayama seeing the advantage of publishing a paper in Tokyo, started the "Kokkai Shinbun" and the "Tokyo Koron," but on account of various circumstances these two were combined under the title of the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun." After that his partner Mr. Riichi Ueno, who also had excellent talent for journalism, came to Tokyo and took up the management of this paper. His success in business has been remarkable, and the paper has made steady development.

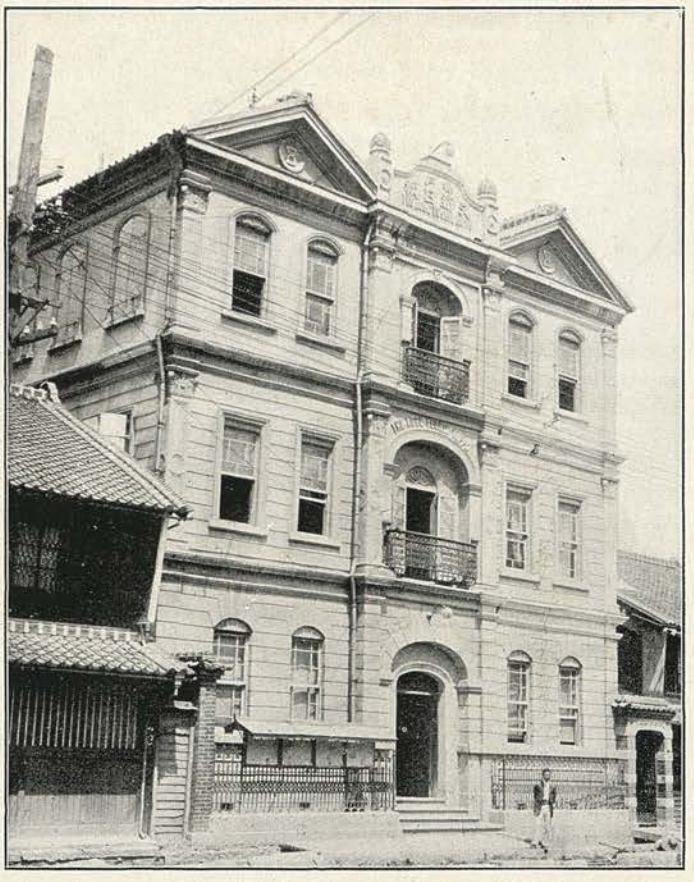
There are, at present many newspapers in Tokyo, and each has its own speciality; for instance the Jiji Shimpo with its numerous pages, true and reliable in its statement, pays the greatest attention to the business matter, and is highly trusted by the public; the Asahi Shimbun is noted for conciseness and right-to-the-point principle in its articles; the Hochi Shimbun published twice a day, morning and evening, is renowned for the clearness and candidness of its articles; the Kokumin Shimbun is famous for its political articles and has much credit with all classes. These papers with their special characteristics are making good development. The Tokyo Asahi Shimbun, like the Osaka Asahi Shimbun, is making splendid development in all points; it has no striking characteristics, not specially sensitive, but full of common sense in all points, and places great importance on foreign cable and its cable reports are now strictly relied upon and respected by the public. The owners, Mr. Murayama and Mr. Ueno, are now enjoying quiet lives in Osaka. At present the affairs are chiefly conducted by Mr. Kichitaro Ikebe, who is a man of wide learning and gentle cha acter, assisted by an able staff of writers. The strong points of this papers are that (1) it has correspondents at all the important places throughout the Empire and in London, and other principal cities of Europe, and though the paper is only 8 pages (on special occasion the page is greatly enlarged) yet it condenses news of all the important occurrences at home and abroad, (2) the leaders are penned by Mr. Ikebe, a veteran and first rate writer, and the novels and literary articles are being written by the famous writers Mr. Koson Aiba and Mr. Soseki Natsume, and consequently these are treated with great respect, (3) the political articles of nearly all papers savour somewhat of party flavour, but this newspaper is quite free from such. Lately some of the Japanese newspapers are gradually inclining to follow American yellow journalism, publishing exaggerated or sensational news. But this paper is far from such an inclination and its articles are always true to the facts. It has lately become the fashion in the journalistic circle to undertake various public enterprises, and this newspaper is no exception to the general rule. The newspaper once fitted up an excursion steamship and also formed a party for a tour round the world, and a second party is now on a tour. Such undertaking has never been tried by any other Japanese newspaper. In short, the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun is a newspaper very advanced, genteel and full of common sense, and has devoted subscribers among all classes in Japan.

THE JIJI SHIMPO

Undoubtedly an important part in the history of modern Japan was played by Mr. Yukichi Fukuzawa, one of the first to embrace modern civilization and promote it in Japan, and one of the greatest educators, if not the greatest that Japan has ever produced. His study of western civilization began prior to the Restoration of 1868. He had been constantly making efforts for the introduction of civilization into his country, in order that the country might be brought, thereby, among the civilized countries of the world. To accomplish his object, he began the education of young men upon the basis of western ideas and mothods. He was so earnest in his teaching, that he was engrossed with his pupils at Yedo, on May 15, 1868, the very day in which a fierce battle was actually going on at Uyeno Park between the Emperor's army and the pro-Shogun party. We have already introduced elsewhere in this book the personal character of Mr. Fukuzawa and his educational efforts so that we shall not speak it here. His great activity, however, was not confined to the education of young men alone, but it was extended also to the improvement of newspapers, the public organs through which the opinions of the people are expressed. So he started in 1882 the *Jiji Shimpo*, which we are now going to speak of here. The paper was edited under his personal care, by a staff which consisted of men educated by him. Its first number appeared on March 1st, containing an article written by Mr. Fukuzawa. A paper edited by such a great man as the first introducer of Western civilization, could not fail to gain the public confidence. Indeed, the paper was received by the nation with profound attention; and since the first number, its opinions have been read with much respect by both the Government and the people. The founder of the paper is now dead, but his son Mr. Sutejiro Fukuzawa, succeeded him and the paper is, at present, in a prosperous condition. When it first appeard, the paper consisted of only 4 pages, while the number of pages was increased to 6-8 in 1887, and to 8-12 in 1889. About the time when the Chino-Japanese War was concluded, a rotation machinery was bought from the R. Hoe Company, a England, and the number of pages was increased to 12-16, which is further increased occasionally as on New Years' day or similar occasions. The *Jiji Shimpo* was the first paper in Japan that employed the rotation machinery for printing. Besides its daily issue, the paper publishes a little periodical named "Shonen Zasshi" in the compilings of which importance is attached to instruction and pure pleasures for the home. The *Jiji Shimpo* is regarded as one of the largest papers in Japan, and its opinions are read with much respect and confidence by both the Government and the people, and the periodical has also a good reputation. Further more its quotations of commodities are relied upon by the people for their accuracy. The paper is therefore, often regarded as the *Times* of Japan. The number of subscribers of the paper is so great at present that the numbers of the rotation machinery, each of which can print 20,000 steets in an hour, are hardly enough to supply them. Such is the prosperous condition of the paper, so that besides its daily issue, the paper sometimes offers gold and silver medals and the flag of distinction for the encouragement of school games; undertakes a charitable excursion and New Year's feast for the children of the poor, and untook caritable relief for the families of those who lost their lives in the late war. The paper once undertook "a railway exhibition" which did no doubt much good to the public. The managemnet started in Osaka a daily paper named "*Osaka Jiji Simpo*," whose first number appeard on March 15th, 1905, and which is also read by the public with confidence and respect. Thus, the Jiji Shimpo has become renowned, and stands as a monument to the late Mr. Fukuzawa's work.

THE KOBE YUSHIN NIPPO

The Kobe Yushin Nippo which we are now going to introduce here is by no means inferior to any of the papers published in either Osaka or Tokyo, in its style of editing, its promptness in reports and in number of subscribers. This paper is by no means behind the times in collecting news of daily occurrences in Japan and the world at large, because telephone telegram and cablegram render services in this respect. The collection of reports in local provinces where able correspondents are dispatched in



OFFICE OF THE "KOBE YUSHIN NIPPO"

all directions, is not an undertaking of the press in the capital. By reading this paper, the people learn the news as fresh as possible about all daily occurrences throughout the country, also in the world at large. The *Kobe Yushin Nippo* is satisfactorily fulfilling its duties. It was established in 1884, and was at first under a joint stock company, but it was purchased by Mr. Sho Watanabe, in 1890, and the system was changed in consequence. It is independent of all political parties. In 1899 there was built for its office a three storied building where an electric power station is set up and the colour printing machinery worked by means of electric motor power. More than 20 years have elapsed since its establishment, and its daily issue counts more than 8500 so that now forms a great figure in the journalistic world of Kwansai provinces.

THE YAMATO SHIMBUN

About 1885 the tone of journalistic circles of Japan was very different from what it is now. To begin with, the press then devoted more pages to the discussion of politics. Newspapers indifferent towards politics were no newspapers at all and were looked upon as childish. Naturally little attention was paid to reports on daily occurrences in society, and very little space was spared for such news as police cases, murders, robberies, thefts. etc. etc. The record however was broken by the *Yamato Shimbun.*

This paper appeared first on September, 27th, 1885, with a view to becoming an organ for the report of daily occurrences of society. The paper was started by the late Mr. Genichiro Fukuchi, who was then the President and Editor-in-chief of the Tokyo *Nichinichi-Shimbun,* and the newspaper was edited under his supervision. It was edited in easy Japanese so that even women and children could read it. This new tone of newspaper was greatly welcomed by the public, and naturally secured a great number of subscribers. Other papers followed its example and much importance has been paid to what is now called the 3rd page items, i. e. social news. The *Yamato Shimbun* inserted in its daily issue, pictures painted by the late Hōnen Ōso, an authority in the Japanese school of painting at that time. By this, further popularity was secured by the journal. Later on the general rule with the press was to print general news and also comments on political matters. The *Yamato Shimbun* followed the tendency and came to devote some space to reports on politics, economics, religion, literature etc. and became a typical newspaper of the day. About this time its building was destroyed by fire, and the result was damaging. This took place in 1900. Mr. Gunji Matsushita, the present president, became the proprietor and has lost no time in improving the paper, so that it is again in a flourishing condition. Thus in the press circle of Tokyo, the paper has come to enjoy a large number of subscribers. It has not any particular characteristics ; but is, with the *Kokumin Shimbun,* regarded as the organ of the present Ministry. Another noticeable thing is that the paper is issued thrice a day, the morning, noon, and evening.

Mr. Matsushita, proprietor of the paper, is a native of Nagano prefecture and a member of the Imperial Diet, returned from his native prefecture. The editorial staff of the paper consists of 79 members, among whom we find such names as Mr. Hirokichi Matsui, editor-in-chief, and Messrs. Yoshiaki Kuratsuji, (now in London), Uichiro Usuda, Kido Okamoto, Geiyo Masaoka and Tsuneshige Ido.

PRINTER

THE TOKYO PRINTING CO. LTD.

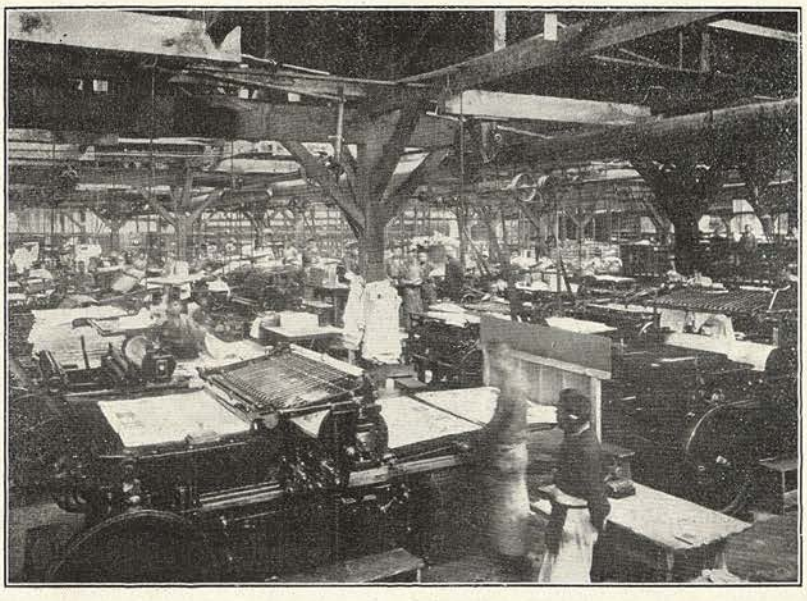
With the successful completion of the work of the Restoration, the press and discussions have been enfranchised, which led to rapid progress in the art of printing. We give herewith a general outline of the history of printing in this country, before describing the services done by the Tokyo Printing Co.

The art of printing, like some other arts of a similar nature, was imported to Japan together with the introduction of Buddhism. The first printing ever done was the *Daruma* (a Buddhist sutra) in about 770 A.D. It was printed on a sheet of paper one *shaku* in length and 2 *sun* in width with more than 100 letters printed on it. Letters were carved on wooden blocks and printed on thick yellow paper. This method of printing was known as the Hōki-ban which, in fact, formed a forerunner to the printing by wood blocks. In November 968, such Buddhist literature as the Ishikiron, the Daihan-nya-kyo and Kegon-kyo were printed in the same way. In Nara, the system of printing known as Nara-ban, or the Kasuga-ban, was adopted. It was in the year 1165 that Buddhistic works were published in Kyoto and Koyasan. In the year 1299 the 17 articles of the Constitution of Prince Shotoku were printed by the Priest Shoen, which is the first publication by means of wood blocks other than books on Buddhism. In those

THE WORK ROOM OF BRANCH FACTORY AT FUKAGAWA

days, the work of publication was regarded as one of the greatest contributions to the benefit of humanity. It was in the year 1364 that *Rongo*, or the Confucian analytecs were published in Sakai, the same being the beginning of the publication of Chinese literature in Japan. In 1520, medical books were for the first time printed in Japan. During the Muromachi period (1500 A.D.), the country was greatly disturbed, but notwithstanding, in Gozan, Kyoto, Chinese classics, poetry, as well as Buddhistic literature were printed. In 1530, Yoshitaka Ouchi printed certain books with movable types which are still extant. While the exact date can not be ascertained, the annals show us that this method of printing must have been brought from Korea. It was in the year 1600 that with a view to distributing important works Priest Sanyo of the Ashikaga school, was provided by Tokugawa Ieyasu, with many thousands of movable types, under instructions to print these books in Kyoto. Subsequent to the battle of Sekiga-hara, Chinese books on politics, history, education and military affairs were printed. Again in 1615 movable copper types were used to print the Daizo Ichiran (Buddhistic literature). This is the first time that copper movable type had come in use, and in 1700, the printing of books was in vogue throughout all ranks of society. It was in the year 1713 that Arai Hakuseki, a celebrated *Savant*, made representation to the Government to print historical books with movable copper types, but with the demise of Shogun Ienobu the work was not completed. For the time being, wood cuts were extensively used. It was in the year 1725 that the coloured printing called the Nishiki-e or *benizuri* came into use. About the year 1747, the triple coloured printing of red, purple and yellow came into use, while in 1740, coloured prints of gold, silver, copper

and mica were obtained. In 1774 pictorial books of thick and light colours were printed. The copper plate printing was adopted in the year 1800 for the printing of pictures, and in the latter days of the Tokugawa period, the western method of lead movable types was adopted. With the introduction of Christianity, the Bible was printed in Roman letters in 1590, as well as Romanized Japanese books (1591). Apprehending trouble from the Christians, the Tokugawa Government prohibited that religion, and punished its believers and these printed books were practically suppressed. In the year 1851, Mr. Shozo Motoki, interpreter at Nagasaki, made movable types out of melted lead which led him to publish his work called "the Dutch-Japanese Interpreter." In the year 1869 the type foundry was started, where an expert from the Bika-Shoin, (American-Chinese book store) Shanghai, was invited, and the business pertaining to a type foundry and electro-plates was started in Yozen-cho, Nagasaki. In 1871 the Government bought wooden movable types, and established the printing office which is the prototype of the Printing Bureau of to-day. In 1872, Shozo Motoki came to Tokyo, where he started a printing office in Sakuma-cho Kanda, and in 1873, his office was removed to 2 Chome, Tsukiji where he was extensively engaged in the making of lead types. In the course of time, his example was followed, while the most up-to-date printing machines operated by electricity, gas and steam power have now been



PRINTING MACHINERY OF THE FACTORY

adopted. With the development of other branches of industry in the Meiji regime, that of printing has made equally rapid progress. While inferior in many respects, printing in Japan has its own characteristics. It is the Tokyo Printing Co. Ltd. that has contributed a great deal towards the printng business in Japan, holding its own at all times.

The company has its headquarters in No. 2, Kabuto-cho, Nihonbashi, branches in Fukagawa and Yokohama and an out-station at Dairen. When the company was established, it had a capital of 150,000 *yen*, and in 1897 it was changed into a stock company with a capital of 500,000 *yen*, while the reserves at present amount to 116,200 *yen*.

When the company was known under the name, "the Seishi-kwaisha," it devoted itself to the sale of foreign paper manufactured by the company. As a subsidiary work, the company was engaged in printing and lithographing contributing a great deal towards the printing business. Books of foreign style had not been made in Japan in those days, but was undertaken by this company, affording great convenience in the transaction of business. When the company was changed into a stock company, a branch factory was established in Fukagawa, which covers an area of about 1,600 *tsubo*, equipped with various sorts of up-to-date machinery. The building of the Yokohama Branch was so dilapidated that in 1896 it was reconstructed, and provided with up-to-date machinery.

The out station in Dairen was opened on November 3rd, in 1897, the anniversary of the Emperor's Birthday, and at present a new factory is being put up.

PHOTOGRAPHER

OGAWA PHOTOGRAPH WORKS

Mr. Isshin Ogawa is decidedly the leader in the photographic world of Japan. When young, Mr. Ogawa acquired the taste for photography under the guidance of an Englishman, his language teacher. He made up his mind to study the art, and introduce improvements in the photographic world of Japan. In 1882, when the Oriental squadron of America came to Yokohama, he secured a position as a general servant. During his services he gained the confidence of the captain and others and great convenience was given him in pursuing his study. The next year, he went to Boston, where he studied hard, often foregoing food and sleep, the new art of taking portraits, painting, permanent colorphotographs, manufacture of dry plates, photograph plates, Alvert type, and Helio type. For three years he studied with the blast photographers and having acquired skill, he returned and established himself in the business. This was in 1885. This new art and his special skill soon became known and attracted numberless patrons to his studio, and the services which he rendered to the photograph world of Japan were great and permanent. In 1886, when Prof. Dod came to Japan to take a photograph of the eclipse of the sun, Mr. Ogawa improved the imperfect points of the machiney brought by the professor, and in 1888 completed the experiment with the photographic plates, that gave him complete control of his business. In 1896, when Prof. Dod came again for taking a photograph of the eclipse of the sun, he disclosed his excellent ability by the use of automatic electric machine, which was his own invention. The services rendered by him toward the photographic world of Japan by his numerous inventions are indeed remarkable, which was due to his skill in the art and his great learning.

In 1895, when the photographic association was formed in British Imperial Household, he was recommended to a regular membership thereof. After the Russo-Japanese War Mr. Ogawa received order to edit photograph books of the war, based on the photographs taken by the Military Headquarters. Volume I being ready, it was exhibited at the Worlds Exhibition at St. Louis and received the Gold Medal of Honour and the Grand Medal, he was also conferred with the Fifth Order of Merit. This is indeed an unprecedented honour in the photographic world of Japan. The medals, certificates of merit, etc. which he has received at exhibitions are quite numerous.

It is only fifty or sixty years since the art of photograph was first introduced in Japan, and it was therefore at first in rather infantile state, and fell far back of that of Europe and America but gradually the art made steady development and at present it is equal to that of any European or American countries; and as for Mr. Ogawa, it may be said that he surpassed his teachers, and did a great deal toward its development, and is looked up to as the greatest authority in the art, and the great services that he rendered in its development fully justify the honor and respect given him.

M. PATTE CO.

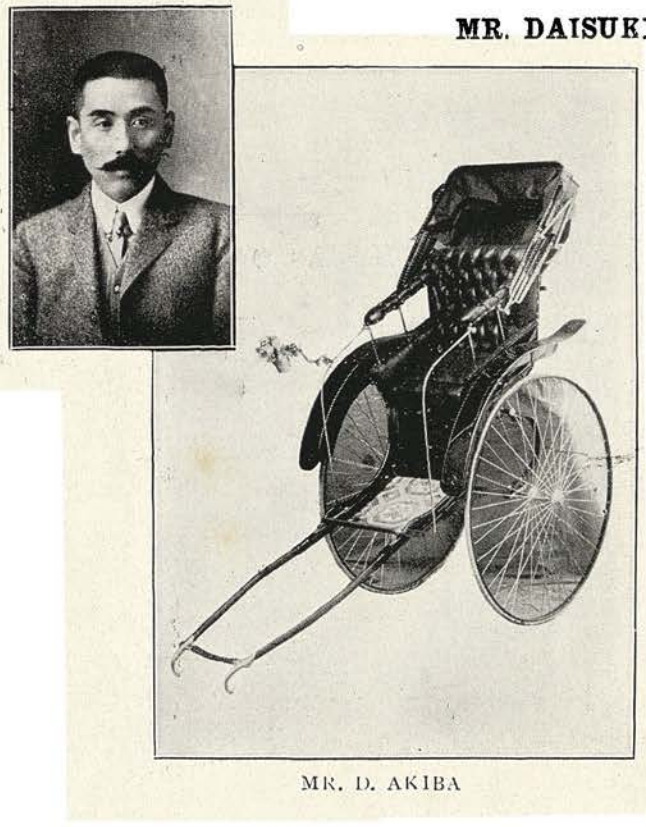
(Goshikaisha)

This firm is one of the largest cinematograph show companies in Japan. Its head-office is situated in Sanban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Several years ago Mr. Shokichi Umeya, proprietor of the firm brought back with him from abroad photographic films and apparatus. He organized a troup to go about from place to place to make cinematograph shows under the name, M. Patte, while permanent cinematograph shows were established in several places. This is the origin of the Company which has become quite prosperous, and permanent buildings for cinematograph shows were established in all principal cities of Japan. The Company owns a large photographic studio and a machine manufactory, and has a large number of actors specially employed for the purpose of being photographed. At present, the Company owns 1,500,000 feet of films valued at 300,000 *yen*. The Company is in direct correspondence with principal firms in France, England, America and Italy. Besides importing foreign films, the company is also engaged in the export of photographs of Japanese scenery, and historic illustrations, etc. The aim of the proprietor of the firm is to make cinematograph shows an attractive and instructive amusement.

MR. S. UMEYA

JINRIKISHA MAKER

MR. DAISUKE AKIBA



MR. D. AKIBA

Foreigners visiting Japan will hear such queer names, as Rikisha, Kuruma or Jinrikisha, which vehicle is now extensively exported to all oriental harbours, and as means of communication for short distances they are highly valued by foreigners, and purchased by them. This vehicle was invented some thirty years ago, but among those who made attempts towards its manufacture and improvement we must mention the name of Daisuke Akiba, the father of present Mr. Akiba. When Mr. Akiba succeeded to his father's business he never for a moment relaxed his attention towards improvements. The demand for these vehicles has rapidly increased in British India, Straits Settlements Hongkong, China and Korea. In the national exhibitions, they were awarded high class medals. It was in the year 1903 that a Grand Asiatic Exhibition was held in Hanoi, French territory, at which a silver medal of honour was awarded. When the Russian Crown Prince visited Japan, Mr. Akiba made a present of this vehicle specially made for the purpose. At present, Mr. Akiba makes Jinrikisha by order of the Department of the Imperial Household, the Tokyo Post office, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Recently he added to the list the manufacture of carriages.

The Akiba Shoten has its head office in Shi-chome, Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, and a branch in Itchome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Outside the city of Tokyo, the firm owns many large factories, while in some important places abroad, there are a large number of agencies engaged in the extension of the business.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENT STORE

MR. SETSUZO GOTO

(Dealer in Surgical Instruments)

Mr. Setsuzo Goto has an office at Ginza, Kyobashi, where he deals in all kinds of surgical instruments. He enjoys a high credit among the people. Mr. Goto was born in 1862 in Omura, Nagasaki. At the age of thirteen he left his home and came to Tokyo with a view to receive his education. He stayed with his sister's husband, Dr. Sensai Nagayo, the famous specialist in diseases of the stomach and intestines. He entered the English School where he devoted himself to study for five years, and then he entered the Mitsui Commercial School. When the school was abolished, he entered the pharmacy department of the Tokyo University, where he finished his course of studies in 1883. He was then appointed an expart of the Department of Home Affairs. The official career not being his principal aim, he resigned his post in 1886, and engaged himself in the import and sale of surgical apparatus. He had influencial patronage as may be supposed from his connection with Dr. Nagayo, who was the chief of the Sanitary Bureau, and his business grew rapidly in prosperity.

GOTO MEDICAL HOUSE

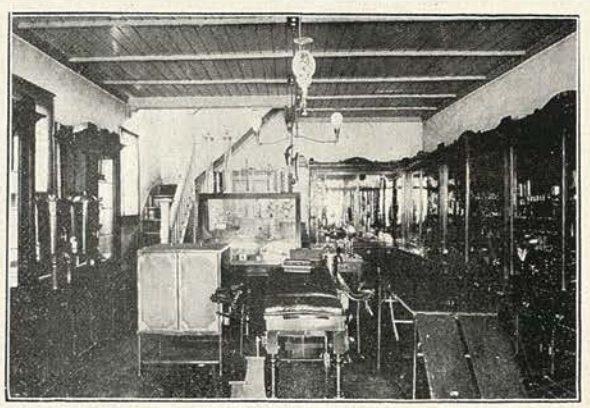
Mr. Goto imports all kinds of surgical implements and drugs from abroad, and is the agent for the following foreign firms :—

Rossel, Schwarz & Co's. (makers of instruments for Medico-Mechanical Gymnastic method) Carl Zeiss, (Microscope makers) Jena, Germany. Reiniger, Gebbert & Schall Co. (makers of optical instruments). Electro-dentale Preislsite. Franz Schmidt & Haensch.

In 1902, he went abroad in the suite of Marquis Matsukata after travelling through America, he went to London ; then made a trip through Germany, where he waited upon many a celebrated physicians, from whom he received useful instructions regarding pharmacy and other kindred subjects. He is a great traveller. He journeyed through Korea, Southern China, and the South Sea Islands, not to speak of Formosa. In all of these places he made a special study of the subject of pharmacy in which he is interested. He is so devoted to his special subject of study and business, that he has refused numerous offers of office of public nature. The only position of this nature he fills is in connection with the Dai Nippon Pharmacy Association, and also with the Dojin-kwai.

THE NODA SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTORY

The Noda Surgical Instrument Manufactory is situated in Haruki-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo. The manufactory is of a very high standing. Of all the things made by the manufactory, one that has the highest reputation is the Totsuka type screen stretcher. The article was invented under the suggestion of Mr. Kankai Totsuka, the Surgeon General, to be used as a stretcher on board vessels. During the Japan-Russian war, these were supplied to warships with satisfactory results. They are strong and simple in construction, and proved most comfortable to the sufferers. They are moreover a easily portable. In using it two external belts are let loose and the stretcher is unfolded on plane surface. The sufferer is laid down lengthwise right in the centre of the stretcher, and from both right and left, it is tied up with belts. Both the body and limbs of the patient are placed in the stretcher in such a way that they are bandaged from both sides, while the legs of the patient are fixed in the bottom of a pocket in a lower end, so that the patient is able to stand up without being inconvenienced to any degree. Even in a limited space as on board a war ship, patients seriously wounded may easily be conveyed. These stretchers are made of smooth bamboo and having but little friction they can be drawn about freely a on plane surface as found on deck by means of ropes tied at both ends.

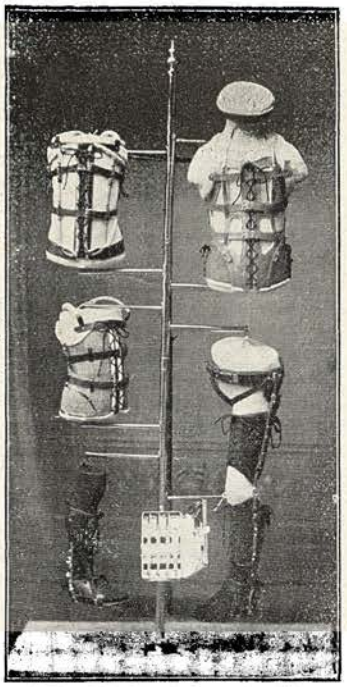


SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

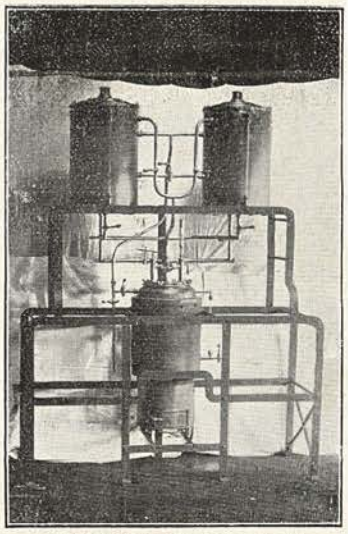
Since these stretchers were invented, the demand has rapidly grown and now markets are also found in foreign countries.

THE ICHIKAWA SURGICAL IMPLEMENTS STORE

This store has quite recently been opened in the College of Medicine in the Imperial University of Tokyo, and the entire apparatus and equipment needed for the purpose have been supplied by the Ichikawa Surgical Implements Store at No. 25 Itchome, Harukicho, Hongo, Tokyo. The store is under the control of Mr. Akizumi Ichikawa. The apparatus needed in orthopedy is quite numerous, but principal ones



SURGICAL IMPLEMENTS



DISINFECTING IMPLEMENTS

MR. AKIZUMI ICHIKAWA

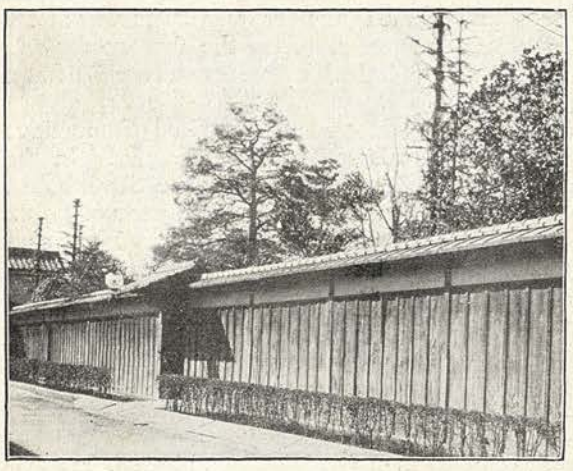
are the straightening spiral column, Truss for Hernia, and straightening the shin bone. (see the surgical implements). These are generally made of metal covered with leather, but those made by this store are wrapped in rattan instead of leather The store supplies artificial hands and legs at a low cost.

In manufacturing these surgical implements, Mr. Ichikawa is under the guidance of Dr. Tashiro, professor in the medical college. It is not therefore surprising that the first class articles are produced here.

MR. MITSUKAGE KUROKAWA

(Manufacturer of Cake)

The firm name of the Kurokawas is Toraya. The cake of the Toraya is well known for its delicious taste and exquisite designs, both in the city and the country. The firm is an old one, and a confectioner to the order of the Imperial family from the 7th century. In those days with the transference of the political right to the military family, Japan was so disturbed that it was impossible for any one to engage in business. When under Tokugawa Ieyasu the country was pacified, the firm again resumed its business, and prospered. There must be some 1,000 varieties of cakes made by the Kurokawa family since its beginning. Sponge cakes made in 1635 by the firm were highly patronized by the Imperial Household. The firm also prepared a kind of pan-cake bearing the figure of chrysanthemum, the badge of the Imperial Household to which an epithet, " Gomon-manju " (or the pan-cake of the Imperial crest) was given to the great honour of the family. The Toraya Manju is one of the most celebrated articles of rarity in Tokyo. It has formed a theme for songs, poetry and folklore.



MR. M. KUROKAWA'S RESIDENCE

Remembering such privileges and honours and having due respect for patronage accorded by the dignitaries of Japan, Mr. Mitsukage, the present proprietor of the firm pays special attention to the selection of the materials, and to the careful methed of baking.

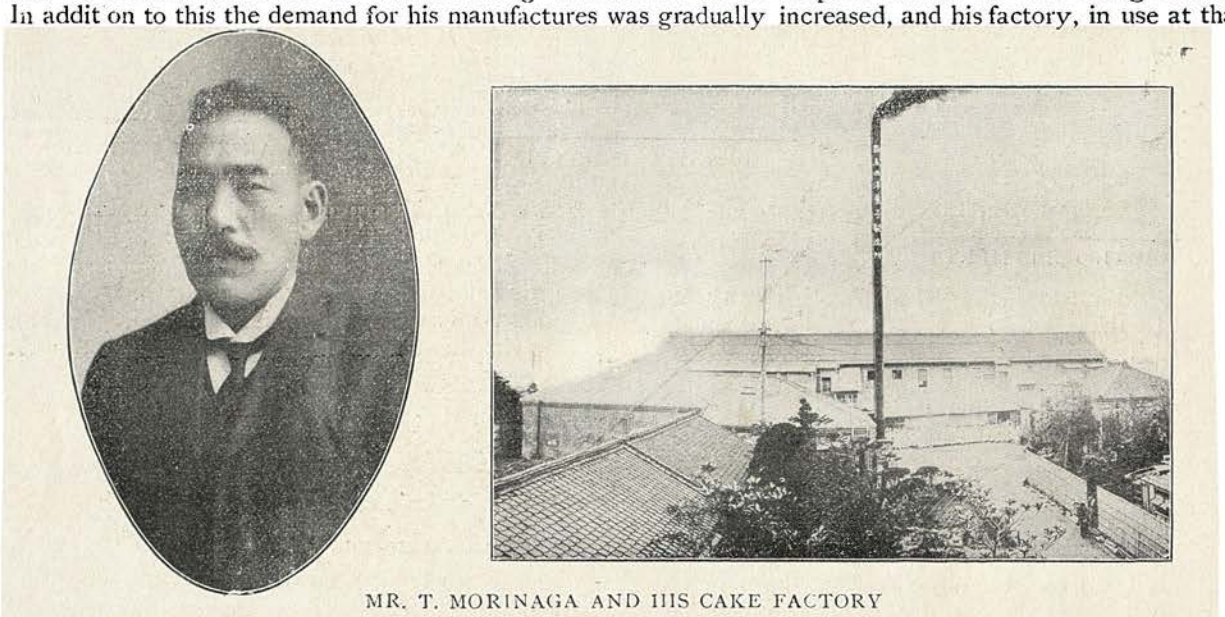
CONFECTION

MR. T. MORINAGA, CONFECTIONER

(Itchome, Tamachi, Shiba, Tokyo)

With the spreading of European civilization in Japan, the taste for cakes or confectionery of foreign make has become quite wide spread, and thus the demand for them has increased and a large amount are annually imported. In 1896, Kimura-ya, a baker, opened a shop. Since then there have sprung up many shops of bakers or pastry-cooks.

Mr. Morinaga was, however, the first foreign cake maker in Japan. When he went to America in 1888 he worked in a confectionery in San Francisco where he learned the art of making cakes. After that he went to another confectionery where he learned to bake biscuit and bread. Then he entered the service of Browning and Company, in Oakland, and there he made a minute study of the manufacture of candy and other confections for about five years. After learning the secret of making confections he returned to Japan and opened a shop for confections on a small scale at Tameike, Akasaka, Tokyo. Since then he has met with many difficulties and criticism against his manufactures, but he had too strong a will to yield to them. Every obstruction in his way served only to make him more eager to improve the process. Another adversary was the climate of Japan, which often caused the confections to become worthless, but after much struggle he conquered the foe. During that time he was often tempted to abandon his callnig, but observing a steady increase in the importation of foreign confections he made up his mind not to give in. Happily his capital was not entirely exhausted by these seeming failures, so that at last he succeeded in manufacturing confections in no respect inferior to the foreign make. In addit on to this the demand for his manufactures was gradually increased, and his factory, in use at that



MR. T. MORINAGA AND HIS CAKE FACTORY

time, became too small to supply the whole demand. The removal of the factory to the present location took place in 1902. The total area for the factory is now above 1,400 *tsubo*, the buildings covering an area of over 800 *tsubo*. The fixed capital is 500,000 *yen*. The workmen number over 250, using motor power of 120 H. P. Besides making confections he makes boxes, cans, &c. Also the factory for *ame* (Glutious wheat jelly) was established in Fukagawa, Tokyo. The principal manufactures are Bananas, Marsh mallows, Star, Chocolate Creams, and several other kinds of candy.

In the Fifth Domestic Industrial Exhibition the third prize was conferred; in the Goni Competitive Exhibition the Gold Medal; in the Tokyo Industrial Exhibition, the Silver Medal of Honour. In the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, he held the honour to be one of the exhibitors selected by the Government. The branch agencies are found in Osaka, and Tokyo, and there are many agents in all parts of Japan. The exportation to foreign countries is now increasing year after year. In 1899 the exportation of confections was not more than 4,000 *kin* (valued at 2,000 *yen*), but an increase of over 50% has been witnessed every year and in 1909 it reached 2,500,000 *kin* (valued at 750,000 *yen*). But the productive capacity of his factory can only supply one fourth of the whole demand. The total amount of confections imported reaches annually about 400,000 *yen*. There seems to be certainly wide room for expansion of his business. The destination where exports are made by this store are Korea, Manchuria, Hongkong, Vladivostcok, and British India. The exportation of these confections began in 1902, which amounted to from 15% to 20% of the total output, being valued at about 150,000 *yen* annually.

The Morinaga confectionery is carried on by the private enterprise of Mr. Morinaga himself. He acts as the head of the experts and shares the labour with his own workmen assisted by Mr. Gather, an American expert and Mr. Matsuzaki, manager.

FERTILIZER

KANTO ACID AND SODA CO. LTD.

In 1885, a factory for manufacturing chemicals named "The model factory for the manufacture of drugs," was established by the Department of Finance; this was the beginning of the above company. The factory manufactured sulphates and other chemicals. It was afterwards transferred to the control of the Bureau of the Imperial State. It was in the year 1895 that the present directors of the company, the managing director Mr. Yeihachiro Tanaka, the directors, Mr. Seikichi Matsumura, Mr. Yasubei Konishi, Mr. Yushin Fukuhara, bought the whole factory, the business etc., and having formed a partnership under the title of the Oji factory engaged in the manufacture principally of bleaching powder and soda.

In 1896, it was converted into a joint stock company under the title of Kanto Sanso Kabushiki-kaisha (Kanto Acids & Soda Joint-stock Co.), and at the same time the works and the office were removed to Oji on the bank of the Arakawa, about two miles north of the city, and commenced the manufacture of sulphuric acid in addition to its former business. In 1907 the company started the manufacture of artificial manures, such as super phosphoric acid, in the hope of helping the improvement in the agricultural products, and in the following year it added the manufacture of cast copper. The company has always been using great efforts for the bettering of its products and the extension of

MR. EIHACHIRO TANAKA, (President)

MR. UICHIRO ISHIKAWA

the market for them. In the industrial exhibitions the company has been awarded the first medals or medals for merit.

The company has the subscribed capital of 1,000,000 *yen*, and its works which cover an area of 50,000 *tsubo*, are divided into the three departments of Chemicals, Manures, and Cast Copper.

MANURE

Sulphuric Acid	...The company manufactures.	Saltpeter	...Chili.
Phosphites	...Oceanic Islands Christmas Islands Florida the South Guano Isles, Nishigawa Isles.	Tobacco Ashes	...Japan.
		Drugs	
		Coal	...Japan.
Bean Cakes	...Japan and Manchuria. America.	Yellow pyrite	...Japan.
		Saltpeter	...Chili.
Sulphate of Ammonia	...England.	Table Salt	...Formosa, Kwantung.
Rape Seed cakes	.. China and Japan.	Sulphate of Manganese	...Japan.
Bran	...Japan.	Soda	... "
Waste leather	...Japan.	Lime stone	... "
Powdered bones	...Japan.	Nitrate of Lime	... "
Powder of Dry Blood	...Germany, India, Australia.	Quartz	... "
Sulphate of Potassium	...Japan.	Coke	... "
Fish Cakes	...Japan.	Raw Lime	... "
Sulphate of Manganese	...Japan.		

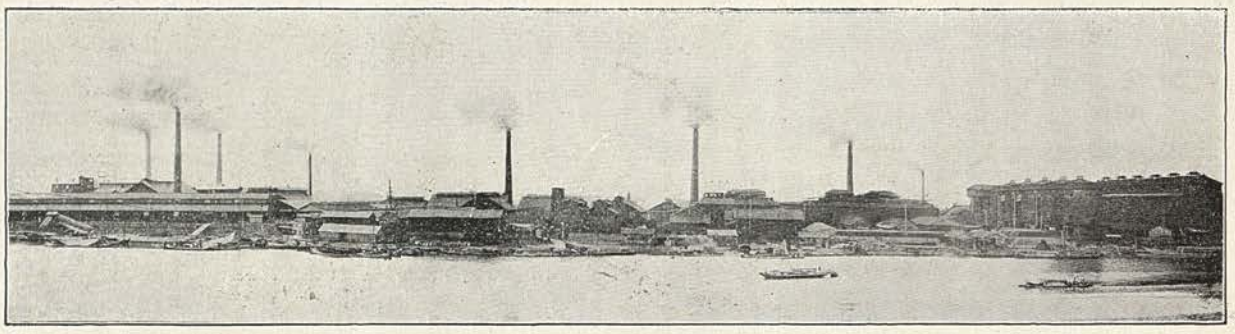
The future plans of the company are as follows:—

Sulphuric Acid:—For the materials in manufacturing sulphuric acid the company is at present using iron sulphide ores containing copper and is obtaining copper from the residue. The sulphate

contained in this ore, however, is of high percentage, and so in future the company intends to buy those of low percentages as well. Japan produces a great deal of zinc sulphide ores, but the ore is at present being exported as it is, and nobody is engaged in obtaining zinc from the ore. The company intends to start the work of extracting zinc as well as copper from the ore, along with the manufacture of sulphuric acid and thus to increase the profit of the country. Besides the manufacture of dyes, gun powders, and refining of petroleums, there are many branches of manufacturing industry, that require sulphuric acid of high percentage, that is, acid containing no water, but there has been no one in Japan who ever tried the manufacture of such acid. The company, therefore, intends to commence the work, and to supply those manufactures with pure acid.

Soda and Bleaching Powder:—The process that the company now follows is the one called the "Bran" system, which has table salt for its material converting it into a chemical compound, from which finally is manufactured the soda bleaching powder. The expense and cost of the materials resulting from the manufactures until the bleaching powder is made, naturally increase the price of the merchandise. If however electricity is applied to table salt to dissolve it, the soda bleaching powder will be obtained directly. The process being simple, the quality of the powder is pure. The company, therefore, is planning to adopt this system at the first opportunity.

Manure:—Those who have investigated the nature of farms of Japan, do not doubt but that the demand for phosphoric manure will greatly increase. It is evident that in the distant places, where the convenience of transport is lacking, there are demanded such manures as are of high percentage and of small quantity. In order to meet such demand, the company intends to manufacture a strong phosphoric acid of higher percentage than the super phosphoric acid. The custom of mixing some substance containing nitrogen or calcium with super phosphoric acid is commonly practiced. This is, however, quite unreasonable. This manure will spoil the farm, and ultimately



THE HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY OF THE KANTO ACID AND SODA CO.

reduce the products. Such undesirable effect will, however, be avoided by the use of chemically compounded manure. Basing on this principle the company intends the manufacture of a manure which should be neutral to the reaction.

Copper Refinery:—The cast copper manufactured by the company contains at present 97.8% of the pure metal, but in future the company intends to employ electricity, and to increase the percentage of the cast copper, and at the same time to start a copper refining business, and to increase the interest of the country.

Since its organization, the company has kept up the same dividend of 12%, and when the profit was great, the surplus was put aside for the redemption of the capital. The basis of the company, therefore, is very strong, and its shares are quoted by far higher than those of other manure works.

The following table shows the names of the localities whence the material of chemical and manure are obtained:—

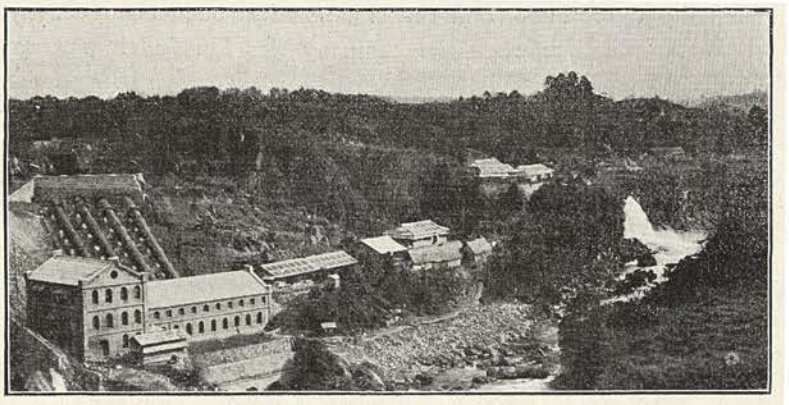
THE AMOUNT OF DRUGS AND COPPERS SOLD

	1907	1908	1909
	lb.	*lb.*	*lb.*
Bleaching powder	5,714,000	5,402,000	5,917,000
Caustic soda and Soda ash	4,793,000	5,053,000	4,918,000
Sulphuric acid	64,905,000	56,688,000	66,657,000
	kin	*kin*	*kin*
Copper	—	1,809,000	3,659,000

THE JAPAN NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER CO. LTD.

The Japan Nitrogenous Fertilizer Co., was established at Sogi in the Satsuma province which is in the southern part of Kyushu, where a hydraulic power station with the capacity for generating 10,000 H. P. of electricity is provided, out of which electric power to the amount of 500 H. P. is supplied to the two great gold mines of Ushio and Oguchi. The whole of the remaining electric power is employed for the purpose of making carbonate of lime, nitrogenous lime and sulphuric ammonia.

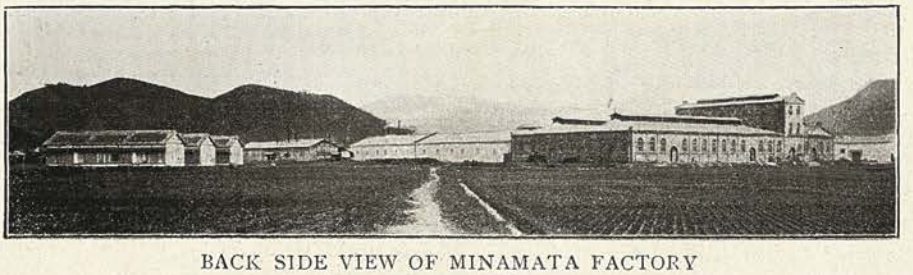
It was after the Japan-China war that sulphuric ammonia came into use in our country. In those days, the amount of consumption was quite limited, but in the course of time, the demand has rapidly increased so that at present the import amounts to 60,000 tons. In Germany, where a greater amount of fertilizers is consumed than in any other country, besides the sulphuric acid made in the country, 600,000 tons of Chilian nitrate are imported. With the gradual progress of knowlege among her farmers, should Japan would come to make use of fertilizer at the same rate as Germany the quantity consumed will be increased seven or eight times.



GENERAL VIEW OF POWER STATION

The nitrogenous lime differs from sulphuric ammonia, or Chilian nitrate in its composition, but that it is an effective fertilizer, owing to its containing a large amount of nitrogen, has already received the favourable verdict of specialists. Since the material for making this fertilizer is, besides coal and carbon, an air and low priced hydraulic electric power, if all its water power be utilized to the best advantage, the output would be greatly increased. There is no reason why after chicking all the imports of nitrogenous fertilizers, we should not export the superfluous quantity to foreign countries.

The Japanese Nitrogenous Fertilizer Co. Ltd., which completed its entire outfit in 1909, has commenced the manufacture of nitrogenous lime. At present, the electric power actually in use is about 6,000 H. P., which will be further increased with the growth of business affairs. In Autumn this year, the electric power of 10,000 H. P. will be fully employed for the purpose of manufacturing nitrogenous lime amounting to 10,000 tons a year. The company has a branch factory in Osaka, where sulphuric ammonia amounting to 6,000 tons will be annually manufactured out of the nitrogenous lime which remains unsold. At the latter part of the present year when the entire part of 10,000 H. P. is utilized, the expendituesr will reach 477,000 *yen* (12,000 *yen* for the power station, 200,000 *yen* for the raw material, 45,000 *yen* rfo



BACK SIDE VIEW OF MINAMATA FACTORY

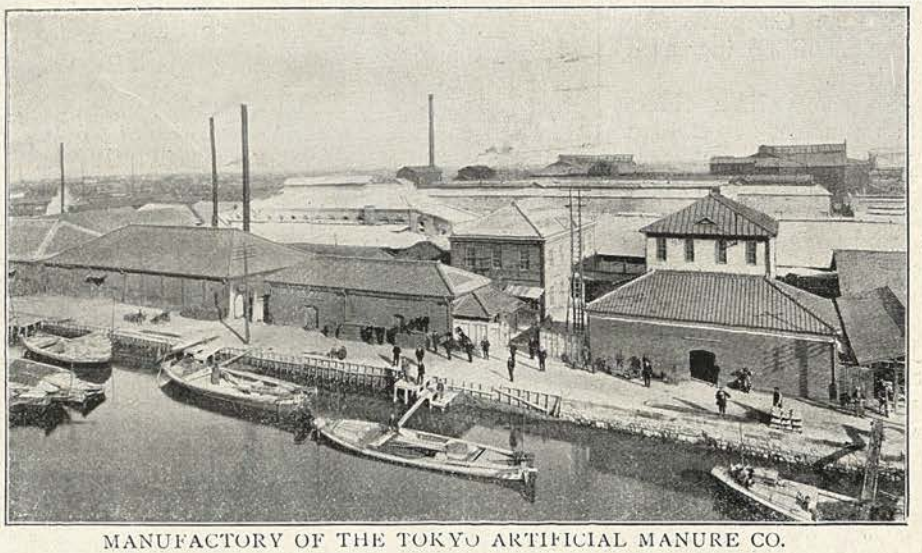
salaries, 20,000 *yen* for repairing, 90,000 *yen* for packing, 30,000 *yen* for freight, 50,000 *yen* for the patent and 30,000 *yen* for business expense) and the receipts will be 1,068,700 *yen* (58,500 *yen* for electric power, 10,200 *yen* for electric light and 1,000,000 *yen* for the fertilizer).

While the profitable nature of nitrogenous lime is the chief reason why the ompany enjoys such prosperity, another reason is found in the cheap hydro-electric power (the engineering expense being but 60 *yen* for H. P.) possessed by the company as well as in the advantages of position for the supply of anthracite coal and lime. In 1912, the work will be extended to such a degree that the hydro-electric power amounting to 30,000 H. P. will be developed and the factory extended so as to produce 40,000 tons of carbonate of lime, nitrogenous lime and sulphate of ammonia. The company also plans to manufacture Portland cement under a method whose patent the company owns. The company feels confident that it will be able to produce cement of a very superior quality at a comparatively small amount of expenditure.

THE TOKYO ARTIFICIAL MANURE CO. L'TD.

The Tokyo Artificial Manure Co. L'td. was established in 1888 under the promotion of Baron Eiichi Shibusawa and Dr. Jokichi Takamine, and may be regarded as the first company formed for manufacturing super-phosphate of lime. Principal manures for sale in Japan are fish guanos and oil cakes. With the progress of agriculture these manures have grown to be insufficient and inadequate to meet the ever increasing demand so the present company was brought into existence. At first, the method of manufacture was necessarily imperfect. Farmers who were naturally conservative disliked the use of these manures. For several years after the establishment of the company, great difficulty was experienced in finding a market. The efficiency of the artificial manuring however came to be gradually appreciated, and the situation has been changed.

At the time when the company was founded it possessed a capital of 250,000 *yen*, but in the course of time the capital of the company was gradually increased to 4,000,000 *yen* so that at present it stands most conspicuously above others as the first class artificial manure company in the Orient. The company has its headquarters at Oshima-machi, a suburb of Tokyo and owns two factories in Tokyo, and one each in Yokohama, Osaka and Hakodate. The ground covered by the factory is about 550 acres. There are 14 sets of furnaces having a capacity of about 200 cubic feet where sulphuric acid



MANUFACTORY OF THE TOKYO ARTIFICIAL MANURE CO.

is produced and this together with the phosphate ores imported, is used for the manufacture of super-phosphate. The output per year is about 150,000 tons to which that of mixable manures being added, make in all some 200,000 tons. About half of the fertilizer consumed in Japan is supplied by this company ; in fact, a certain amount of super phosphate of lime is being exported to Australia and other countries. Kinds of manures manufactured for sale are of 3 varieties, (liquid phosphate 15.0 %, 17.5 %, 20.0%), 12 varieties of matured manures from No. 1 to No. 12, and one kind of bone dust, of all these manures, phosphoric ores are chiefly produced in the Oceanic Islands (British possession), Christmas Islands (British possession), the State of Florida U.S.A. and Tunis, Africa. The material for nitrogeous manure chiefly consists of phosphate ammonia imported from England, and bean and rape seed cakes from China. The material for phosphate is pyrites and natural sulphur, all of which are produced in Japan.

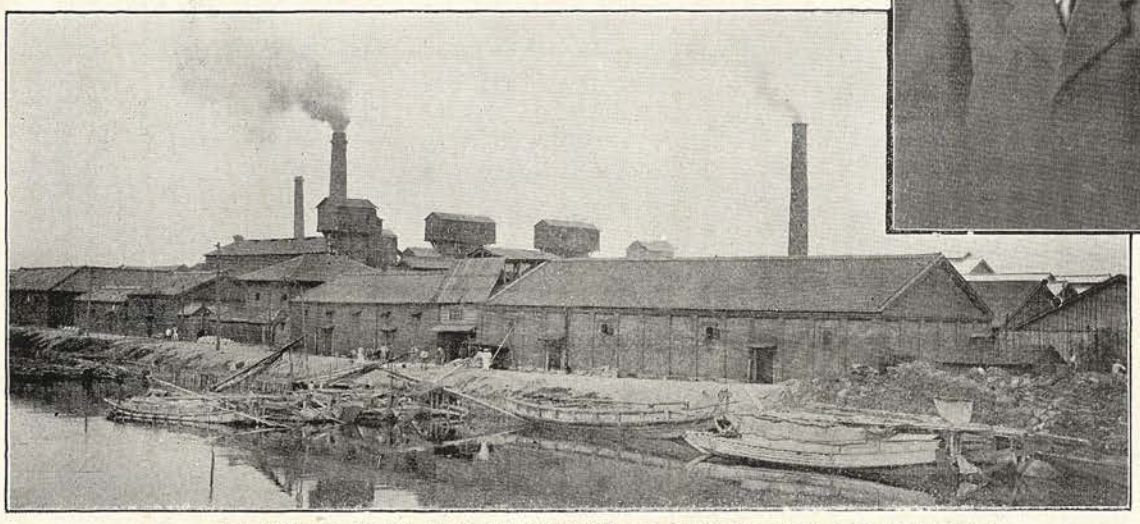
Ever since the establishment of the company, Baron Eiichi Shibusawa has been the president of the company, but with the Baron's resignation Mr. Teikichi Tsuruhara took his place, while Messrs. Kisaku Shibusawa, Taro Masuda, Motosaburo Tanaka and Teinosuke Murai have been appointed directors. Baron Eiichi Shibusawa is a gentleman who has done distinguished services in the industrial circle of Japan, and the prosperity enjoyed by this company is greatly indebted to the Baron so that the shareholders of the company sent him a letter of thanks, expressing their appreciation of the services rendered by the Baron toward the prosperity of the company in surmounting the many difficulties met with.

THE OSAKA SULPHURIC SODA CO.

The Osaka Sulphuric Soda Company has for its object the manufacture of acids, alkali and other scientific articles. The company was established by Dr. Toranosuke Nishikawa with a capital of 200,000 *yen.*

Under able management, the company made steady progress so that the necessity was felt to increase its capital by 600,000 *yen* which was again augmented to 3,000,000 *yen.* The business of the company has thus gradually grown. The output of artificial manure ran up to 150,000 tons. There is one thing to be mentioned in connection with this subject. Not being satisfied with the domestic demand, it was proposed to make exports of sulphuric manure to foreign countries. The company's output has obtained high popularity in Australia, China and Korea.

The company has a station in Sumie-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo, which has charge of the business in the eastern part of Japan. In addition to



MR. ICHISABURO ABE, PRESIDENT OF THE CO. AND HIS FACTORY

factories in Osaka, there are a number of branch factories which are as follows:—

The Shimonoseki Branch Factory situated at the Fukuura harbour, Nagato. The factory ground, 15,000 *tsubo* and the output per year, 60,000 tons.

The Yamato Branch Factory—It is in Owada, Chibuna-mura, Osaka-fu, the factory ground covers an area of 2,500 *tsubo.*

As subsidiary works, there are the following provisions:—

Urae Experimental Farming—Situated in the vicinity of Osaka, where principal agricultural crops are gathered in a comprehensive way. The use of fertilizers is shown to farmers, and exhibition buildings are established where numerous products of improved quality are exhibited to the public.

Mining Factories—There are two mines in Tokushima and one mine in Fukuoka which supply materials for fertilizer.

Articles made by the company have won the highest popularity. The following prizes were awarded in the exhibition.

The Medal of Honor in the Fifth National Industrial Exhibition of Japan in 1903.

The Grand Medal of the Highest Honor in the St. Louis International Exposition in 1904.

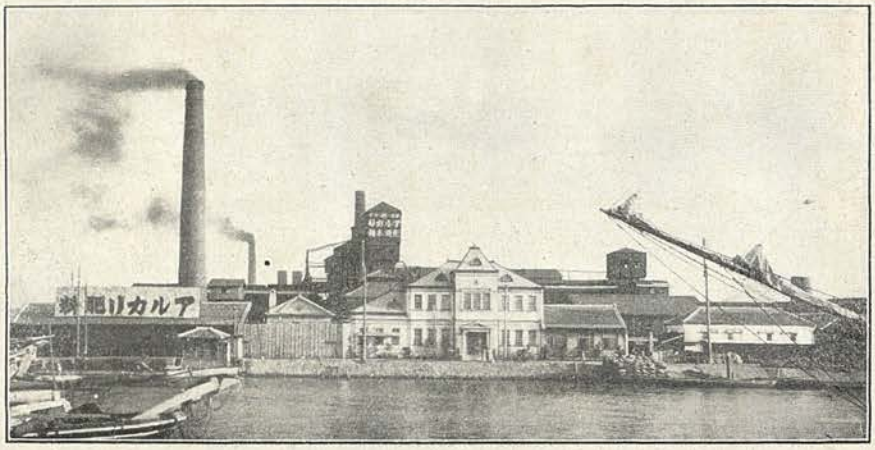
The Grand Medal of the Highest Honor in the Liege Inetrnational Exposition of Belgium in 1905.

The Grand Medal in the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909.

Besides the above, the company has received 18 other medals of the highest rank and numerous certificates of merits and letters of thanks in the exhibitions held in Japan and Korea.

OSAKA ALKALI CO.

The Osaka Alkali Co. was formerly called the Sulphuric Acid Co. and was established in 1880 in the city of Osaka under the auspices of Messrs. Denzaburo Fujita and Goichi Nakano with a capital of 100,000 *yen*; this being the first joint stock company established in this couutry. When the company was established the industrial condition of the country was yet exceedngly primitive, but the company proposed as a first step, to make an export of its output to Shanghai. At first, the company incurred heavy losses, but by sheer force of perseverence, it finally succeeded in monopolizing the market in Shanghai. About 1885, the manufacture of artificial manure began to be extensively discussed and the company decided in that year to manufacture hypophosphate of lime from sulphuric ores. In 1893



OSAKA ALKALI CO.

the work of the company was extended, the capital being increased to 700,000 *yen*, and the company's name was changed to Osaka Alkali Co. Now the company began to manufacture soda and chloride of potash. In 1895 the capital was increased to 1,000,000 *yen*, when, owing to the superior quality of the output and its low price, the demand rapidly increased. But when the late war with Russia broke out, a great demand was made for sulphuric acid by the Government arsenals, demand for artificial manure was greatly increased, owing to the cessation of import of bean cakes from Manchuria, the company duly took advantage of these circumstances and was able to greatly extend its work.

In reference to the manufacture of sulphuric acid, by the company it may be stated that the output per year has now reached 50,000,000 pounds. The company produces, besides seventeen kinds of alkaline fertilizers, their output running up to 1,500,000 bags. The president of the company is Mr. Akio Fujii, a well known industrialist of Osaka, and Messrs. Kimura, Nagawo and Kobayashi are the other Directors; the Auditors are Messrs. Yoshinosuke Kuze, and Seiichiro Saigi. Under the able management of these men the company's future is full of promise.

MR. Y. SUZUKA

Fertilizer Importer

No. 24 and 25 Ichome, Sagacho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

Mr. Suzuka was the pioneer importer of foreign fertilizers to Japan. In 1885, he imported "Fertilizer" from Australia for the first time, and in 1895 five tons of Sulphate of Ammonia was

ARTICLES BY THE FIRM

imported and now 60,000 tons are imported annually. Shortly afterward he also imported bone dusts, dried sardines, dried blood and linseed cakes from British India, fish guanoes from abroad.

In those days farmers little understood the efficacy of new fertilizers and were not quick to use them, and Mr. Suzuka had to engage in a sort of mission work, propagating the knowledge of scientific agriculture and the use of fertilizers. The amount now imported is valued at 40,000,000 *yen* a year. Our farmers apply manures worth 160,000,000 *yen* to 1,200,000 acres of land and get 500,000,000 *yen* as agricultu al income. The Government and leading scholars interested in this line of national industry are therefore doing their best to popularize agricultural education (there are now 500,000 persons who have received technical education in agriculture); while no less than fourteen Phosphate Com-

BANNER OF SUZUKA CO.

panies and one Nitrogenous Company are found in Japan, and 50,000 fertilizer dealers are also working in the same direction. There is a reason for hoping that our agricultural products will triple in the near future and attain the amount of 4,500,000,000 *yen* when our farmers get used to the new fertilizers and adopt more intensive methods of farming.

The percentage of the present demand for the three ingredients are Nitrogen 5%, Phosphoric-Acid 2%, Potash 12%; but first of all it is Nitrogen that we most need in this country.

THE MITSUI MINING DEPARTMENT

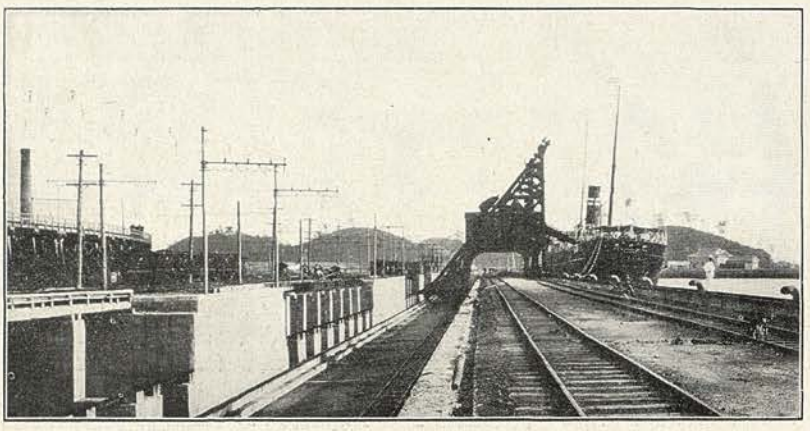
The Mitsui Mining Department is the name given to the recently re-organized Mitsui Mining Company, which was established in 1892, and forms a part of the Firm of Mitsui Partnership. The Department's properties include four working collieries (Miike, Tagawa, Yamano, and Hondō), one sulphur mine (Iwaonobori), and one metal mine (Kamioka), and also many coal, gold, and other mining concessions distributed throughout Japan. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, or Mitsui & Co., Ltd., another branch of the Firm, act as sole agents for the sale of the mineral products from the mines in the possession of the Department. The production of the Mitsui collieries makes up more than one-sixth of the total coal output of the Empire—a fact which shows what an important position the Mitsuis occupy in the coal industry of Japan. The Department possesses four gold medals, including one awarded at the St. Louis Exhibition of 1904. we herewith give principal mines owned by the Firm.

Coal Mines

Miike—Tagawa—Yamano—Hondo

MIIKE COLLIERY

Location:—The Miike Colliery is situated on the north-eastern shore of the Gulf of Ariake in the island of Kyûshû, the concession extending over the two provinces of Chikugo and Higo. The Kyûshû Railway line runs in the vicinity of the mines and is connected with the Mitsuis' mining railway system.



PATENTED MIIKE COAL BUNKERING MACHINE

History:—According to local tradition, the discovery of the coal deposit was made as early as the year 1468. The colliery was in the possession of the Government from 1873 to 1889, and during the latter year it was transferred to the Mitsuis. Under the new owner, radical improvements were introduced to secure efficient working of the colliery, achieving such a development that to-day the scale of the colliery is incomparable with any other coal mine in the East, its daily output being over 5,000 tons.

Area of Concession—48,028,000 *tsubo* (39,200 acres).

Annual Production and Exports:—

Year	Output Tons.	Amount Exported Tons.	Percentage of Output & Amount Exported Tons.	Year	Output Tons.	Amount Exported Tons.	Percentage of Output & Amount Exported Tons.
1899	708,501	364,950	55.74	1904	1.236,638	668,637	54 07
1900	726,205	438,075	90.32	1905	1,301,126	678,785	52.17
1901	905,737	435,353	48.07	1906	1,455,469	493.297	33.89
1902	964,455	444,876	46.13	1907	1,469,429	640,174	43.57
1903	1,097,176	477,535	43.52	1908	1,526,480	601,526	39.43

Coal Seams—Altogether eight seams are found in the coal measures, of which the first seam is the most important, averaging 10 feet in thickness and measuring 25 feet in parts. The coal in this seam is free from any parting of shale or stone, and it is from this seam that the coal known as "Miike coal" in the market, is mined.

Coal and Coke.—The coal has a brownish lustre and is highly bituminous. The great steaming power owing to its high heating value and the uniform quality of the coal have won for it

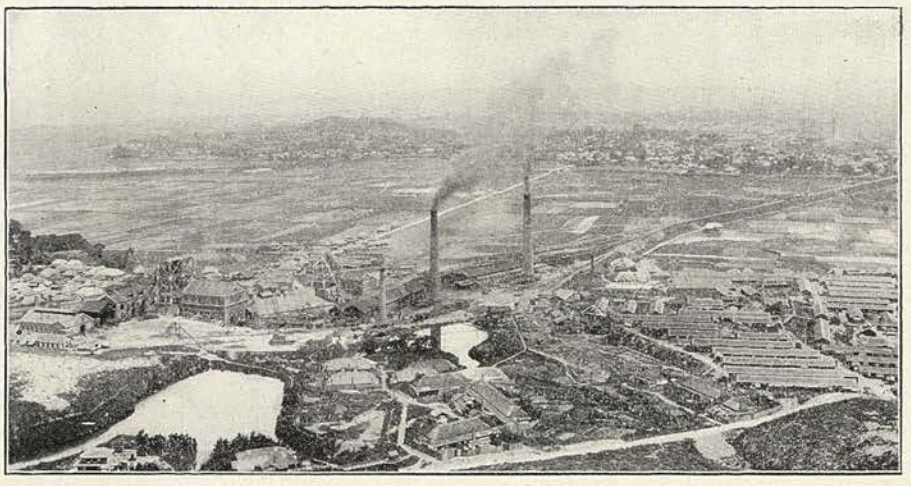
the reputation of being the standard coal on the Asiatic markets. Experiments upon various specimens of the Miike coal give their average comparative economic evaporative power, or number of lbs. of water evaporated from and at 212 degrees Fahr. by 1 lb. coal, as follows:—Lump, 9.72; nuts, 9.332; small, 8.29. The gas-producing power of the Miike coal has long been recognized by the gas works in Japan and China. The Miike coal recently coked in Semet-Solvey by-product coke-ovens installed at the Imperial Steel Works, shows the following results:—

Per Ton of Miike Coal		Per Ton of Miike Coal	
Coke Produced...	1,471.9lbs.	Coal Tar Produced...	168.9 lbs.
Gas Produced	11,659 cubic ft.	Ammonia Sulphate Produced ...	24.84 lbs.

The gas obtained, being capable of developing a heating power of 559 B. Th. U., found to be excellent for gas engines. The coal is also peculiarly fitted for foreging purposes and on that account commands a wide market at home and in Chinese ports.

The coke produced from the Miike dust coal is hard and compact, and quite undistinguishable from the best English coke. The use of Miike coke for foundry purposes was early recognized and in recent years the development of the copper and iron industries has given marked impetus to the rapid extension of the coking plant. There are in all 78 bee-hive ovens in operation and the annual output amounts to 40,000 tons. A plan is now under consideration to provide an extensive plant with a device for the recovery of by-products.

Mining.—There are six working mines, of which only one is worked by incline, the rest being tapped by shafts varying in depth from 176 to 900 feet. The largest of these shafts is that of Manda, which is of unusual size of 41 by 12 feet. The daily output from each of these mines ranges from 500 to 1,700 tons, making a total of 5,000 tons. The coal is won by the pillar-and-room system; and coal-cutting is almost entirely done by manual labour.



MANDA COAL MINE AND ITS ENVIRONS

Mechanical Equipment.—Haulage is carried on by the endless-rope and direct haulage system, using steam or electricity as motive power. Horses and electric locomotives are also employed for underground level transportation. For shaft work, eight winding engines are erected, the biggest of which (the one installed at the Manda pit) has steam cylinders 24 inches dia., stroke 5 feet long, and a winding drum 14 feet dia. The Miike are heavily watered mines, it being found necessary to pump out 12 tons of water as against one ton of coal raised; and to contend with this enormous quantity of water, 76 pumps of various types, such as Davey differential compound pumping engines and various types of pumps worked by steam, electric or hydraulic power are in use. Of electric pumps Sulzer's turbine pumps and Schleifmuhle direct acting pumps are extensively used. For pumping power an aggregate capacity of 16,363 H.P. is employed. Of nine Davey pumps, four are installed at the Manda pit each of which has a high-pressure cylinder 45 inches dia., a low-pressure cylinder 90 inches dia., and a water ram 22 inches dia., with 12 feet stroke. These pumps are described in the Encyclopædia Britannica as "probably the heaviest existing colliery pumping plant." Recently four sets of direct acting compound duplex steam pumps, having still larger capacity than Davey's, were installed at the Manda pit bottom and three more are in course of erection. When these are completed the total capacity of the shaft pumps at Manda will be over 3,000 cubic feet per minute against 1,000 feet water head. For ventilation purposes, Guibal and Champion fans are operated either by steam or electricity.

YAMANO COLLIERY

Location.—This colliery is situated in Tagawa district in the province of Buzen, about 40 miles from the port of Moji by the Kyûshû Railway.

History.—The mine is reported to have been discovered about two centuries ago. It was successively worked by various enterprising men without any marked success, and it was once reserved by the Government for the use of the Navy. The whole of the mining property came into the possession of the Mitsuis in 1900. The present efficient work seen at the colliery is entriely due to the improvements introduced since then.

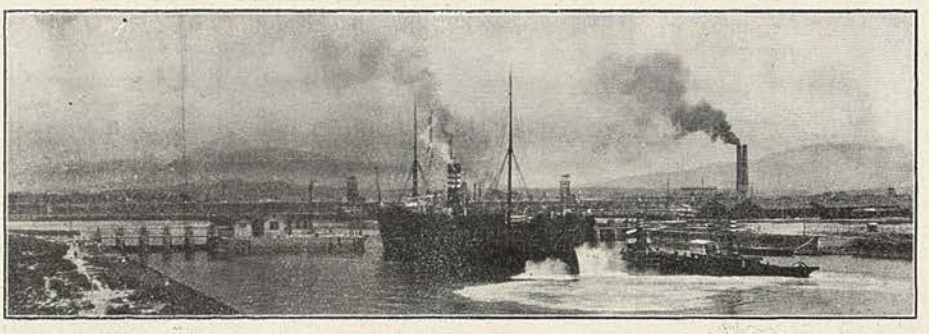
Area of Concession.—7,806,636 *tsubo* (6,377 acres).

Annual Production.—The output in each of the past five years is as follows:—

Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1904	467,325	1907	479,184
1905	400,002	1908	540,584
1906	423,419		

YAMANO COLLIERY

Location.—The colliery is situated in Kaho district in the province of Chikuzen, two miles from Iidzuka, station town on the Chi'ku-hô branch of the Kyûshû Railway and about six miles west of the Tagawa colliery. The colliery office is in telephonic communication with the principal cities of Kyûshû and Shimonoseki across the Shimonoseki Channel.



MIIKE DOCKYARD

History.—There are evidences that the coal-field was exploited as early as 200 years ago, but no extensive operation had been carried on until the mine was purchased by the Mitsuis in the year 1895. Means for the transportation of coal have been much facilitated by the subsequent opening of a branch line of the Kyûshû Railway to the mine.

Area of Concession.—4,389,897 *tsubo* (3,584 acres).

Annual Production.—The latest statistics put the average monthly output at the Yamano colliery at 22,000 tons.

HONDO COLLIERY

Location.—The concession of the Hondô Colliery extends over the divisional line of the two provinces of Chikuzen and Buzen in Kyûshû. The mining office is at Shimosakai village, Kurade district, Chikuzen province.

History.—The colliery is one of the oldest of the coal mines opened in modern style in the Chiku-Hô coal-fields, its first development dating back as far as 1882. After undergoing various vicissitudes under various owners, it finally came into the possession of the Mitsui Firm in July, 1907. Improvements in the direction of effective and economic mining and also in promoting the welfare of the mine workers have since been vigorously introduced by the present owners and the colliery now presents quite a different aspect to what it did formerly.

HONDO COLLIERY

Area of Concession.—3,111,001 *tsubo* (2,541 acres).

THE FURUKAWA MINING CO.

The Furukawa Mining Co. is one of the greatest representatives of the mining industry in Japan, in regard to copper and coal. It will be seen that according to investigation made in 1908, the total output of the mines reached over 100,000,000 *yen* of which copper took up over 20% and coal 60% of the total amount. The position occupied by copper and coal in the foreign trade of Japan does not fall below the third rank. Raw silk is the principal product of our export. Habutae and coal come next, while copper comes third.

As stated above the Furukawa Mining Company is the largest as well as the most powerful company in the mining circle of Japan.

I. The History of the Company:—The Furukawa Mining Company is corporation established for mining, metallurgy, and manufacture of coke. The capital of the company is 5,000,000 *yen*, and

HEAD OFFICE OF THE FURUKAWA CO.

Mr. Toranosuke Furukawa is the president and the directors are Mr. Chohichi Kimura and Baron Kumakichi Nakajima.

The company was established in March, 1905, as a partnership business. Mr. Ichibei was a man endowed with strong will, sound judgment and he accomplished a great deal. Mr. Ichibei Furukawa became interested in the mining industry in 1875 when he bought the Kusakura copper mine, Echigo. Being successful in this undertaking, he purchased the Hasso copper mine, Iwashiro province, and the Kujuro-Hata silver mine in Echigo province, which were reserved for future developments. It was in 1877, that the celebrated Ashio copper mine came under his control. He bought and developed it. In 1884, he acquired the In-nai silver mine, and in 1885 the Ani-mine, both of which were bought from the Government. His work was thus gradually extended until he became known to every one as the king of copper mines in Japan. In 1903, he died, leaving some 69 mines of silver, copper and coal, covering an area of 25,000,000 *tsubo*. The output of copper from his mines reached 40% of the total production of all the copper mines in the country a fact which proves his surprising energy and activity. Mr. Ichibei

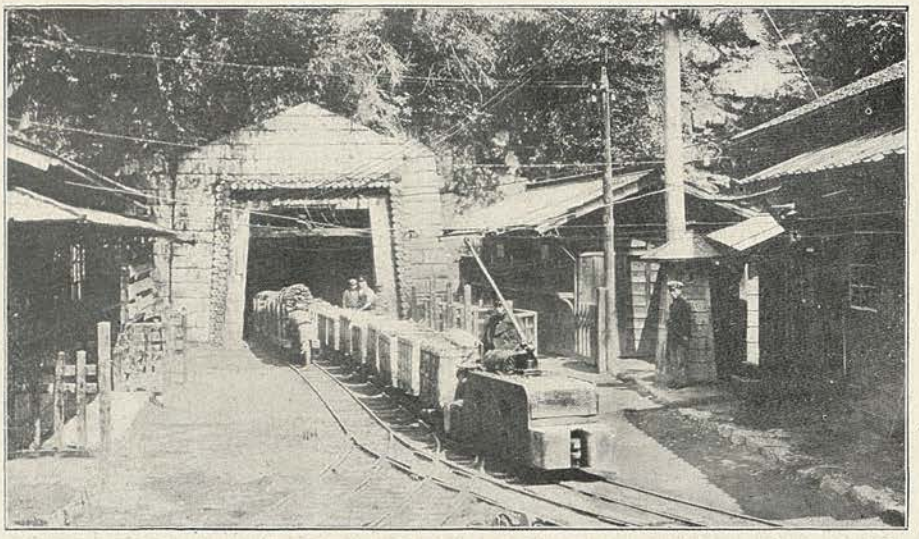
Furukawa was succeeded by his heir, Junkichi Furukawa, who wished to carry on his father's work, but seeing that his poor health would not allow him to do so satisfactorily, the work was converted into a partnership in 1905, known as the Furukawa Mining Co. He himself took the post of presidency, and invited Mr. Kei Hara, one of the ablest statesmen now living, to have general control of the business. In January 1906, when Mr. Hara joined the Saionji Cabinet, Mr. Chohichi Kimura, who had been an able assistant to Mr. Ichibei Furukawa, was appointed in his stead. At the death of Mr. Junkichi Furukawa, which took place in 1907, his heir Toranosuke Furukawa became the president of the company.

II. Brief History of the Mines:—Of all the mines possessed by Furukawa the Ashio copper mine stands most conspicuous, while there are several other mines which are by no means, insignificant.

1. The Ashio Copper Mine—The discovery of the Ashio copper mine was made in 1609 when the mining business was brought under the direct control of the Tokugawa Shogunate. It was transferred to the Nikko prefecture in 1870. Finally in 1877, the mine came into the possession of the late Ichibei Furukawa, under whose able management it came to the state of prosperity. In 1905, the work was transferred to a new partnership, and in the same year, the Electric copper refinery was established in Nikko with a view to the manufacture of copper wire and the electrical analysis of copper ores, which was made subsidiary to the Ashio copper mine.

2. The In-nai Silver Mine—In 1606, this mine was discovered and was under the control of the Akita clan during the Tokugawa period. The annual output of the mine once reached 15,000 ozs. In Meiji era i.e. 1870, the mine was transferred to the control of the engineering department of the Government when foreign experts were invited. At last it came into the possession of the Furukawa family in 1884.

3. The Ani Mine—It was in the year 1670 that the Ani copper mine was discovered, and worked



ENTRANCE OF TSUDO ADIT LEVEL, ASHIO

under the direct control of the Akita clan. After the Restoration, the mine changed hands frequently until, in 1885, it came into the possesion of the Furukawa Company.

4. The Kusakura Mine—No certain record is kept regarding this mine, so that we can not mention anything definite about it but in 1876, the Furukawa family purchased it. Improvements and development were made by millionaire and a steady progress effected by the application of the up-to-date mechanical contrivances.

5. The Nagamatsu Copper Mine—About 1681 this mine was worked by an Osaka merchant named Kichiemon Izumiya (one of the ancestors of the Sumitomo family). It was transferred to the Furukawa family in 1892.

6. The Otori Mine—There is no record in existence concerning the working of this mine. It appears that originally it was but a poor affair but in 1881, Soichiro Asano devoted himself to opening it up, and in 1896, the mine came into the possession of the Furukawa family.

7. The Furogura Mine—This mine was discovered in 1631, and under the management of the Lord of Nambu, the mine showed some signs of development, and in 1887, it became the property of the Furukawa family. It was in the year 1904 that the Hosochi mine, owned by the Mitsubishi family, was purchased by Furukawa, under whose management, its development attained the present prosperity.

8. The Mizusawa Mine—The mine was discovered in the year 1717 and in 1891 the mine came into the possession of Mr. Furukawa. Ever since, it has been worked by the same owner with success.

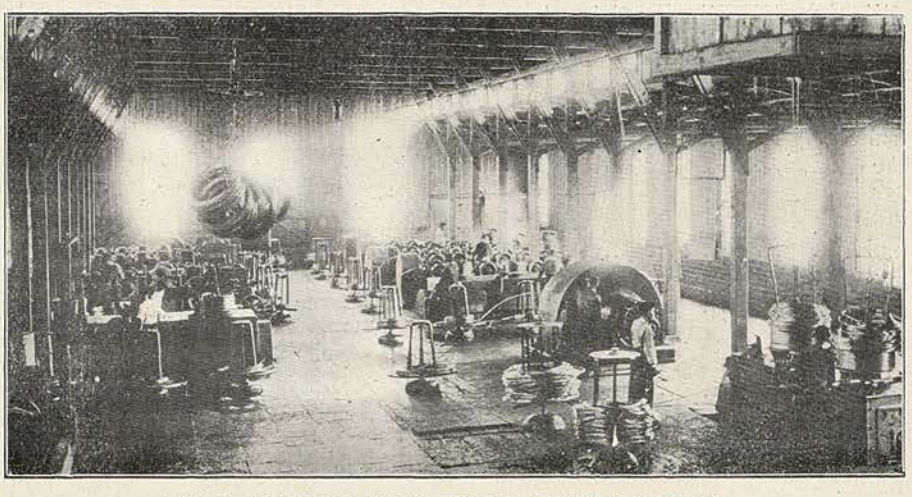
9. The Kune Mine—This mine was discovered in 1731, and it was but an insignificant mine up to the year 1896, but on January 1st, a large seam was discovered, and the year following, it fell into the hands of the Furukawa family under whom the mine reached a present stage of prosperity.

10. The Shiogashira and Shakano-o Coal Mines—It was in 1870 that these mines were discovered, and owned by the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha, but in 1896 it was bought by the Furukawa who introduced improvements in the method of mining etc.

11. The Shimoyamada Coal Mine—It was first worked in 1875, and in 1886 the naval department owned it and it was one of the reserve coal mines, but in 1894 it came into the possession of the Furukawa family.

III. Outlines of the Work—Vertical shafts and levels are dug in the search of copper lodes while the mining is principally effected by means of machinery. Tramways are laid in the tunnels and the trucks are generally drawn by horses. In dressing the ores, two processes, damp and dry, are adopted, while the method of dressing by hand as well as that of dressing by means of machinery are combined. As regards metallurgy, lump ores are converted to matte at the blast furnace. The matte is, in turn, converted into refined standard copper by means of Bessermer converters or into common coarse copper, by means of the "Mabuki," process. In reference to coal mining pillar working is principally used, while long wall working is occasionally resorted to. The trucks running along the tramways laid in the tunnels are worked by manual labour, while winding machinery is used to take output from the levels. In dressing the coals, either the shifting or hand is used.

In the coke manufactory, Fukagawa, there are provided apparatus for washing, crushing, packing coal as well as roasting furnace and also the equipment for manufacturing the by-products and gas reservoirs with the view chiefly to the manufacture of coke. The Nikko Electric Copper Refinery is chiefly engaged in the production of Bessermer copper from the Ashio copper mine, and the coarse copper produced from other mines which are refined by means of electric analysis and the silver and gold contained therein are picked up while out of the copper, procured by the electric analysis, copper wires are made in quantity say twelve hundred *kin*. The company has been engaged in the smelting of copper and the manufacturing of copper wire some twenty years. In fact, the copper smelting furnace



WIRE DRAWING SHOP, NIKKO COPPER WORKS

built in Honjo was the predecessor of Nikko Refinery. In 1896, the work was extended to such a degree that the outputs have grown to be quite popular both at home and abroad. With the opening of the Nikko Electric Copper Refinery in 1908, the copper furnace works at Honjo came to an end.

IV. The Reputation of the Products:—The quality of articles made by the company is so excellent that the highest praises were awarded at the Exhibition both at home and abroad. To mention a few of them, they received the gold medal of honor in the 3rd National Industrial Exhibition held in July 1890, the 4th National Industrial Exhibition held in July 1895, the 5th National Exhibition held in 1903, and also in the International Exhibition held at Paris, 1900, as well as in the Hanoi Exhibition of 1902 and the St. Louis Exposition of 1908. The Copper made by the firm possesses the following characteristics:—

(1) Bessermer copper which is the best coarse coppers made in Japan, and is best suited for casting and alloy. (2) Since the "Marugata" copper is pliable in nature, it is best adopted as the material for copper wire. (3) The "Tei-do" is strong and pliable, and a great demand is made for it. There are a number of varieties. (4) The demand for the so-called electric copper is very large. (5) Electric rod copper is used for making copper wire.

In reference to copper wire it may be stated that the analysis made by the Department of Communications shows that the hard copper wire possesses the conductive power of over 97%. A single wire may be stretched over one mile.

In reference to silver, it may be stated that the silver obtained by the chemical analysis is refined at

the Mint, under the Department of Finance, where it is stamped as the standard silver. Its finess, is between 99.2% and 99.8%.

There are three kinds of coke Nos. 1, 2, and 3, beside the special fine coke. No. 1 coke takes the place of the imported article, while Nos. 2 and 3 are employed for copper smelting. The following is the chemical analysis of each coke.

Classes of Coke	Carbon	Ashes	Sulphur
No. 1	88	10	0.75
No. 2	83	12	1.
No. 3	80	15	1.
No. 4	75	18–20	1.5

Classes of Coke	Carbon	Ashes	Sulphur
No. 1	83	12	1
No. 2	80	15	uncertain.
Ordinary	75	uncertain	,,
Special	88	10	1

With regard to coal, it may be stated that the Shiogashira and Makubi coal contain a small quantity of sulphur and have strong combustible power, and are suitable for coal-bunkers, locomotive engines and black smiths furnace. It is also very much appreciated by those who manufacture gas and coke. The same is true with the Shimoyamada coal. The anthracite of the Shimoyamada mine is highly adopted for cooking and heating purposes, steamers and cement manufacturing. The work of the company is flourishing and its products though various, are all of them highly welcomed in the markets.

V. The Quantity of Output etc:—As stated before, the company occupies a commanding position, and therefore the number of the employees reaches a high figure. According to the investigation made at the end of July 1900, the staffs and levels numbered 1,382 and labourers 22,091 while according to the investigation made in the year 1908, the area of the mine reached 31,156,044 *tsubo*, so that the company paid taxes for 1908 amounting to 86,538 *yen*. Following table shows the outputs per year:—

ANNUAL PRODUCTION

Ashio	7,000 tons	
Ani...	1,400 tons	
Furogura	1,000 tons	
Mizusawa	350 tons	
Nagamatsu	300 tons	
Otori	180 tons	
Kusakura	300 tons	
Kune	3,400 tons	67,000 tons of 5% ore, 60 tons of 50% cement copper.
	14,000 tons of copper nearly.	
In-nai	...166,000 ounces (3,600 tons of 0.14% ore).	
Shiogashira Shakano-o	...380,000 tons	
Shimoyamada	...120,000 tons	
	500,000 tons of coal.	
Coke works	30,000 tons	

VI. The Location of Business Offices and Mines:—The company has its head-offices in Tokyo, and sales departments in Osaka, Moji and Shanghai, the particulars of which are shown in the following table:—

THE LOCATIONS OF BUSINESS OFFICES AND MINES

Head Office, Yayesu-cho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo; Osaka Sales Office, Edobori-Minamidori Nishiku, Osaka; Moji Sales Office, Hama-machi, Moji; Shanghai Sales Office, British Concession, Shanghai; Ashiwo Copper Mines, Ashiwo, Tochigi Prefecture; In-nai Silver Mines, In-nai, Akita Prefecture; Ani Copper Mines, Ani, Akita Prefecture; Kusakura Copper Mines, Ryo-kanose, Niigata Prefecture; Nagamatsu Copper Mines, Okura-mura, Yamagata Prefecture; Otori Copper Mines, Oizumi-mura, Yamagata Prefecture; Furogura Copper Mines, Oyu-mura, Akita Prefecture; Mizusawa Copper Mines, Iwasaku-mura, Iwate Prefecture; Kune Copper Mines, Sakuma-mura, Shizuoka Prefecture; Shiogashira Shakano-o, Otani-mura, Fukuoka Prefecture; Shimoyamada Coal Mines, Kumada-mura, Fukuoka Prefecture; Nikko Copper Works, Nikko, Tochigi Prefecture; Fukagawa Coke Works, Sunamura, Tokyo.

VII. The Management of the Company:—Mr. Toranosuke Furukawa, president, staid abroad for several years, and is a highly accomplished young gentleman conversant with affairs of the world. Succeeding his father Junkichi Furukawa, he is systematically developing the great work started by the late Ichibei Furukawa. His energetic temperament and clear head will most assuredly enable him to carry on to perfection the gigantic work entrusted him.

Mr. Chohichi Kimura who had contributed a great deal towards the development of Mr. Furukawa's work is well known for his wide experience, integrity and tact, and is an able assistant to president.

Baron Kumakichi Nakajima is one of the ablest men among the nobles, and was once private secretary to the Premier. He is a member of the House of Lords, and a man of ability. Having the services of such able men, the future prospect of the company is most promising.

HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION OF THE FUJITAGUMI

The Fujitagumi was founded in 1869 by Mr. Denzaburo Fujita in his own interest, with the object of carrying on business as Government connection in combination with civil engineering, mining, and other enterprises. The business grew rapidly, and Mr. Fujita transformed it into a partnership concern in 1881, taking in his two elder brothers, Messrs. S. Fujita and S. Kuhara as partners. On the Commercial Law being put into force in 1893 the constitution of the Fujitagumi was again changed, and it was then formed into a co-partnership company (Joint Company), its full Japanese title since that time being the Gomei Kaisha Fujitagumi. In 1905 Messrs. S. Fujita and S. Kuhara dissolved partnership with Mr. Denzaburo Fujita and on their retirement from the Company the three sons of the head of the firm, Messrs. Heitaro, Tokujiro, and Hikosaburo Fujita were admitted as partners. At the same time the capital of the Company was increased to the amount of *yen* 6,000,000. Mr. Denzaburo Fujita became the President and Mr. Heitaro Fujita Vice-President of the new Company. Those gentlemen are still at the head of the business, and their ambition to successfully extend the Company's operations in all directions has been amply fulfilled. The satisfactory development of the business is entirely due to their untiring efforts. Some of the chief undertakings that the Fujitagumi is at present engaged in are the following —

MR. DENZABURO FUJITA

Agriculture

Since the year 1885 the great work of the reclamation of Kojima Bay in Okayama Prefecture has been carried out entirely under the supervision of the Fujita Company. The area of the bay is 7,000 *cho* 17,155 acres), and 5,200 *cho* (13,144 acres) are being taken in hand by the Company, being divided into divisions, the object being the irrigation of rice fields. The work on 1,460 *cho* (3,578 acres) has already been successfully completed and rice fields now exist where before it was the bottom of the sea.

Agricultural work is now being carried out on the "Extensive Method", all the people engaged in the work being employed and maintained by the Fujita Company. On the completion of this gigantic undertaking it will constitute a great model farm; it will undoubtedly stand as an unprecedented feat in the Far East, and will be a most valuable contribution to the annals of modern agriculture. For excellence in method and workmanship in this scheme the Company received First Prize at the Fifth National Industrial Exhibition held at Osaka in 1903.

Forestry

The Fujitagumi Futatsuya Timber Factory, at Nagaki-Mura, Akita Prefecture, is exclusively engaged in the preparation of timber and materials for the Kosaka Mine, owned by the Fujita Company. The Company purchased from the Government a portion of the Nagakisawa Forest, very famous for its extensive tract of Sugi wood (cedar), and the whole of the timber supply for the factory is obtained therefrom. It is not only supplying all the needs of the mine but is now also meeting a steadily growing public demand for timber materials.

The Ari-San, the largest virgin forest in the central mountain-range of Formosa, is unequalled in its density, and also for the dimensions of its beautiful trees of cornifers mingled with hardwoods. The Company set to work in June, 1906 constructing a logging-railway of over forty miles, about half of which is now completed.

The working of the Rantaizan Forest Formosa, was taken over by the Fujita Co. in May, 1907, and it now yields a large quantity of Chamaecyparis obtusa Formosana of enormous size and of best quality. This timber is now being sent to the market and is most favourably spoken of for its superior quality.

Mining

The principal mines now being worked by the Fujita Company are the Kosaka mine (in Akita Prefecture), the Omori Mine (in Shimane Prefecture), and the Zuiho Mine (Formosa). The first-mentioned is perhaps the finest copper mine in the Far East, producing as it does gold and silver as well. With its perfect modern equipment, and with all the latest appliances most profitably employed, the Kosaka Mine

has been justly termed the peerless mine of the Orient. Its output in 1907 was approximately as follows:—Gold, over 12,000 ounces; Silver, 1,250,000 ounces; Copper, 7,7000 tons. The copper is largely exported to China and European countries in the form of Electrolytic Cathodes and Ingots.

Special mention should be made with regard to the refining of copper at the mine. It is carried out by a special process invented at this mine, by which the black ore, at one time regarded as of no use whatever, can now be made to yield a large return to the owners of the mine. Indeed, this invention forms a most valuable addition to modern mining research, and the mining world has much to thank the mine for.

Among the rewards received by this mine for this method of refining was the Gold Medal at the National Industrial Exhibition in 1903; the Grand Prize at St. Louis Exposition in 1904, and the Grand Prize at the Liege International Exhibition in 1906.

Permission for the exploration of the Omori Mine was obtained from the Government in March, 1887, and since the commencement of operations in that year, many improvements have been effected there in general methods of mining and refining. The output in 1908 was as follows;—Gold, 2,000 ounces; Silver, 110,000 ounces; Copper 350 tons. This mine is in a very prosperous condition and is, at the present time, in the midst of arrangements for further extension.

Soon after Formosa became the possession of Japan the Zuiho Gold Mine was taken over by the Fujita Company. Many obstructions had to be contended with at first. The aborigines proved very

A VIEW OF THE ZUIHO MINE REFINERY

TIMBER FELLING AT RANTAI MOUNT

troublesome, and there were many unforeseen difficulties to be encountered; but by tact and perseverance all obstacles were overcome and the mine is now a most valuable and flourishing property, being worked by the latest and most up-to-date principles. It is one of the three greatest gold mines in Formosa, its output being about 16,000 ounces per annum.

Mr. Denzaburo Fujita

No. 9. Amijimacho, Kita-ku Osaka Japan

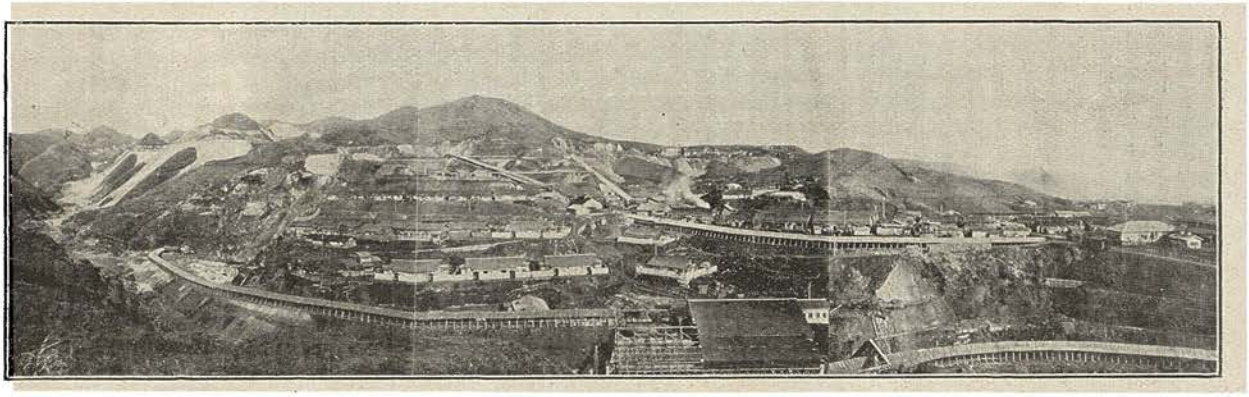
Mr. Denzaburo Fujita is the greatest figure in the industrial and financial circles of western Japan. He was born at Hagi, Choshu, in June, 1841, his father, Hanyemon being a brewer of sake, that having been the family business for successive generations. Being the fourth son, he became head of the branch family, in accordance with Japanese custom, at the early age of sixteen. Just prior to the Restoration. Mr. D. Fujita enlisted himself as a member of the society known as the League of Justice under the guidance of late Shinsaku Takasugi, one of the illustrious leaders of the patriotic movement in those days. He rendered great services to the State at the Restoration, in the last days of Shogunate, in earnestly upholding the principles which ultimately gained the day.

In 1869 he proceeded to Osaka, and at once entered into business negotiations, establishing a firm

in his own interest called the Fujitagumi, the object of which was the undertaking of Government contracts, civil engineering business and mining enterprises in general. At the time of the uprising in Kagoshima Mr. Fujita rendered distinguished service to the Government by dispatching a large number of the members of his office staff and many workmen to fill the military demands. In 1881 he transformed his private firm into a co-partnership concern (Fujitagumi) and six years later he transferred his two departments of business—the Government contracting and civil engineering business—respectively to the Naigai Yotatsu Kaisha (General Contracting Business Co.) and Nippon Doboku Kaisha (Japan Civil Engineering Co.), he being one of the promoters of these companies. At the same time he opened his raw-silk business in Kobe, this proving of great advantage and convenience to the manufacturers throughout western Japan.

Another change was effected in 1893 by the general construction of the business as Gomei Kaisha Fujitagumi (Joint Company), and under his presidency the departments devoted to agriculture, forestry and mining have been vigorously worked up. The greatest among these enterprises is the Kosaka Mine at Akita Prefecture, next to which comes the Reclamation and Farming of Kojima Bay, Okayama Prefecture.

Notwithstanding the enormous amount of work entailed and the attention devoted to the various branches of the Fujitagumi, Mr. Fujita spared no efforts in promoting the interest of others as well as those of the public. Himself acting as a founder and promoter of many new and promising enterprises, he was almost always subsequently urged to accept the post of adviser and director, his counsel, owing to his unique business experience being eagerly sought for in commercial circles generally. To mention the most



KOSAKA MINING

prominent of these, in 1874 he became president of the Tokyo Senshu Kaisha; in 1876 he was one of the promoters of the Osaka Rice Exchange and was appointed a director. He was also one of the founders of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and was appointed a director in 1879. The Osaka Sulphuric Acid Company was established in 1879, Mr. Fujita being one of the promoters and later being appointed a director. He was connected with the Taiko Steamship Company and the Osaka Spinning Company in similar capacity in 1881. Three years later he also interested himself in promotiog the Tokyo Medicines Manufacturing Company; and 1888 he assisted in the promotion of the Sanyo Railway Company and of the Osaka Stock Exchange. The Minatogawa Kaishu Company was established in 1897 and the Ujikawa Water Power Electricity Company in 1906. In both of these Mr. Fujita took an active part as promoter and director. Among all these enterprises the establishment of the Chamber of Commerce must rank as one of the highest achievements towards raising the status of business interests generally; it was the first of such organizations in Japan. Then the Osaka Spinning Company was the first concern of this kind to be founded in Japan, having since been followed by several other equally successful spinning businesses. Again, the Hankai Railway Company (the present Nankai Railway Company) was the first private railway company to be established in Japan, while the Osaka Sulphuric Acid Company was the earliest Japanese company engaged in such business. It will thus be seen that Mr. Denzaburo Fujita can justly lay claim to being one of the pioneers of modern industry in Japan. In addition to this, Mr. Fujita is a public-spirited man and has done much towards promoting the general happiness of the community. Foremost in business circles, he likewise holds first rank amongst the charitable and philanthropic, and notwithstanding his multifarious duties, finds time to consider and help those in less fortunate circumstances than himself. Mr. Fujita was one of the most active in helping to float the War Debentures at the time of the Russo-Japanese conflict.

In 1887 His Majesty the Emperor conferred upon Mr. Fujita the order of the Fifth Rank of the 1st Grade in recognition of his having contributed the sum of *yen* 50,000 towards the fund for Imperial coast defence. In 1902 the 4th Class of the Sacred Treasure was conferred upon him, and, in 1908 in recognition of his services during the Russo-Japanese war he received the 2nd Class order of the Rising Sun.

Mr. Heitaro Fujita

No. 9, Amijimacho, Kita-ku, Osaka, Japan

MR. HEITARO FUJITA.

Mr. Heitaro Fujita, the eldest son of Mr. Denzaburo Fujita, was born in October, 1896. He received his early education at the Keiogijiku, and after having graduated from there he proceeded to England, where he completed his studies. On his return to Japan Mr. Fujita went into the business of the Fujitagumi, and having inherited much of his father's business acumen and enterprise, speedily became thoroughly acquainted with the various departments and was appointed Vice-President in 1905, which post he still occupies. He has held, also, the positions of Director of the Kitahama Bank, Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co, Ltd), Japan Fire Insurance Company. He was one of the promoters of the Japan-China Steamship Company and of the Japan-Korean Gas Company. Mr. Fujita holds a number of public and honorary positions and is an exceedingly busy man. Among the chief posts held by him outside the business of the Fujitagumi are the following:—President of the Soldiers' Families' Protection Association, chief committee of the Osaka Branch of the Japan Marine Association, President of the Osaka Branch of the Industrial Protection Association. In 1902 he was elected on the committee for the Fifth National Industrial Exhibition and he occupied a similar position in connection with the Japan National Exhibition in 1907. Mr. Fujita serves in a like capacity on the advisory committee for the *Anglo-Japanese* Exhibition.

LIST OF EXHIBITION AT THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION

1. 1 Model of Kosaka Copper Mine.
2. 10 Gold and Silver Ingots from the Kosaka Mine.
3. 8 Blocks of Electrolytic Copper from the Kosaka Mine.
4. 10 Specimens of Pig Lead " " " "
5. 1 Specimen Complex Sulphide Ore "Kurokō" " " " "
6. 1 " pyrite Ore "Ōkō" " " " "
7. 1 " Siliceous Ore "Keikō" " " " "
8. 1 Diagram showing ore treatment at the Kosaka Mine.
9. 1 Map of the Kosaka Mining District.
10. 1 Sectional Model of Ore Deposit at the Kosaka Mine.
11. 1 Photograph giving general view of Mine.
12. 1 " " " " Smelting Works at Kosaka Mine.
13. 1 " Hydro Electric Power Station.
14. 1 " Electric Copper Refinery at Kosaka Mine.
15. 1 " Saw Mill " " "
16. 1 " Repair Shops " " "
17. 1 " Blast Furnace Plant " " "
18. 1 " Underground Workings " " "
19. 2 " Open Workings " " "
20. 1 Specimen of Ore from the Ōmori Mine.
21. 1 Photograph giving general view of the Omori Mine.
22. 1 Specimen of Ore from the Zuihō Mine.
23. 1 Photograph of Cynide Plant at Zuihō Mine.

YOKOYAMA MINING DEPARTMENT

The Department is under the joint management of Baron Takatoshi Yokoyama, Messrs. Takaoki Yokoyama and Shozo Yokoyama. Its headquarters are at Kanazawa, Kaga Province, and there is branch in Osaka. The mines belonging to the Department are the Ogoya mine in Kaga province, the Hiragane mine in Hida province, and the Okura mine in Uzen province. These are the famous copper mines in Japan. The following table shows the annual amount of output, of refined and manufactured copper :—

Mines	Output *kamme*	Refined *kamme*	Manufactured *kamme*
Ogoya	7,099,000	1,955,000	1,552,000
Hiragane	12,698,000	4,779,000	786,000
Okura	2,865,000	1,089,000	605,000
Total			2,943,000

THE SMELTING PLACES OF THE YOKOYAMA MINING DEPARTMENT

The greater part of the copper manufactured is exported to England through the Japan Export Company and several other foreign firms at Kobe, through Komada & Co. Yamanaka & Co. etc., in Osaka.

1. The Ogoya mine—The mine is situated at Nishio-mura, Nomi-gori, Ishikawa Prefecture 5 *ri* distant from the Komatsu station of the Hokuriku railway. It covers an area of 1,456,000 *tsubo*. The vein of the mine was first discovered and worked by the inhabitants of the district thirty years ago. Afterwards the Yokoyama family purchased the mine. Although the mine suffered great damage by floods the Department was able to resume work. At first the amount of copper manufactured was from 50,000 to 70,000 kin per month. In 1903 the old method of refining was abolished and the modern method was adopted, and at the same time the adjoining mines were purchased, the result being that the amount of copper manufactured was increased to 100,000 kin per month. Further improvement was effected in various equipments. Settling pond, filtering pond were newly constructed on a large scale and the present prosperous state of business has been realized.

The strata constituting the mine are the Tertiary tuff. The veins run in two main lines although complicated in several places. One runs by about 310° south-west of the Okura-dake, the most precipitous mountain in the compound of the mine. It is inclined toward the south-western and north-eastern direction by 70° or 80°. The other runs by about 100° and is inclined towards the south-west or north-east by 60° or 80°. The Sakuji Toge is situated north-west of the Okuraga-take and is the centre of the vein. The seams in the Ōtani mining districts run by 350°, inclining by 70°. It is no easy task to measure the length and depth of several veins which are sometimes interchanged, but the longest vein measures 3,500 feet and the deepest 630 feet. The width of a vein is generally from 2 to 3 feet. The ores are yellow spotted indigo and sometimes natural red or malachite. The mine also yields Quartz, Galena, Zincblende and Calcite Barite etc.

The miners employed are divided as follows :—

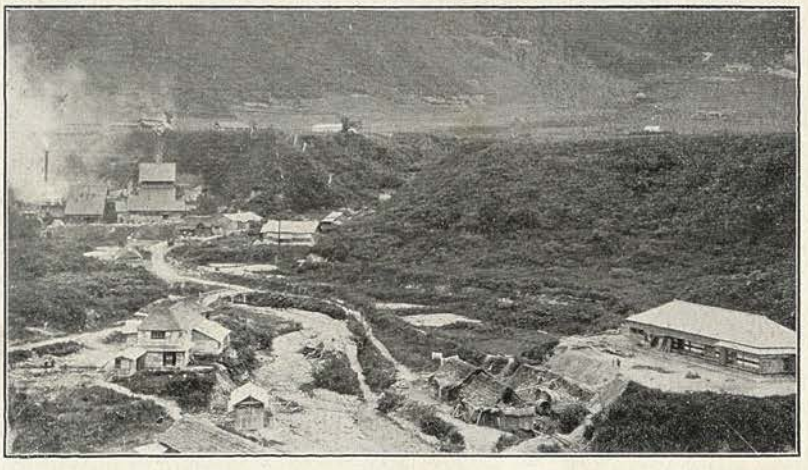
Those in the pit :	Male	270
	Female	40
Those outside of the pit :	Male	241
	Female	106
	Total...	1107

The ores are transported by tram cars from the mine to the Komatsu station.

2. Hiragane Mine.—This is situated in Nibugawa-mura, Ono-gori, Gifu Prefecture, at the foot of Norikura-ga-take mountain. The mining district covers the area of 22,000 *tsubo*. The mine was discovered by a wood-cutter 20 years ago. The product is copper ore containing silver. The monthly output once reached over 90,000 *kin*, but now it has been reduced to about 55,000 kin on account of deterioration in the quality of the mineral.

The mine consists of several strata of Archean Slate encapped in the south-eastern districts with Andesite.

The irregularity of the mineral bed formation, coupled with the considerable difference in the quantity of copper even in the same sections, renders it impossible to adopt any systematic mining method, such a peculiar system alone being adoptable as what is called a kind of Fukuro-bori, all to



THE OKURA MINE OF THE YOKOYAMA MINING DEPARTMENT

be manually mined, besides Ryome-bori or drilling. All transportation in the mine is made by means of 12 pound railway, by which ores are conveyed. The miners number at present about 470. The ores are divided into 3 kinds, namely, best ore, common ore and coarse ore. The mine turns out at present 1,106,000 kamme of ore (grade of quality 1.8 %) 416,000 kamme of refined ore (grade of quality 4.0 % and 68,900 kin of refined copper (grade of quality 98.6 %).

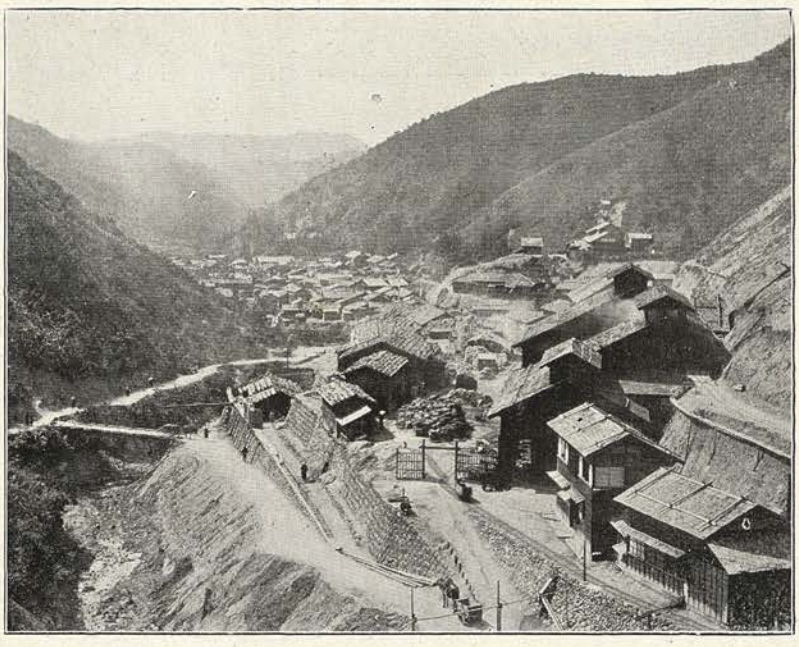
3. The Okura Mine—This mine is situated in the upper reaches of the Mogami-gawa, about 15 miles away from Shinsho station on the Akita line of railway touching Okura-mura, Mogami-gori, Yamagata Prefecture. The area extends to 919,000 *tsubo*. The mine was founded some 256 years ago and seems to have been a private gold mine of the feudal lord of Togawa. Years have passed since the mining was given up and all traces lost sight of until some neighbours, about seven years ago, found the mine again and applied to the authority for the concession of a trial mining. Several provisions were made for mining but the result was discouraging, since the mineral was found to consist of copper instead of gold as was at first the case. The strata forming the mineral beds are paleozoic strata. The main veins run in five districts namely, gold, silver, and copper veins in the districts of Matsumori, Daihoku, and also Omote-yama. The first two are situated in the northern foot of a mountain, and commonly called Urayama or behind the mountain district; they are not yet deeply worked. The other is in the southern district and has been mined from ancient times. The mine is worked in general by contract. The ore mined is divided into two kinds—

mineral and rock; the rock is left in the mine, while the mineral is put up in bags and transported outside by rail tracks either by human power or machinery.

The quality of the copper dug out of the mine is so good that a simple machine is applied for the selection of the ore which contains a large amount of arsenic but contains the least amount of other metallic ingredients. The standard set for the refining is:—mineral in mass: quality grade 12% mineral dust: quality grade 14%.

The mine employs 362 labourers of which 120 miners work inside the mine, and 188 men and 56 women outside. The ore mined monthly amounts to 248,000 kamme; refined ore, 94,500 kamme, and copper 525, kin.

The above are general descriptions of the three mines; the Yokoyama mines are under the control of four directors, Seiroku Tsubouchi, Mitsuteru Kimura, Kimei Nakaizumi and Kojiro Omori. Each of the above three mines is placed in charge of the following officers: —



THE OFFICE AND SMELTING PLACES OF THE OGOYA MINE

Ogoya Mine—Mr. B. Yuasa, as councillor, and Mr. K. Sato, as engineer-in-Chief, have charge of all the affairs of the mine. There are besides fifty-two officers and employees; there are two doctors who look after cases of accident, disease and sanitary affairs. A branch office established at Komatsu-machi, where officers are engaged in purchasing articles required by the mine and in the transportation of refined copper.

Hiragane Mine—Councillor S. Nakaizumi, and Engineers-in-Chief Y. Nitta and O. Yago manage the business, with the cooperation of thirty-four other offices and employees and two physicians. As this mine is situated in the mountain away from inhabited places, school teachers are engaged for the instruction of the children of the families of officers and miners. A branch office has been established at Oaka-yama-machi where two officers are engaged in purchasing necessary articles for the mine, and also in the transportation of copper.

Okura Mine.—Engineer-in-Chief, J. Masada, manages the business assisted by twenty officers and one doctor.

THE KUHARA MINING OFFICE.

The Hitachi Mine is situated in Hidachi-mura, Taga County, in Ibaraki Prefecture. The mine is owned and worked by Mr. Fusanosuke Kuhara, and is one of the most important mines in the eastern part of Japan. The mine is situated at a distance of 4 miles, north-west from Sukekawa station along the coast line of the Eastern Railway. The area of the mine is 1,150,000 *tsubo*, besides that under prospecting concession is 980,000 *tsubo*. The ores containing gold, silver, copper, and sulphuric iron found in hornblendes schists are distributed quite extensively, forming numerous parallel strata, the bed being 500 *shaku* in width and 5,000 *shaku* in length.

THE HITACHI MINE

According to tradition, the mine was worked more than 200 years ago, but was abandoned through failure. Since then the owners have changed a number of times, but no definite result was ever reached. It was in 1905 that the mine was brought under the management of the present owner Mr. Kuhara, and came to be known as "the Hidachi Mine." Under his able management, up-to-date machinery was put up and both in mining and cupellation processes, great improvements were made, so that it is now one of the most important mines in this country.

The amount of ores refined during the last five years is given below :—

Year	Amount refined	Output of copper	Output of gold	Output of silver
	kwanme	*kin*	*monme*	*monme*
1905	2,895,447	418,651	—	—
1906	3,264,089	440,640	—	—
1907	8,867,468	1,333,713	138	4,154
1908	13,690,733	3,169,293	12,987	257,629
1909	29,008,165	5,796,629	60,317	1,668,813

Principal contents of the ores in different mining zones are given below :—

Mining sections	Gold	Silver	Copper
Main mine (rich quality) ..	.00010	.00144	3.70
Jinpo...	.00011	.00138	4.33
Chusei	.00012	.00159	4.91
Kako (poor quality) ...	.00011	.00156	1.46
Senmaiko (phyllitic ores)..	.00006	.00087	2.75

In these mines, there are exposed numerous outcrops, and many useful mine zones have been discovered, but owing to the wide extension of the districts, they are not yet sufficiently worked. Ore boring drills are employed to ascertain the locality and quality of ores, while in some instances rock boring machinery is used for the purpose of speedy execution of the work. The fact that the mine has proved such a great success must be attributed to the use of these two pieces of machinery. The ore boring drills have been applied for the first time, in this case, to metal mines in this country.

SMELTING AND REFINING WORKS

The metallurgical works are situated at a distance of 2 miles below the ore picking place which lies on the way to the Sukekawa station. The widest portion of the valley conveniently situated for the supply of water has been chosen for this purpose. Since the ores are simple in their nature, the metallurgical process is quite simple. The smelting of the ore is accomplished by the self-fuelling process (so-called pyrite smelting) while for Blister copper making, the Bessemerizing process was adopted utilizing thereby the self contained heat economically smelting the ores. Among the principal equipments, we may mention, ore bins, sintering pots, smelting plants, Bessemerizing plates which are arranged in a step-by-step form, and connected with hoisting inclines and electric railways to afford facilities to the distribution of ores and their products. As mentioned above, under the able management of the present owner, many new machines were introduced, changing the entire feature of the work. The Third Power Station with electric power to the amount of 3,000 K.W. is under construction. When these works are completed, ore picking and smelting places will be extended so that there is a great future for this famous mine.

KAMAISHI IRON AND STEEL WORKS

Proprictor.—C. Tanaka. Director.—K. Yokoyama.

Suppliers of

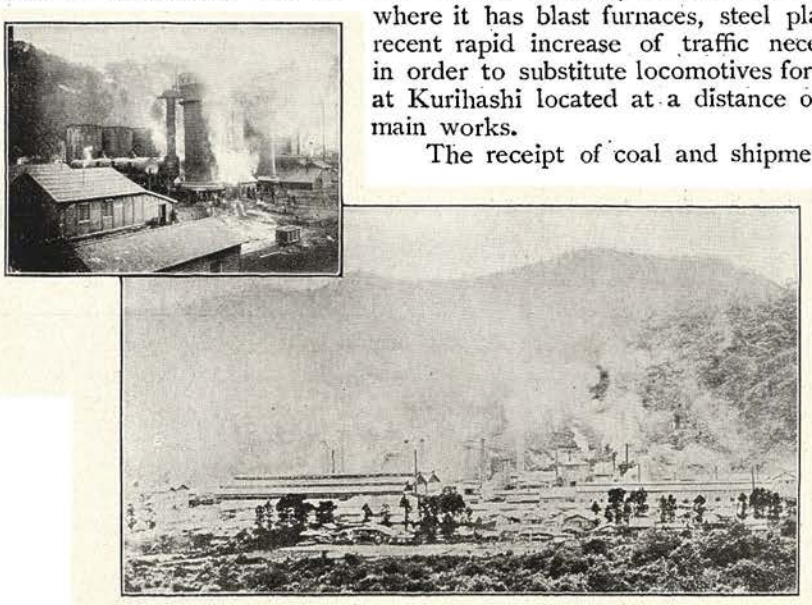
Iron Ore, Pig Iron, Ferro-manganese, Spiegel Eisen, Steel Bars, Angles, Rails, Cast Iron Pipe Etc.

Main Office :—12, Kitakonyamachi, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo Japan. Telegraph Address (Chobei Tanaka, Tokyo).

Works:—Kamaishi-machi, Kamiheigun, Rikuchu, Japan. Telegraph Address (Kamaishi Mine, Rikuchu).

General Description

Kamaishi harbour is situated on the eastern coast of the province of Rikuchu, about 340 miles north of Yokohama. At the head of the harbour, the Kamaishi Iron and Steel Works is located where it has blast furnaces, steel plant, pipe casting foundry, etc. A recent rapid increase of traffic necessitated the building of rail-roads in order to substitute locomotives for horses. They have branch works at Kurihashi located at a distance of about 16 miles from the Kamaishi main works.



KAMAISHI IRON FOUNDRY AND SMELTING WORK

The receipt of coal and shipment of pig iron, steel products, and so on are greatly facilitated by a wharf, 820 feet long and 36 feet wide, projecting into the harbour, which is deep enough to provide anchorage alongside for steamers up to 3,000 tons. The distance between the works and wharf is about one mile, and they are connected by railroads on which locomotives are running all the time. The company has five steamers of its own, the total tonnage amounting to 5802 tons.

The total number of workmen in the works and mines in 1908 was estimated at 6473. Most of them are living in houses built by the company and provided rent free. It also has shops, hospitals, schools, and boarding-houses for the accommodation of employees and workmen.

The production during the last five years is shown on the following table:—

	Pig iron tons	Spiegel-Eisen and Ferro-manganese tons	Steel tons	Cast iron pipe tons	Copper lbs.
1904	26,438	569	4,611	372	—
1905	37,255	4,346	4,163	723	—
1906	29,651	4,195	3,963	4,183	—
1907	30,497	4,025	3,675	4,912	57,788
1908	34,418	789	3,657	12,788	109,344

Short History

The old notarial records show that the existence of iron ore was first known in 1823, being discovered by a hunter at Obashi village; but the actual smelting of it is traced to about 1849. In the beginning of the Meiji period, Count Nambu erected two blast furnaces, working with cold blast and using charcoal. Prior to this the Japanese Government took steps to encourage industries and in 1874 decided to undertake promoting the iron industry. It bought the Obashi mines and fixed the seat of the works at Kamaishi, where the company has its works now. But it proved a failure and was entirely abandoned the following year.

In 1885 that Mr. Chobei Tanaka bought the mines and their properties from the Government. Through his constant effort for twenty five years, the works were yearly extended; the number of furnaces increased; and new machinery and plants being set up and modern method introduced, the factory has grown to the present state of prosperity. During the Russo-Japanese war, the company sold all its products to the Government arsenals.

THE KAIJIMA MINING CO.

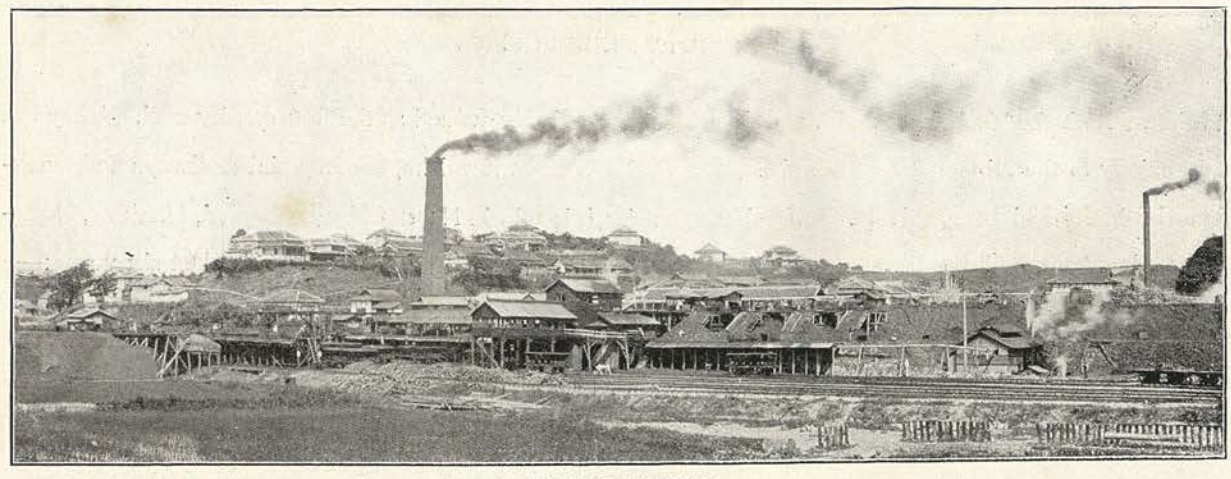
The railway in Japan extends over 5,000 miles, consuming yearly more than 1,000,000 tons of coal. Steamers with more than 1,000,000 tons annually consume 1,900,000 tons of coal, while salt refineries throughout the country use coal at the rate of 600,000 tons per year. The amount consumed in all factories must run up to 4,100,000 tons a year. When all those figures are put together we may find that the total consumption of coal in one year runs up over 10,000,000 tons. The export to foreign countries amount to 2,000,000 tons valued at 20,000,000 *yen*, so that coal at present forms one of the most important articles of export. As long as the world can not dispense with the use of coal, Japan must also take part in this general tendency of the times. As soon as the country was opened to foreigners, Japan bent her energy upon the spiritual and material progress of the people. In order to plan for further development, it is absolutely essential that measures should be adopted for the augmentation of the national resources. So long as coal is used as fuel, it may be said that civilization is a gift buried under the ground.

But what is the amount of the Japanese coal annually dug out and disposed of? According to the latest statistics, the output of coal in Japan is about 13,700,000 tons valued at 59,200,000 *yen*. When this figure is compared with the other mineral products, it will be found that coal takes up about 54% of the sum total. At first, mining was carried on by private individuals, but with the progress of industry, the company system was adopted so as to carry on business on a larger scale. The mines now-a-days form each gigantic castles. The length of a level extends, in many cases, from 1800 feet to 3000 feet. The inside of a mine is generally provided with tram-ways, electric lights, telephones and other modern inventions. Fifty years ago, the mining industry in Japan was altogether an insignificant affair. A few work men provided with an oil lamp, a pickaxe and a bucket used to creep into a hole like a badger or fox, the level itself

MR. TASUKE KAIJIMA

being hardly anything better than a Reynard's cave. Should there arise any trouble with water, they used to turn their attention to some other quarters. At present, mines are provided with the most up-to-date mechanical appliances such as electric railways, and various other equipments. Of all the mines in Japan celebrated for their perfection or equipment, the Mitsui and the Kaijima mines stand conspicuous, the latter is owned by the Kaijima family. The entire business is under the control of Mr. Tasuke Kaijima, assisted by his heir, Eizaburo Kaijima. Those who are engaged in the mining industry may be divided into two kinds, namely, practical and theoretical miners. Mr. Kaijima belongs to the former class. Those who talk of the Japanese mining industry surely know the name of Kaijima. He was simply a mining labourer who could not read his letters but by the sheer force of perseverance aided by his character and experience built up a gigantic fortune. Yes, he is a brilliant star in the financial world of Japan, and his light shone if it did not dazzl the eye of the old Marquis, the renowned Inouye who drew up for him, by his request, the constitution of the Kaijima family.

This wealthy family owns at present 5 mines, their annual output being 1,200,000 tons which takes up 9% of the total mining production in Japan. Mr. Kaijima is assisted in his undertakings by his brothers, Rokutaro and Kazo, both of whon are men of experience. The fraternal cooperation in this line of business is really strong. The youngest brother Kazo, lost his eye-sight in his youth, but he being a man of energy never relaxed in his attention to business even for one day. These special characteristics of the



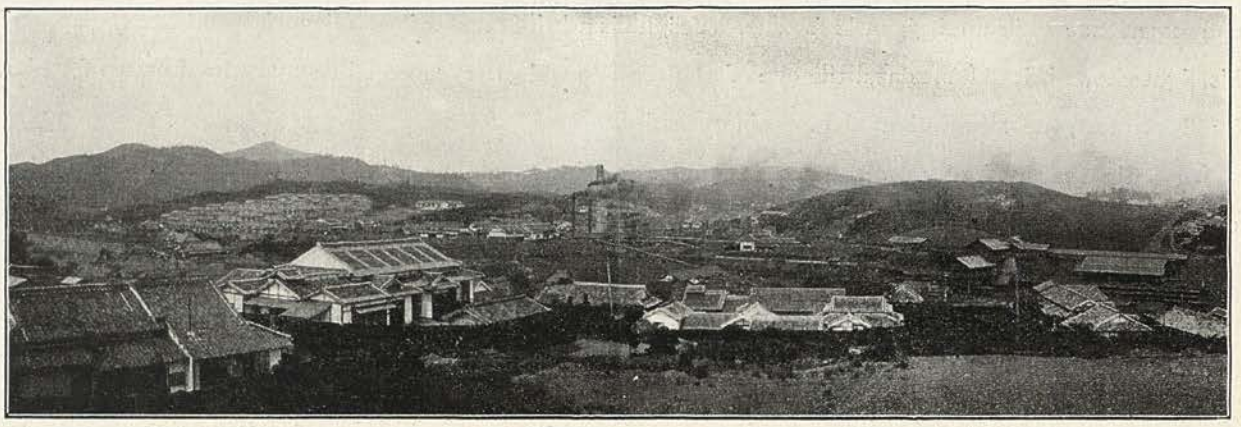
KIRINO MINING

work of the Kaijima family and which no doubt was a secret, if not the secret of success, is this that the whole undertaking is effected by the combined efforts of the kinsmen.

It was in the year 1884 when Mr. Tasuke Kaijima came in possession of a small mine in Onoura, Kurate county, Fukuoka prefecture, that the foundation for his future eminent position was already laid. In those days, he was not rich and he had to court the help and the services of other members of his family to carry on the work. The want of experience, the smallness of the scale, the difficulty of engineering the damage caused by flood and the depreciation of the coal market all combined to crush poor miners, many of whom fell helpless victims. To such difficulties, Mr. Kaijima succumbed not, and he with his kinsmen held the ground in the teeth of all their difficulties. At last success came to him on the turning tide

of fortune. He enlarged the concession so as to extend his work. When the time was ripe, in 1898 he organised his mines on the basis of a company. The amount of the capital is 2,000,000 *yen*, the number of the company's officers, 1000; while the total number of labourers, 15,000.

Principal concessions owned by the company are Onoura, Mannoura, Otsuji, Tsubakuro, Yunokihara, Oita, Yoshikuma, Nagao, Ikeda, Iwaya and Kitabata, the total area of which reaches more than 13,000,000 *tsubo*. The product from Onoura is the first class quality coal, giving strong light and free from impurities. It has the highest reputation. Its dust coal is best adapted to the manufacture of gas and coke. Coal product from "Otsuji Mine" is called 2nd quality coal, but owing to its low price, it is popular in the



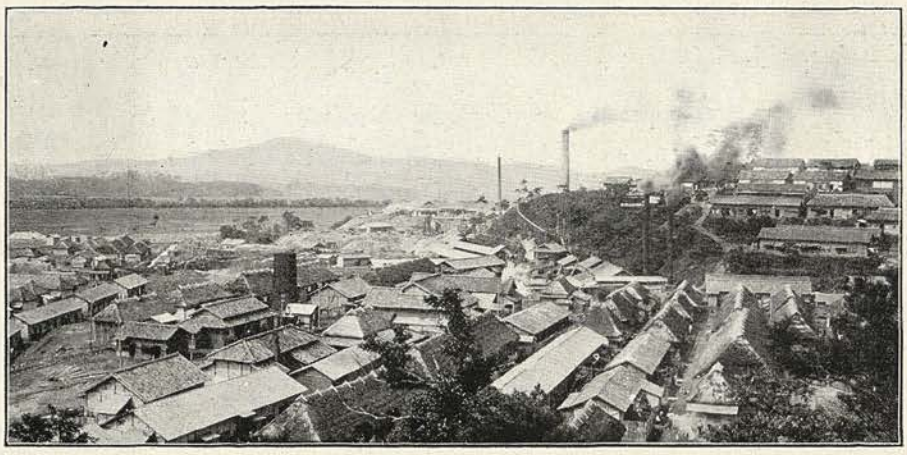
SUGAMUTA MINING OFFICE

market. Both the Tsubakuro and Yunokihara coals are highly valued as the first quality coal. They are sold chiefly to the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kwaisha, the Imperial Railways and manufactories both official and private. In foreign countries, it is sold in North China, Shanghai, Hankow, Hongkong, Singapore, and Manila, etc. The following table shows the amount of coal for the last six years :—

Year	Output *tons*	Year	Output *tons*
1903	689,500	1906	842,500
1904	747,000	1907	908,100
1905	735,700	1908	1,148,338

The above table indicates a tendency towards annual increase. The Kaijima mines excel in transportation facilities. Such mines as Onoura and Iwaya in particular, can load the trucks of the Kyushu line at a distance of only a few feet from the tunnel mouths. Such mines as the Otsuji mine are either provided with endless ropes and other coal transportation equipments or are connected by rails with the Kyushu railway, while the mines of Tsubakuro concession are connected with the Hakata railway, the Hakata harbour or the Moji harbour. Moji and Wakamatsu harbours from Onoura and Otsuji may be reached in three hours, while it takes only an hour from the Iwaya mine to the Karatsu harbour. Having such facilities by land and water, the output is disposed of as fast as it is brought out of the levels. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has charge of the business part of the work. It may be naturally expected that the output from the Kaijima mines enjoys high credit.

1. The Onoura coal mine.—In transferring the management of the undertaking of Mr. Kaijima to a partnership, such mines as the Sugamuta, Onoura, Kirino and Man-no-ura, were combined and called the Onoura mine, the output of which takes up the first rank for quantity. This mine was discovered some seventy years ago, and became the possession of Mr. Kaijima in 1864. It was a small concession covering a space of 230 *tsubo*. Efforts were made to develop these mines. It was in the year 1888 that Mr. Kaijima made a purchase of the two mining lots of Sugamuta and Mano-no-ura. Since then the adoption of up-to-date machinery was made, together with the improvement of the equipments. In 1893, the Kirino mine was opened, but just then the Japan-China war broke out, which increased the demand to a considerable degree. When the Japan-Russian war broke out, the output was increased to 800,000 tons a year. The Onoura mine is indeed, one of the principle possessions of the company. Geologically the Onoura mine belongs to the Tertiary strata, some of the seams being three or five feet in thickness, there being



OTSUJI MINING OFFICE

seven layers of seams. The coal found in the three feet strata ranks with the 1st class Chikuzen coal. It is lacquer black in colour, and emits a strong fire. Containing but little ash, it maintains heat for a long period. We herewith give the results of the assay made by the Department of Agriculture and Communications:—

Kinds.	Per centage.	Kinds.	Per centage.
Water	2.48	Sulphur	0.31
Ash	3.72	Phosphorus	
Carbon	56.30	Caloric	74.80
Volatile.	37.50	Caking	14

This coal is used for locomotive, steamers, factories, gas coke manufacturing, while its sale is 30% in the domestic market and 70% for exports. The output for the last six years has been as follows:—

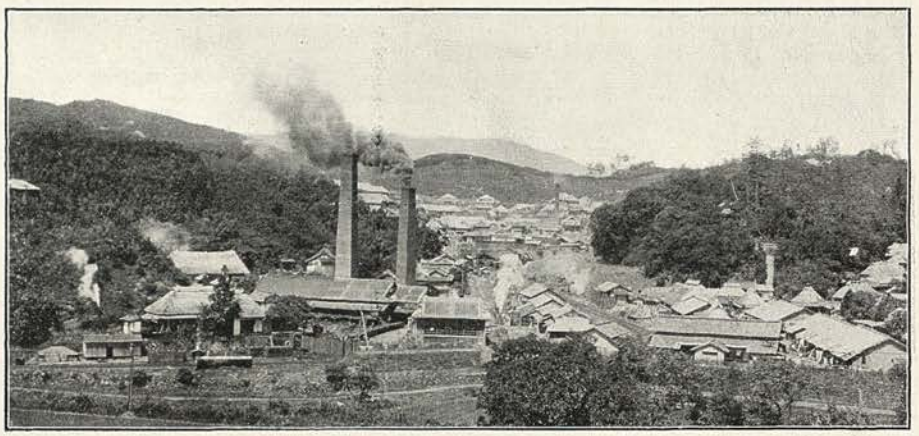
Year.	Output.	Year.	Output.
1903	452,467 tons.	1907	707,793 tons.
1904	520,118	1908	715,627
1905	540,173	Total	3,565,037
1906	629,139		

The total number of the company's officers is 513, while the labourers both male and female number 6,479; there are schools, hospitals, and provisions for the supply of water and for communication.

2. The Otsuji coal mine.—The date of discovery of this mine is unknown but in 1880, the shafts were sunk by a certain Hoashi, but the working was suspended, owing to a flood. Since then, the concession passed into different hands, but the working remained insignificant. But after the work was brought into the possession of Mr. Kaijima in 1897, roads were opened and new shafts were sunk, and provisions were made for ventilation and drainage. This brought the present prosperity. The coal is of the same kind as the 2nd class Chikuzen coal, it is hard and thick, but low in price. The assay shows that it contains:

	Per centage.
Water	5.00
Volatile	40.30
Carbon	49.40
Ash	5.25

	Per centage.
Sulphur	0.939
Caking	0.5
Caloric	7.040



MANNOURA MINING OFFICE

The coal is used for locomotives, steamships and factories. It is also exported to Hankow, North China, Shanghai and Hongkong. The output for the last six years stands as follows:—

Year.	Output. tons.
1903	237,043
1904	226,955
1905	193,668
1906	212,468

Year.	Output. tons.
1907	200,327
1008	273,034
Total	1,343,806

The number of the company's officers is 230, and that of the workmen is 2741. Provisions are made for sanitation, relief, and other necessary measures. The means of conveyance of coal etc. is now being greatly extended.

3. The Tsubakuro mine.—In the year 1902, this mine came into the possession of Mr. Kaijima. At the beginning, the work involved serious difficulties, and its output did not command any important position in the market. However, after a great deal of trial, levels were newly dug, and the machinery was improved, so that satisfactory results were obtained.

The quality of the coal bears a strong similitude to that of Onoura coal. It is a lacquer black and lustrous. The demand surpasses the supply. It is used for locomotives, steamships and factories. Since the mine came into the possession of company, only a short space of time has elapsed, so the provisions are necessarily imperfect, and at present, the output does not exceed 100,000 tons a year, but it has bright prospects. The output since the work was started is as follows :—

Year.	Output. tons.	Year.	Output. tons.
1903	11,383	1906	43,829
1904	23,209	1907	81,633
1905	19,122	1908	78,252

According to the Assay made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the figures stand as follows :—

	Per centage.		Per centage.
Water	2.048	Sulphur	0.25
Ash	7.16	Caloric	74.80
Carbon	49.06	Caking	1.3
Volatile	41.34		

The company's officers number 20, and male and female workers 914. There are provided means of communication, offices, and officers' dwelling houses etc.

4. The Iwaya mine.—This mine is situated within the distance of one *cho* from Iwaya station, and since the railway passes just in front of the mine, there is every facility for communication. It is situated at distance of 13 miles from the Karatsu harbor while there are provisions for telephones and telegraphs. At present, the output does not exceed 600 tons a year because it was first opened in 1908, but then there is every prospect that it will be increased to 12,000 tons a year.

The assay of the coal shows the following results:—

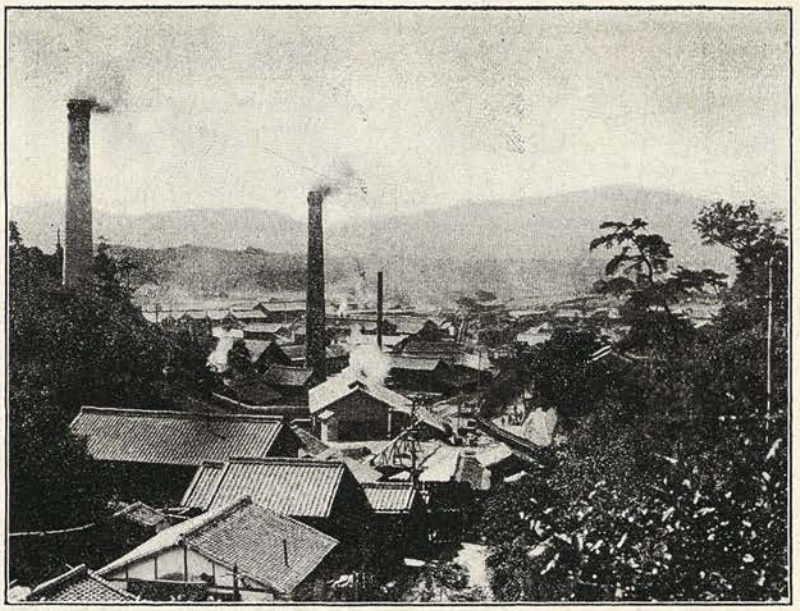
Kinds.	Per centage.	Kinds.	Per centage.
Water	2.18	Sulphur	1.07
Ash	4.90	Caloric	7.700
Carbon	48.07	Caking	1.6
Volatile	44.85		

THE MEIJI MINING JOINT STOCK COMPANY

The output of coal is the life of the technical industry of every description throughout the world. The older the coal-mine grows, the more difficult it becomes to work and unless extraordinary sums of money are invested, the work can not be carried on. As business men are naturally swayed by considerations of loss and gain, if their enterprises become too costly, they will not hesitate to give them up. This is why pessimistic views are sometimes entertained in regard to the future coal supply of the world. Europe and America are experimenting with crude oil as a substitute for coal. According to the statistics of the past ten years, the consumption of coal in Japan has been on the increase, most of it being taken up by factories, ships, railways, and salt-manufacturing. In 1898 the amount consumed was over 4,000,000 tons and now it exceeds 10,000,000 tons. This is not to be wondered at when we think of the recent development of various technical industries and the sudden increase of shipping caused by the Russo-Japan War. America produces over 370,000,000 tons which is not sufficient for her domestic demand, England produces 250,000,000 tons, Germany 190,000,000 tons, Austria and Hungary over 40,000,000 tons, France 34,000,000 tons, Belgium 23,000,000 tons and Russia 16,000,000 tons. Of these powers, some import coal from England, Germany and Belgium as their own production is not sufficient for the domestic need. If the amount of coal consumed were to serve for the criterion of the magnitude of technical industry and the measure of civilization, Japan's consumption of coal amounting to 10,000,000 tons is a mere one-hundredth of the total amount (1,000,000,000 tons) produced in the world, while America consumes 34%, England 17% and Germany 12%. But the ratio at which the Japanese output of coal has increased is not very far behind that of European countries. If the output of coal for 1902 is compared with that of four years later, 1906, we will see that America has increased output by 38%, which made her stand first on the list; next came the German output which has increased by 28% and Japan indeed stood third on the list, the output in her case increasing by 23%. France and England had their output increased by 15% and 0.9% respectively and Austria and Hungary, Belgium and Russia by 0.3% each. Japan, generally speaking, is rich in coal veins; in particular Kyushu, the Hokkaido and the Ibaraki prefectures are well known for their rich coal mines. The Kyushu mines are in the most prosperous state ever known in Japan and there are a great many small capitalists who are engaged in the mining industry on a small scale with success. But here the same old difficulty is being experienced, that is to say, the deeper the mine is dug the harder it becomes to carry on the work as

MR. KENJIRO MATSUMOTO

a result of which there are signs that the small capitalists are finding themselves unable to carry on the work and in danger of being absorbed by the larger capitalists. In Kyushu the Fukuoka Prefecture is the most conspicuous for its rich coal mines and the three ports of Moji, Wakamatsu, and Miike have been opened on account of coal output, as has also been the case with the two trunk lines of railway. The Meiji Mining Company, Ltd. is the largest coal mining company in Fukuoka. Mr. Keiichiro Yasukawa who controls this company is a great power in the coal-mining circles of Kyushu and is looked upon as a model business man of the enterprising spirits with the present generation. He is a well known philanthropist, he founded a High Technical School in Fukuoka. The Meiji Mining Joint Stock Company which is the subject of these pages was established by Mr. Yasukawa, a native of Fukuoka Prefecture, who has set himself up in the coal mining industry during these twenty years past. In the beginning he met with various apparently unsurmountable difficulties but his courage and painstaking efforts enabled him to tide over these difficulties till at last he has reached his present



HŌKOKU COAL MINE

prosperous position. Recently he has converted the company into a joint stock concern on the basis of the proceeds from the Meiji, Akaike, and Hokoku mines and simultaneously has opened a coal-selling department of Yasukawa and Matsumoto Shoten. The high technical school above mentioned is now in the course of construction with a fund of 3,000,000 *yen*. Mr. Yasukawa is planning to establish two cotton yarn spinning factories and their buildings have already been commenced. Mr. Yasukawa is president of the Chikuho Coal Mining Guild, president of the Wakamatsu-ko Coal-Merchant Guild, manager of the Wakamatsu Harbour Construction Company and two or three other companies. He discharges many duties with a thoroughness which speaks well of his great energy.

This Meiji Coal Mining Company was formed in 1908 and has a capital of 5,000,000 *yen*, the coal fields covering 8,000,000 *tsubo*. The company's property consists of three well-known mines, namely the Meiji Mine, Akaike Mine, and Hōkoku Mine, whose products are of superior quality and in fact the best in the whole of Kyushu.

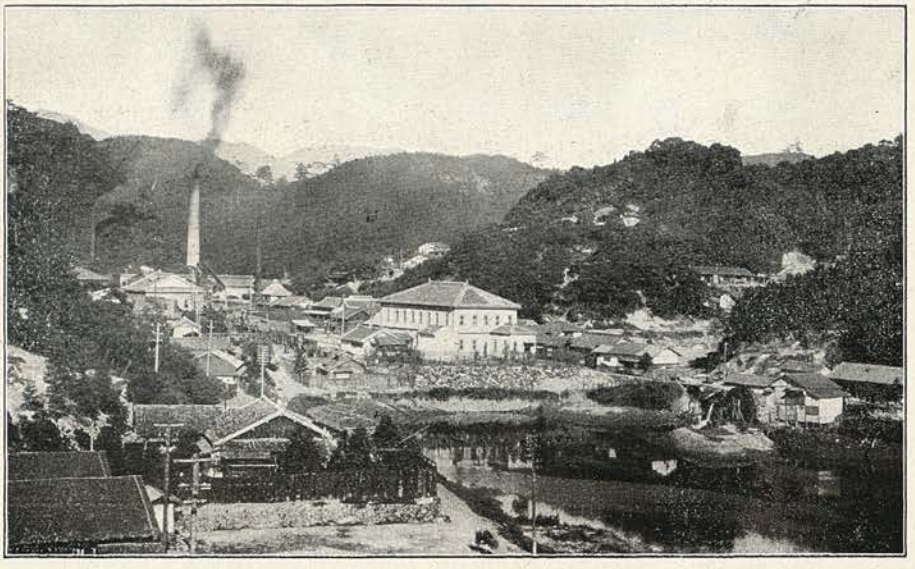
I. The Meiji Coal Mine.

This mine consists of four portions, namely the first, second, third, and fourth mines. The first mine used to be called the Taizo mine which was first opened in 1887 by Mr. Yasukawa and the

company's head office is located there. In 1896 when Mr. Yasukawa and a few others projected the Meiji Tanko Joint Stock Company, this mine fell into the possession of the same company and was re-named as the Meiji Tanko by which name it is now known. The second mine is a new acquisition of the Meiji Tanko Company, the third mine was formerly called the Hiyaki mine and fell into the company's possession in 1898 while the fourth mine has been commenced quite recently and it is expected that the products from this mine will be put in the market at an early date. The Meiji Tanko Joint Stock company was dissolved in 1902, when Mr. Yasukawa took upon himself all business conducted by the company, and subsequently the Meiji, Akaike, the Hōkoku were delivered over by Mr. Yasukawa to a new company formed by him and two others. The present Meiji Mining Joint Stock Company was organized in 1908 with all the members connected with the Meiji Tanko Company as shareholders and with a total capital of 5,000,000 *yen*. The total output of the Meiji Coal Mine Company for 1907 was 388,663 tons which may be classified as follows:—

	Output	Amount consumed	Percentage
The 1st Mine	155,466 tons	23,062 tons	1.48
The 2nd Mine	111,480 ,,	12,717 ,,	1.14
The 3rd Mine	121,717 ,,	9,415 ,,	0.77
Total	388,663 ,,	45,193 ,,	1.16

The length of the railways for the transportation of coal is 15,194 *ken* in the case of the first mine, 9,347 *ken* in the case of the second, in the case of the 3rd, 6,904 *ken* and in the case of the



MEIJI COAL MINE

fourth mine 400 *ken*. Every mine has its machine and carpenter shops by which the manufacture and repairs of various machines and implements, and the building of houses and their repairs are done.

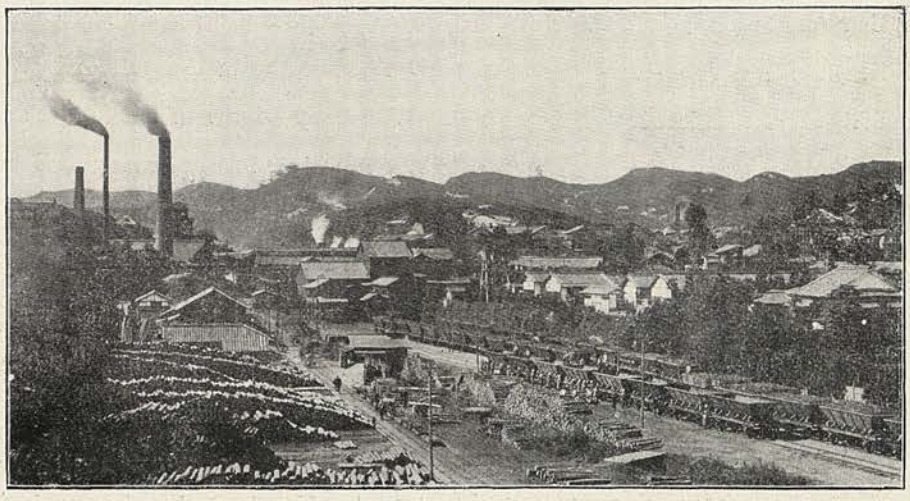
Fire-extinguishing equipments and precautionary measure for all sorts of dangers are in order under the strict supervision of their respective officials who number 73 in all.

The Miners.—Male and female, are 3,388 in number. The length of electric light wire is 3,600 *ken* in the first mine, 923 *ken* in the second mine, that of the telephone wire is 40,288 *ken* with 33 telephones. Every mine has its hospital with a chief physician and assistants, chemists and and sick-nurses. For the recreation of the miners every mine has its meeting-hall in which various entertainments, lectures on hygiene and moral culture are held from time to time.

II. The Akaike Mine.

The date of the discovery of this mine is unknown. It seems as if the mine was first worked sometime at the end of the 18th century and in some parts of the mine, traces suggestive of its old days are still to be found. For the first time in its history, in 1889, modern mining machinery was fixed up, in which year mining rights were officially obtained in the joint name of Messrs Kōtaro Hiraoka and Keiichiro Yasukawa, the concession covering an area of over 328,000 *tsubo*. In 1901 the mine fell into the sole possession of Mr. Yasukawa. The length of railway in and out of the mine is 7,516 *ken* and electric lights and telephones are extensively in use. Machine and carpenter shops are in order for the manufacture and repairs of machines and for the building of houses and their repairs. The supply and draining of water and precautionary measures against dangers are all complete. The officers appointed by the company in accordance with the law are as follows;—

Chief of expert 1
Officers for the preservation of peace ... ... 2 or 4
Officers for machinery 3
Officers for safety lamps 5
Officers for gun-power 2



AKAIKE COAL MINE

The number of miners, male and female, is 1,536 in all, and the percentage of work and amount of output are as follows:—

Percentage of work taking 100 as unit... ... ... 70 persons
The amount of coal dug by a single miner in a day... ... ... 2028 *kin*

This mine has also its own hospital with one chief physician, five assistants and one sick-nurse; treatment is given free of charge to the miners who receive injuries in their work. In order to provide against old age the habit of saving is encouraged by organized means, and a meeting hall has been built for recreation and instruction.

III. The Hōkoku Mine.

This mine is situated in the village of Itoda, Tagawa country of Buzen province, near the railway and very easy for communication. It has a post office, a long distance telephone and bank

agencies. It was in 1907 that this mine came to be owned by Mr. Yasukawa and was turned over to the Meiji Mining Joint Stock Company when it was formed in the following year. Of the coal-strata in this mine the 8 foot strata and 4 foot strata produce the coal of a superior quality with a shining black colour. The following is the analysis of the coal produced in the set wokinds of strata:—

The 8 foot strata		The 4 foot strata	
Moisture	2.38	Moisture	2.61
Ash	3.22	Ash	7.74
Carbon	52.57	Carbon	50.52
Volatile matter	41.83	Volatile	39.33
Sulphur	52	Sulphur	0.33
Chloric	77.83	Chloric	74.47

There are electric lights and telephones. As to the former, two electricity generating machines of 30 K. W. and 2000 volts are installed and all the lights in the factories and official's houses are supplied from this place. The office is connected with the long distance telephone system of the Department of Communications; besides, there are private telephone lines for exclusive use in the mine. The total number of officers is 105 and of miners 2,259 male and female. The company furnishes them with houses and electric lights rent free. When any of the miners and their families get injured or fall sick medicines and other necessary articles are furnished free of charge. Special provisions are made for the encouragement of the miners' industry and for their recreation. Houses are furnished to officers of the company free of rent. Hygienic measures are in complete order.

Children of school age are sent to a school in the neighbourhood under the strict supervision of the company, endeavours being made to make it compulsory. The results thus far obtained are good. In 1905 a creche was built for the purpose of taking charge of the miners' babies thereby adding to the working capacity of the mothers, and this too has been rewarded with fair success. In 1907 a kindergarten was established. Besides these, a branch office is stationed in very division of the mine to preserve peace and order. This mine produces very good coal and promises to form the source of the company's great revenue and preparations are on foot for the further extension of the operations.

MR. TAKICHI ASŌ, MINER

Fukuoka Prefecture in Kyushu is the principal coal producing region in Japan and 60 per cent. of the whole coal product of Japan comes from this district. The three ports, Moji, Miike and Wakamatsu were opened for the purpose of exporting coal. There are, therefore well known men who are engaged in the coal mining industry, and among these Mr. Takichi Asō possesses most numerous mines working on the largest scale. The Asos have been for generations large landowners in Chikuzen. Mr. Takichi Asō has been engaged in the coal mining business for a great many years and he possesses at present numerous coal mines at Yoshio, Mameda Tsunawake, Kuhara, and Shimousui, besides others in the neighbourhood of these places and in Saga and Nagasaki prefectures. The total area of these mines is 5,500,000 *tsubo*. He also owns a coke manufacturing works, established the Yoshiwo Electric Light Co. and Wakamatsu Chikko Co., and is taking an active part in the business of these companies, and at the same time working for the extension of the coal mining industry, as a member of the standing committee of the Chiku-ho Coal Mining Association. At one time he was a member of the Parliament, and a director of the Kyushu Ry. Co.

MR. TAKICHI ASŌ

As stated above his business is extensive, but we shall here limit ourselves to the account of the two great mines of Yoshiwo and Mameda.

1. Yoshio Coal Mine:—This mine is situated in Yoshio county of Fukuoka Prefecture. At first the mine covered only an area of 1,650,000 *tsubo*, but by degrees the neighbouring mines of Kama Furuhata, Kasamatsu, Tateishi and Kamon being amalgamated, the area was increased to 1,910,000 *tsubo*. This mine is divided into two mine-lots, the north half is called "Yoshio Yamauchi," and the south half "Yoshio Kamimio."

"Yoshio Yamauchi" has been worked in a primitive style in the feudal times. In 1891 the work was resumed and vertical and lateral shafts were dug in the mine and with various machines the coal was mined on a large scale under the title of Kasamatsu mine. Unfortunately on account of the inundation the mine had to be given up later. In 1893, however, the plan was changed and the old pits of feudal times were repaired and on the left of it a new lateral shaft was dug and the pit was called "Yamauchi" mine. In 1895 engines, pumps, and cranes were set up, and gradually the plan was extended. In 1897, the work was further extended by the addition of new pits. In 1906 the second pit was sunk and the third pit during the next year. The digging of the "Kamimio" mine was commenced in 1894 and in 1896 the equipment of machinery was completed, and in 1899 the second pit was sunk. Since that time the plan has been further extended.

The Amount of Product and Consumption:—The average product and consumption for one month during 1908 was as stated below:—

Pits	Output tons	Amount consumed tons	Rate of Consumption
Kamimio...	64,725	9,043	14%
Yamauchi	47,102	3,550	75 „

Sorting of Coal:—The coal brought from the pits is roughly classified into lump coal and coal dust, which are again subclassified.

Transport:—The coal dug by miners is carried by coolies from the digging place to the track in the pit where it is shifted and loaded in coal carts which are pushed by coolies on the rails to the craning place where the coal is pulled up by the machine out of the pit. This same

system is employed in all the pits. When brought out of the pit, the coal is sorted and sent to shipping place.

In the neighbourhood of each pit of "Kamimio" there is a loading place of the train, and coal is loaded into cars immediately after being sorted, but the coal from the pits of "Yamauchi" mine is brought to the loading place by horse cars.

The horse power of the cranes equiped to each pit is as follows:—

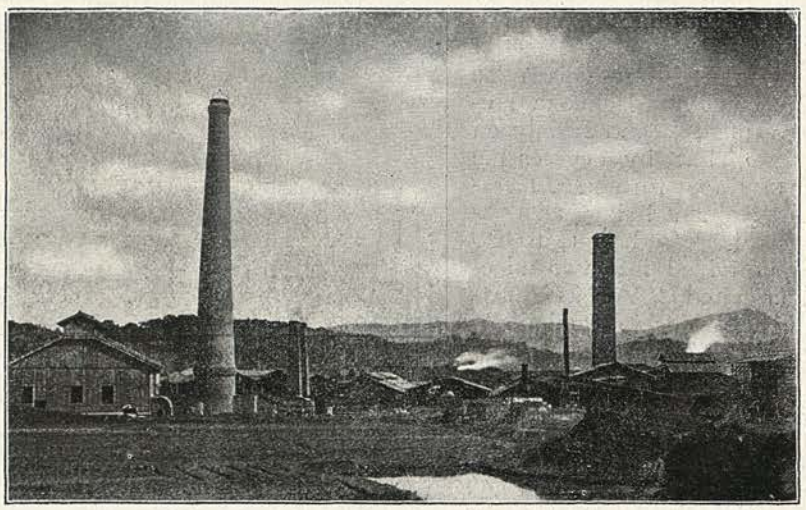
Kamimio	First pit ...	Diameter 14 inch	Horizontal plan	87 horse power	
	Second pit ...	„ 13 „	„ „	56 „ „	
Yamauchi	First pit ...	Diameter 10 inch	Horizontal plan	29 horse power	
	Second pit ...	„ „ „	„ „	„ „ „	
	Third pit ...	„ 13 „	„ „	56 „ „	

Work:—There are iron works and saw mills attached to the mine. In the iron works there are lathes, machine bellows and other machinery, and there the repairing of machines and tools and their manufacture are performed.

In the first pit of Kamimio, there is some explosive gas, and to prevent its explosion the taking of an uncovered light is strictly prohibited and safety lamps only are employed. In other pits also where no such danger is recognized only safety lamps are allowed.

Committee:—In accordance with the Government regulations the following committees are appointed:—

Pits	Safety committee		Gun-powder committee		Safety lamp committee		Machines committee	
	On special duty	On additional duty	On special duty	On additional duty	On special duty	On additional duty	On special duty	On additional duty
Kamimio	—	13	1	13	1	5	3	—
Yamauchi	—	9	—	8	—	1	1	—



YOSHIO COAL MINE

The number of workmen are as follows:—

	Pits	Diggers	Timber men	Carpenters	Saotorifu	Machine hands	Transportation hands	Miscellaneous	Total
Within Pit	Kamimio ...	624	77	14	21	13	18	58	825
	Yamauchi ...	467	16	3	20	7	6	8	528
	Total ...	1,091	95	17	41	20	24	67	1,353

	Pits	Machine hands	Transportation hands	Carpenter	Fire hands	Saotorifu	Shade hands	Coal selection hands	Safety lamp hands	Miscellaneous	Total
Without Pit	Kamimio ...	21	13	25	15	18	4	101	4	65	266
	Yamauchi ...	10	5	13	12	20	—	69	—	39	168
	Total ...	31	18	38	27	38	4	170	4	104	434

Telephone:—The lines of private telephone connect the Asō mining office with important places of the pits, and the head office is also connected with the long distance government telephone.

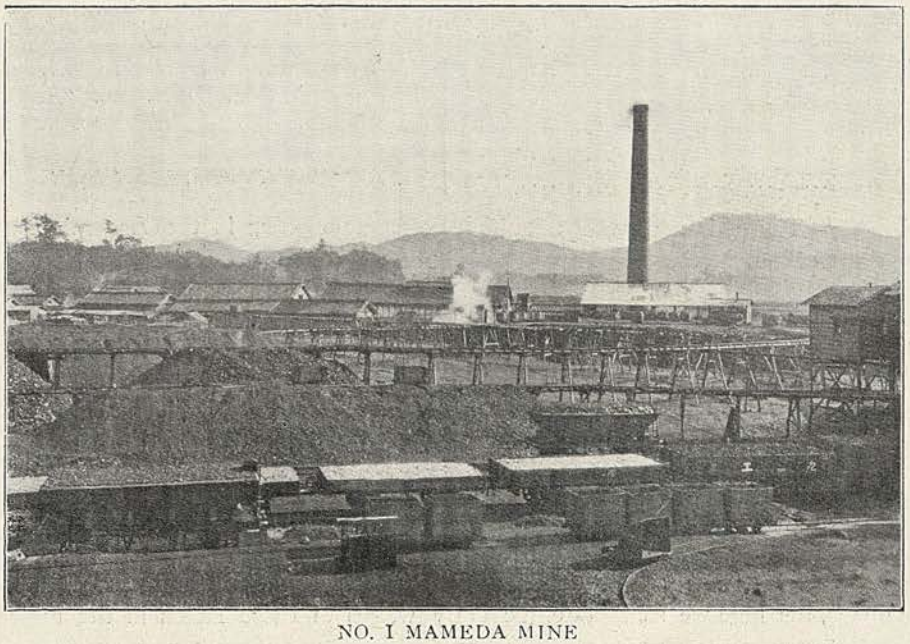
The business of the mine is discharged by the following officers and employees under the direction of the head of the mine:—

Pits	Head	Accountants section	Mining section	Machinery section	Total
Kamimio	1	24	26	4	55
Yamauchi	—	17	15	2	34

Medical and Sanitary Arrangement:—To each pit a medical office is attached and the cases of sickness of officers and miners and their families are looked after. There are also officers who attend to sanitary affairs.

Drinking Water:—At Kamimio mine the water is drawn from the wells made along the bank of the river Kama and after being filtered is sent to the reservoir by suction pumps, whence it is supplied to various parts of the mine for general use.

Mameda Coal Mine:—This coal mine extends under the areas of the Katsuragawa and Kamihonada of Yoshiho county, Fukuoka Prefecture. It is not clearly known when this mine was first discovered, but it is said that it was worked in a simple primitive style in about 1873. In 1889 Mr. Asō obtained the concession of the mine, but on account of various circumstances he could not begin the work at once. It was in 1899 that the place was equipped with steam engines for



NO. I MAMEDA MINE

cranes and draining machines, and in 1901 the first pit was opened. Since that time the mine has been gradually extended and neighbouring mine-lots being amalgamated, at present the mine covers an area of over 927,000 *tsubo*.

The amount of output and consumption:—The average for one month during the six months of January-June, 1907, was as follows:—

Output tons	Consumption tons	Rate of Consumption
82,881	13,487	1.63

The coal sorting machine:—A coal sorting machine has been set up in the first pit. It is of the newest model, the cylinder of the mortar is 14 inches, stroke 19 inches, and the bar 12 feet, and it has a 20 H.P. The coal brought from the pit is sorted by this machine into large lump, medium lump and dust, and then loaded in the coal wagon of the government railway. The coal from the second and third pits is sent to the coal sorting place of the first pit, and thence loaded in coal waggons. There is also an arrangement for cleaning the coal dust with water.

Transportation:—The coal dug by miners is put into a coal-cast by coolies and sent to the craning place, and there lifted up out of the pit by the crane which is at the mouth of the pit. The

coal, then, is transported to the coal-sorting place, and after being sorted is loaded into coal wagons of the Government railway, and brought to Moji or Wakamatsu.

The cranes fitted up in the mine are as follows:—

Lifting machine fitted up at each pit

1st pit...	Diameter 12 inch	Horizontal plan	52 H. P.
2nd pit	„ „ „	„ „	45 „ „
3rd pit	„ 11 „	„ „	25 „ „

Committees required by the Government Regulations are as follows:—

	Safety Committee	Gun powder Committee	Safety lamp Committee	Machine Committee	Total
On Special duty	2	1	1	1	5
On additional duty	12	12	1	—	25

The Number of Workmen are as follows:—

Within pit

Diggers	761	Machine hands	7
Timber support hands	50	Transportation hands	14
Carpenters	6	Miscellaneous hands	28
Saotori	11	Total	877

Outside pit

Machine hands	14	Shade hands...	1
Transportation hands	14	Coal selection hands	107
Carpenters	13	Miscellaneus	32
Fire hands	16	Total	228
Saotori	31		

Telephone:—There is a private telephone exchange office in the Aso mining office or connected with various offices in the mine.

The officers are as follows:—

Head	1	Machinery section	3
Accountant section	26	Total	54
Mining section	24		

Medical and sanitary arrangements:—There is a medical staff always in attendance who treat the sick officers, coolies, and their families.

Drinking water:—The water of the river Honami-gawa is drawn up by two sets of 10 pumps to the back, and thence supplied to the pits for general use. There are besides twelve wells in the mine.

Miners' wages:—The rate of wages of the hands working in and out of the pits differs according to the mines, but here we shall state the daily wages of these hands in the mines of Kamimio, Yamauchi, and Mameda.

Kinds of labor	Maximum amount			Minimum amount			Average		
	Kamimio	Yamauchi	Mameda	Kamimio	Yamauchi	Mameda	Kamimio	Yamauchi	Mameda
	sen	*sen*	*sen*	*sen*	*sen*	*sen*	*sen*	*sen*	*sen*
Diggers	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	67	—
Timber support hands	60	97	55	40	42	45	50	70	48
Carpenters	89	66	72	59	52	55	75	61	66
Saotori (in the pit)	75	60	62	50	55	48	65	57	56
Machine hands („)	78	65	79	50	53	49	63	59	65
Transportation hands („)	55	64	52	50	53	49	52	65	50
Miscellaneous hands (male)(„)...	55	50	53	40	40	40	46	47	47
Miscellaneous hands (female) („)	40	40	33	37	30	28	37	35	31
Machine hands (Without the pit) ..	92	75	82	38	15	20	45	46	46
Transportation hands („)	60	66	58	53	27	18	58	51	45
Carpenters („)	85	73	71	40	47	24	72	62	57
Fire hands („)	55	56	60	50	52	46	53	54	53
Saotori („)	65	52	67	50	52	35	55	52	52
Coal selection hands (male)	50	60	50	45	30	23	50	46	39
Coal selection hands (female)	33	46	31	35	25	18	28	31	25
Safety lamp committee (male)	60	—	—	45	—	—	52	—	—
Safety lamp committee (femal) ...	25	—	—	25	—	—	25	—	—
Miscellaneous hands (male) (without pit)	55	50	56	39	24	36	44	44	44
Miscellaneous hands (female) („).	30	37	29	29	30	26	29	22	27

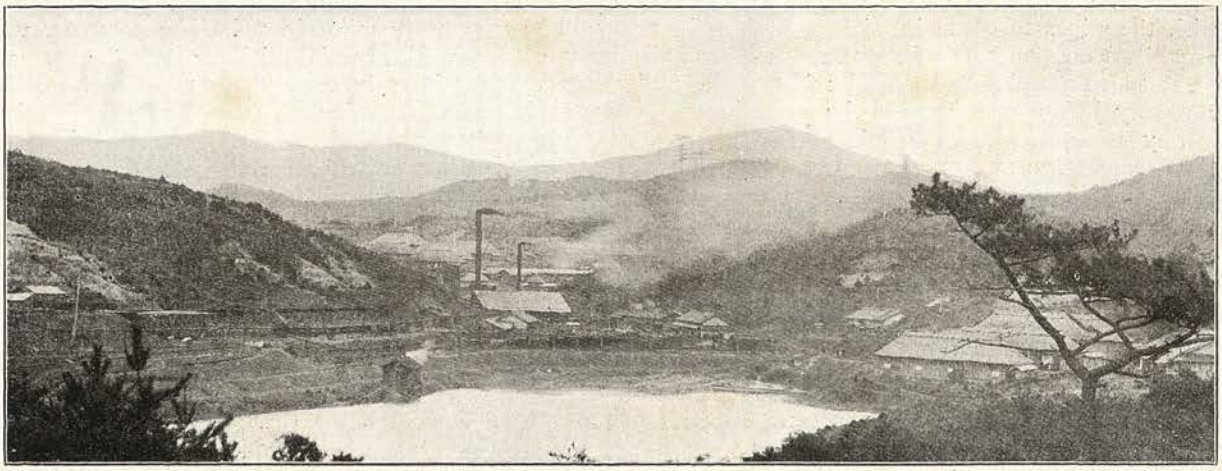
Let us explain a little about these hands. Mine workers are divided into fore-miners and back-miners; the former dig the coal and the latter carry it to the coal cask on the track. There are also two classes among the mine-carpenters, the fore-carpenters take charge of the construction of supporters and back-carpenters assist in the work. There are hands attending to the pumps or machines. The Saotori-fu are posted in important parts of the pit, and manage coal-waggons. In former years, when the business was still in a primitive state the draining of the pits, and the general transportation out of the pit was done by means of a sweep, and the man who oversaw the work was called saotorifu and the name still remains.

The relief to the hands:—Mr. Asō treats his miners with great care. He uses the atmost care in the encouragement of his miners and has established many institutions for their relief, encouragement and for rewarding them. Among others we shall state the following institutions.

(a) The principal income of the miners is of course their wages, but to those who are diligent or have served long, special reward is given monthly or twice a year.

(b) Many of the miners come from far, or are emigrants. To them therefore dwellings are accommodated by the owner of the mine.

(c) Bath:—Taking a bath is one of the greatest consolations to the miners, wearied after the hard labour of the day. They come out of the pit all black with dust. To them nothing is so desirable and comforting as to take a bath and clean their bodies. In the establishment of bath-houses, therefore, the greatest care is used. The house is divided into two parts: one for men and the other for women. In the bathing place there are two big tubs; they first get into the first tub, and take off the dirt and then go to the second tub, which is cleaner.



YOSHIO COAL MINE

The bath is the greatest pleasure to the miners, and where there is accommodation of bath-houses miners are glad to work even though the wages be a little smaller than in the mines where there is no such an accommodation.

(d) Their daily necessaries:—Supplying daily necessaries to the hands by the mining-office has many advantages, besides, the cheapness of the prices. The mining office therefore is supplying these articles, or lets some reliable merchants supply them to the workers in the mine, the office closely inspecting the quality and price of the goods.

(e) To encourage thrift among the miners and make them save part of their earning is not only advantageous to the employers but also to the employees, and is moreover necessary for the social advancement. The mining office, therefore, makes each labourer save part of his earnings and to which is allowed a higher rate of interest than by saving banks.

(f) Treatment of the sick:—The treatment of the sick is a most important item of the relief. There have been made very elaborate regulations relating to allowances to the sick and the disabled, and the relief of those families.

THE HOKKAIDO TANKO KISEN KAISHA

(Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company)

Comparatively the largest and most powerful business establishment in Hokkaido is the Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Kaisha, which, as its name implies, exists for the double purpose of working coal-mines (tanko) and steamship service. The company owns a fleet of steamers, and also conducts the business of shipping and coke manufacture, electric lighting, manufacture of brick, lumber work and iron works.

According to a report made lately by Mr. Yonekura, the company's chief-engineer, the quantity of coal contained in the mines owned by the company is as follows:—

Yubari	160,570,000 tons	to 1,200	feet below drainage level.
Sorachi	22,320,000 ,,	660	,,
Poronai	6,160,000 ,,	960	,,
Mukawa...	5,970,000 ,,	1,000	,,
Rumoi	15,670,000 ,,	1,000	,,
Ikushunbetsu...	840,000	above drainage level.	
Total	211,530,000 tons.		

The total area of the company's coal concessions is about 226 thousand square kilometres and with the mines to come into its possession the area will be 100 square miles in all. The company was organized on the 29th of November 1889, as a railway company with special privilege from the Government to own and operate coal mines. This explains the special privileges already referred to, the company being exempt from the operation of the law which prohibits railway companies from engaging in any enterprises not subordinate to their business. In return for such privileges and subsidy the Government has at first the power to appoint the company's Directors, but the election of the officers has been left to the share-holders since 1893, as is the case with other private companies. Since then, the company, in addition to developing the railway and mines, has engaged in selling coal, running a steamship service, improving the harbours of Otaru and Muroran, forestry business, coke manufacture etc.

In 1906 when the bill for the nationalization of railways was passed through the House, the railways of the company were also transferred to the Government so that the company directed its attention towards marine affairs, and has made a steady progress under the name, the Hakkaido Colliery Steamship Company.

Owing to the uniform quality of, and good demand for the company's coal, the annual output from the mines is very considerably increasing. The mineral produced from the mines, especially that of Yubari, has a good reputation, both at home and abroad, and is exported in constantly increasing quantities.

There are four collieries now worked by the company, the annual output of which is increasing rapidly, and at present it amounts to nearly ten per cent of the total production of Japan.

1. Yubari Colliery—This colliery is situated 97 miles east of Otaru, and 90 miles north-east of Muroran. It is connected with these shipping ports by the Yubari branch of the company's railway. The aggregate area of the mining properties is 8,243,857 *tsubo*, or 6,734 acres producing Bituminous caking coal of excellent quality with perfect combustion. As it is very hard, the percentage of slack is very small, and therefore, being first-class fuel for all purposes, especially for coke and gas-making, the Yubari coal has acquired a high reputation in the maket. The analysis of the coal is as follows:—

IN 100 PARTS OF COAL

Specific gravity...	1.230
Moisture	1.218
Volatile matter	42.235
Carbon	51.502
Ash	4.573
Sulphur	472

IN 100 PARTS OF COKE

Fixed barbon	91.962
Ash	7.569
Sulphur	469

The company employs over 4,000 persons at this colliery, above and below ground, of whom about 600 are women employed exclusively in screening work. Somewhat more than 100 houses for their workmen have been built by the company at the village of Noborikawa, besides large provision stores. A public shool has also been built chiefly for the workmen's children. A medical department is organized, with an ample staff of doctors and nurses, and with all appliances necessary for treating sick or wounded. Fire engines are also provided and special communication is established with the mines by telephone.

2. Sorachi Colliery—The colliery is situated in the Sorachi district 9 miles east of Sunagawa station. The aggregate area of the properties is 6,571,189 *tsubo* or 5,368 acres producing Bituminous caking coal with brilliant lustre. Although there are ten beds of coal now worked the quality is practically the same. The comparatively friable quality of the mineral as compared with those of the other mines of the company, is one defect of the Sorachi coal, but it has acquired a high reputation in the market especially for coke and gas making. The analysis of the coal is as follows:—

IN 100 PARTS OF COAL

Specific gravity	1.220
Moisture	1.623
Volatile matter	30.051
Carbon	60.558
Ash	7.504
Sulphur	264

IN 100 PARTS OF COAL

Fixed carbon	88.855
Ash	10.993
Sulphur	152

The workmen employed above and below ground in the colliery are about 2,300 of whom 260 are women engaged exclusively in screening work. Workmen's houses and provision stores have been built by the company. A medical department for sick and injured, together with fire engines and telephone communications have also been established as at the Yubari mines.

3. Poronai Colliery—This colliery is situated in the Sorachi district eight miles east of Iwamizawa station. The area of the properties is 841,155 *tsubo* or 687 acres producing Bituminous non-caking of very hard quality with brilliant lustre. It has acquired a high reputation in the market for steam coal. The quality of these different seams of coal is practically the same, except No. 2 seam which is less brilliant and has a higher percentage of ash. The number of employees working above and below ground is 2,000 of whom 200 are women employed in the screening works.

4. Ikushunbetsu Colliery—This colliery is situated in the Sorachi district eleven miles north-east of Iwamizawa station. It has an area of 734,608 *tsubo*, or 600 acres, and employs 800 people, of whom 120 are women engaged in screening work. Workmen's houses and provision stores have been built by the company, and a medical department, fire engines, and telephone communication are also establishd as in the other mines of this company.

The Capital of the Company is constantly increased, and its whole business continues to expand year after year.

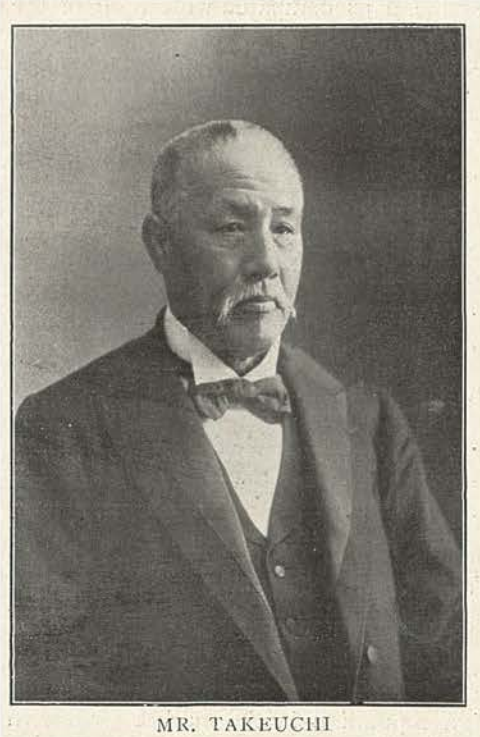
The total Share Capital of the Compny amounts to 27 Million *yen*, and the paid up Capital on the 31st Dec. 1909 stood at 22,499,000 *yen*. The Capital is divided into 540,000 Shares (Face Value 50 *yen* each) of which 360,000 shares are fully paid up totalling the sum of *yen* 18,000,000. On the remaining 180,000 Shares 25 *yen* per share has been paid up totalling the sum of *yen* 4,499,000.

The net profit of the Company during the present term was *yen* 820,236.601. Since the purchase by the Government of the Company's Railway on the 1st Oct. 1906, the Company has derived its earnings from the Colliery, Manufacture of Coke, Electric Lighting, Manufacture of Bricks, Lumber Works and Steamship Service.

The actual business earnings of the company during the present term were *yen* 748,268.508 of which *yen* 638,133.875 was earned from the Colliery, Manufacture of Coke, Electric Lighting, Manufacture of Bricks, Lumber Work, and Steamship Service, and *yen* 110,134.633 from Miscellaneous sources.

THE YOSHINOTANI COAL MINE CO. LTD.

The mine is situated in Yoshinotani, Kita-Hatamura, Higashi Matsuura County, Saga Prefecture. For some years subsequent to the Restoration, the mine was regarded as a reserve coal mine for the navy, in 1885 however the Government sold it to Mr. Tsuna Takeuchi and a few others. The pits in the vicinity, which had been independently worked for many years, were gradually absorbed, while the 1st and the 2nd pits such as we find at present were opened up, the scale of working having been thus extended. It was in the year 1894 that the management was converted into a joint-stock company called the Yoshinotani Coal Mine Co., Ltd. The entire concession covers an area of 4,352,868 *tsubo* the recent output of coal being 300,000 tons a year. As for the provisions for mining, we have the winding machine endless rope motors, ventilators, dressing machine, electric motors, pumping machine etc. making 21 sets of machinery, worked by steam power of 2,420 actual H.P. There are also provided 231 sets of machinery worked by electric motor power of 1090 actual H.P. There are altogether 3,000 miners and 250 transportation hands both in and out of the mine. As means for conveyance of coal, a special railway covering 1 mile 30 chains has been built in order to make junction with the Kyushu railway, by which they are conveyed the distance of 7 miles to the Karatsu harbour. At Karatsu the company owns many junks with the capacity of transporting about 3,000 tons per day, which give facility in supplying the demand of customers. The Karatsu harbour has deep water and is well protected against wind, and vessels of over 7,000 tons can be easily moored. Moreover on the north, it faces the sea of Japan, and forms one of the most important ports as far as shipping is concerned, since ships plying between Osaka and Kobe on one hand and Nagasaki, North China, and Korea, on the other, in passing through the Shimonoseki Strait may easily coal at this harbour. This port was opened as a commercial port in 1898, being located at a distance of 94 miles from Nagasaki, 478 miles from Shanghai and 1,110 miles from Hongkong. Ever since the opening of the harbour, commodities have increased from year to year, coal occupying a most important place. The amount of coal exported from the Karatsu harbour in 1908 was 760,080 tons, one third of it being the output of the Yoshinotani Coal mine. These facts go to show the prosperity of the work. According to the assay of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the coal from this mine contains :—



MR. TAKEUCHI

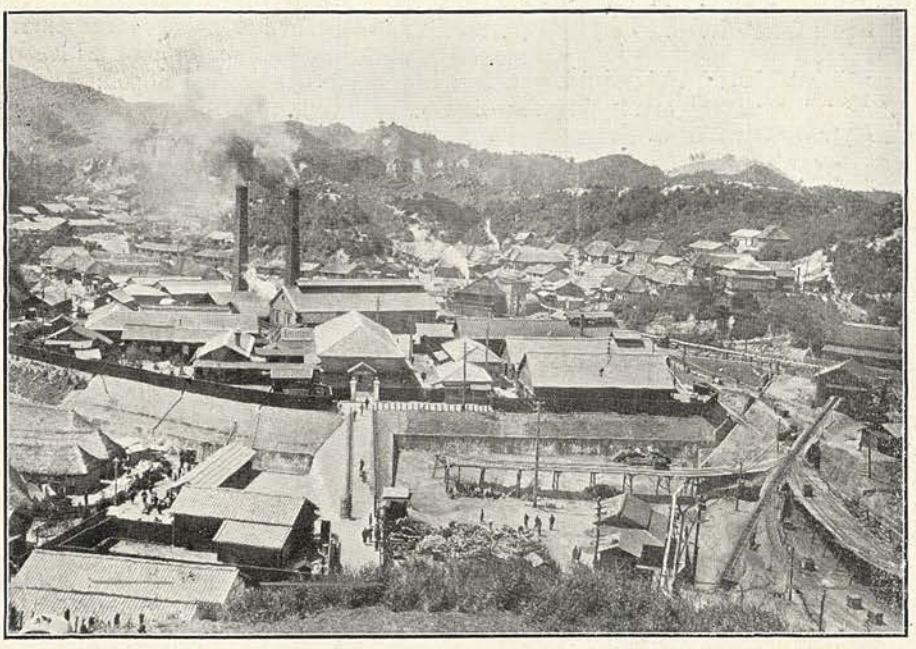
Water	2.10	Ashes	8.31
Volatile matter	45.06		Calories
Coke	48.53	Heat	7,920

The Yoshinotani coal is used for ships, railways, and factories. The first class coal is used for ships, naval and military arsenals and locomotives. The company has its business headquarters in Akashi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, and branches in the Karatsu harbour, Saga Prefecture and stations in Osaka, Yokohama, Shanghai and Hongkong. The coal is exported to various ports in Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Manila, Chefoo, New-chwang etc. As a subsidiary work, an iron foundry was established in Karatsu with up-to-date mechanical equipments where steam-boilers and various kinds of electric and other machinery are manufactured, with a view to meeting the demand of the public. The company also owns a copper mine, called the Yusenji copper mine, situated in the Nomi county, Ishikawa prefecture. Both steam and electricty are used as motive power. The light railway has been built between the mine and the Hokuriku railway, a distance of 5½ miles, steam engines of 7 tons being employed for the conveyance of various articles. The machinery installed and workmen connected with the mine at present are as follows:—

Boilers	4	540 H.P.
Hydro-electric wheel	1	450 H.P.
Artizan, transportation agents and workers	1	950

The output of copper is about 150,000 *kin* per month, and there is being made a provision for the increase of the output to over, 2,000,000 *kin* per year. There is one other thing about the Yoshinotani coal mine which is worthy of mention namely, that though the work is not carried out on a very extensive scale, yet all the outfit and provision both inside and outside of the mine are exceedingly well systematized. One of the principal causes of the prosperity of the business must be attributed to the services of Mr. Katsuse Kimura, who is a graduate of the Tokyo High Commercial School. He has been abroad studying this mining affairs in foreign countries for several years and on his return was made the chief business manager of the mine, in which capacity he has already served the company for over ten years. He is a well-educated, upright gentleman with great business ability and experience in mining business.

Not only are the mining equipments perfect, but measures are adopted towards the comfort and relief of the workmen. Schools are established for the free education of children of employees and



THE YOSHINO-DANI COAL MINE.

for the purpose of giving elementary and technical education. Hospitals are founded for the purpose of arms for the injured and deceased. Club houses, with billiard rooms, libraries, and barber shops have been built while there are also shops to supply the workers with the articles of daily use; and preaching places where a Buddhist priest is appointed to provide for their spiritual comforts and peace of mind. There is a post office which affords communication facilities to miners, and the system of savings is also provided for the encouragement of the habits of economy and thrift among the employees of the company. The company is now planning to build a theatre to afford recreation to the miners.

Mr. Tsuna Takeuchi, President, is well known for his political activities early in life and later on as a business man of high standing. It was in the year 1870 that he engaged in foreign trade, but fortune having been against him, he became an official of the Department of Finance, where he dived into the mystery of financial operations. He became later a prominent agitator for popular rights and opening of parliament. In 1883 he purchased the Yoshinotani coal mine, which after a great deal of difficulty, was converted into the present prosperous state. Thrice he was elected a member of House of Commons, but at present, he has altogether severed himself from political circles and is making a handsome contribution towards the building up of our industry.

OIL FIELDS

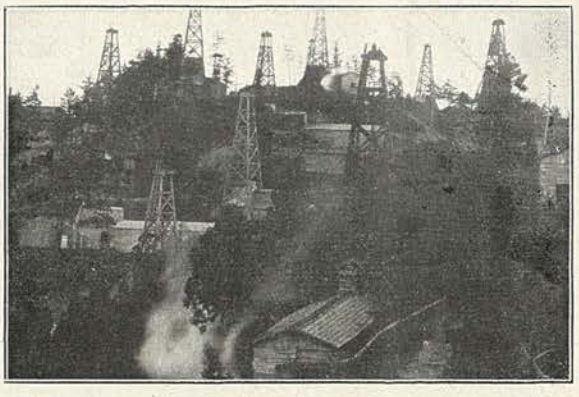
THE JAPAN OIL CO.

Though there are records showing the oil was utilized to a very limited extent more than three hundred years ago, in some sections of Echigo, by collecting it from seepages and shallow dug wells, the actual history of the Japanese oil industry begins in an early part of the present Emperor's reign, when the Japanese found the newly-imported kerosene to be a refined product of petroleum. This knowledge led to an activity in digging for petroleum in oil bearing districts in Echigo.

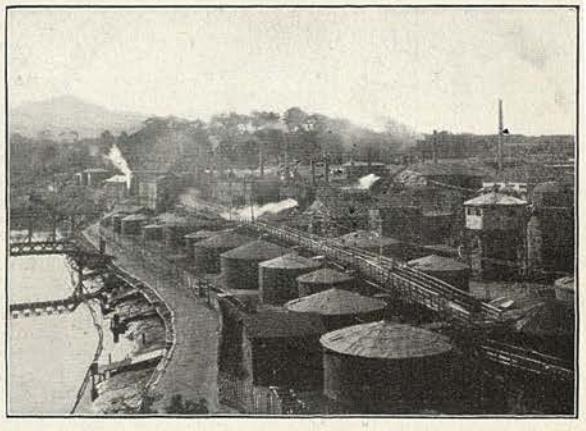
Mr. Kusumi of Echigo, now one of the associates, memorialized the Government in 1869 for having instituted a systematic investigation of oil desposits in his province. Though this has not received prompt attention, the Home Department despatched Prof. Benj. Smith Lyman, an American geologist in service of the Department, to Echigo for making a geological survey of the oil-bearing territories of the same province in 1876. Prof. Lyman left Tokyo in July of the same year with thirteen assistants, and after making a rough reconnoissance of prospective oil fields in Shinano proceeded to Echigo and personally studied the geology. He remained in the field till November and returning to Tokyo made a full report to the Home Minister in January of the following year. The Government published his report with maps indicating the location, extent and geological features of prospective oil fields.

Much excitement ensued for acquiring leases in districts considered hopeful according to Prof. Lyman's maps, and the activity in digging for oil was renewed with vigour.

Amase, a small seaside town on the coast of Echigo, on the hill back of which already existed some old dug wells, became the principal centre of this activity. This hill was soon covered



THE KAMADA OIL FIELD



KASHIWAZAKI TANKS

with new dug wells, and digging followed the trend of oil-sand through the town, down to the beach, and even out to the sea. Some of the wells came in with a daily production of 20 koku (=1.13 6lbs. of 42 U.S. gallons), but, in anticipation of finding richer sand beneath the deepest one that could be reached in dug wells which is at about 600 feet, repeated efforts were made to drill a deep well with American rig and tools. The results, however, were complete failures, owing to the lack of knowledge, etc and the honour of being the first successful driller was reserved for the Nippon Oil Co.

The company was incorporated in the spring of 1888 with a capital of *yen* 150,000 and unlike other companies then existing the Nippon Oil Co. had on its board of directors only men of the highest social and financial standing including Mr. Hisahiro Naito, the president, who is, and has been, one of the most prominent men in Echigo and a leading spirit in the oil circle.

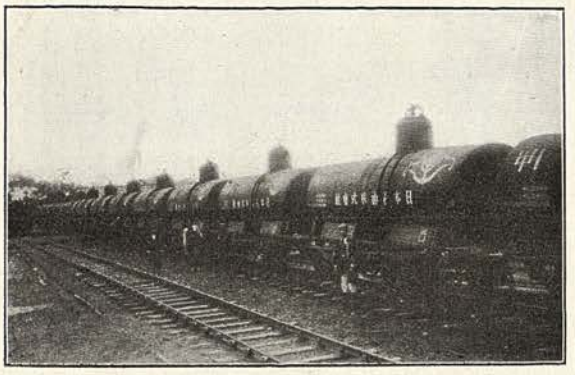
The company, sent to America for a complete drilling outfit and an expert driller and the well was completed in April of the next year at a depth of 1000 feet, and the initial product was 40 koku a day of very fine oil, having a gravity of 420 B. Thus encouraged, the company drilled several wells in succession and struck oil in all of them at depth ranging from 1,200 feet to 1,500 feet, and producing from 80 to 180 koku a day. This decided success opened a new era in the history of the Japanese oil industry, and led to the subsequent rapid development of Amase and other fields as well, not only through the efforts of the Nippon Oil Co. but of others also.

While the company was meeting success through the American system of drilling in Amase, Mr. Yamada, now the president of the Hoden Oil Company, and a few others were digging several wild-cat wells in Urase. They organized in 1901 a couple of small companies which grew up to be the Hoden Oil Co. one of the two largest oil companies at present, the other being the Nippon. Others followed in their van resulting in the rapid development not only of Urase but the entire territory now known as Higashiyama, and Nagaoka became a centre of oil boom.

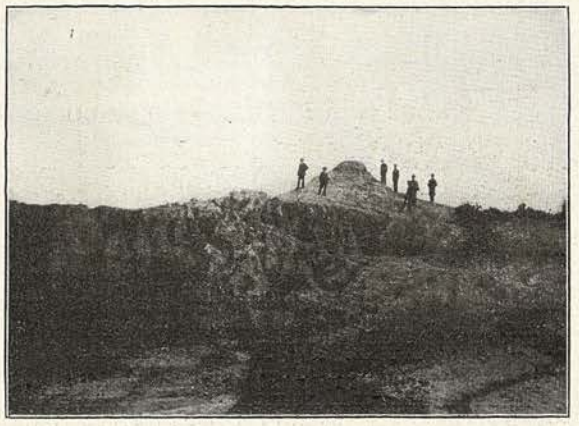
The Nippon struck very good sand in Nagamine at a depth of about 550 feet in 1898, the test drilling turning out to be a gusher producing 80 koku a day. The Hoden and other companies competing with the Nippon, another oil centre was found in the town of Kashiwazaki. Just about this time the fast declining dug well field of Niitsu revived activity mostly due to the introduction of portable drilling rigs *Kazusabori.*

President Naito, of the Nippon, and president Mishima, of the Zawo, visited America and Russia in 1891, taking the experts with them. Mr. Sasamura, the superintendent of the Niigata Iron Works (owned by the Nippon) was sent abroad in 1900. On his return, the enlargement of the plant, and the subsequent turning out drilling and refining outfits enabled the Japanese oil men to produce oil very much cheaper than by importing them from abroad. Since then several of the directors and experts of the Nippon and the Hoden went abroad from time to time, and contributed toward the promotion of the oil interest by the knowlodge they have brought back.

The Standard Oil Co. of New York, which had been watching the development, all of sudden made its debut in Echigo in 1900, and started in different oil fields to acquire leases and build a fully equipped refinery in Naoyetsu. The preliminary works were undertaken by a company representing the Standard, incorporated in accordance with the Japanese law, under the name of Pacific Oil Co. with the nominal capital of 100,000 *yen* ostensibly as a joint concern of Americans and Japanese but the Standard of course retaining the controlling interest themselves. In the year following, they incorporated another called the International Oil Co., capitalized with 10,000,000 *yen.* This naturally created a great deal of sensation among the native oil men, they looking upon the new comer with



OIL TANKS



THE SEITAI MOUNTAIN IN FORMOSA

suspicion, jealousy and apprehension. But the International failed to display any master stroke such as the Japanese domestic oil interest anticipated, but its superior financial and technical resources, had advantage over their competitors, and made steady headway notwithstanding opposition. Tow years afterward the International Oil Co made a proposition to the Nippon for selling out its entire property in Echigo. The latter accepted the proposition at once, and by doubling its capital which was then 5,000,000 *yen* purchased the offered properties in the summer of 1907. The purchase consisted of a large number of valuable holdings, both developed and undeveloped, with an extensive stock of oil well supplied; a refinery most modern and best equipped in the country; as well as pipe lines, tank cars and other shipping installations. Together with the purchase, the Nippon has taken the entire native technical force of the International, comprising men who had a thorough training under American experts. Its only rival was now Hoden and the two companies makeing a steady and unmolested progress, the production which was only 3,079 koku in 1874 reached 1,841,178 koku in 1908.

What have been already written mostly refers to the industry in Echigo, but outside of that province there are a great many other districts yet to be developed, throughout the Empire, from Hokkaido to Formosa. Some of them are just as large in extent and hopeful in geological features as any of the known active fields. The International drilled several tests in Hokkaido and got a small production in Ishikari and Iburi, but was forced to leave the fields without sufficiently ascertaining their real worth. The Government geologists, however, are very hopeful of Hokkaido, and they are going to start a geological survey early next year. When this report is published on completion of the survey, it will in all probabilities lead to a vigorous prospecting in the island. In Akita, a northern province on the Main Island facing the Japan Sea, the Nippon has been prospecting and has already brought in a few of good wells, the last being just struck. In Formosa, the Hoden is actively engaged in developing the holding in Byoritsu where in it has secured a small production; while the Nippon has recently started a test each in the holdings at Rokujukei and Senshuryo. In view of the facts cited, the Japanese oil industry has a great future, and there is no reason why the production already secured in Echigo should not be duplicated in several other provinces.

THE HODEN OIL COMPANY LIMITED

The head office of the company is in the city of Nagaoka, Niigata prefecture. The district of Echigo (Niigata prefecture) is the principal site of oil wells in Japan, and this company is the largest concern of the kind. In 1893, the company was first established with a small capital of 15,000 yen, but according to the extension of the business, it kept increasing its capital, purchasing and amalgamating other companies. Indeed the number of companies amalgamated with it reached 127. After the Russo-Japanese war, taking the opportunity of the great expansion of our financial world, the company extended the business and took up the mining enterprise of mineral ores, iron-manufacturing industry and their sale. The capital in consequence has been increased to the present sum of 11,650,000 *yen*. Their seats of business operations now extend to Aomori prefecture, and to the Hokkaido in the north and in the south to Formosa, and in central Japan to Nagano, Gumma, Shizuoka prefectures besides the Echigo districts.

THE URASE OIL FIELD OF THE HODEN OIL CO.

The combination of capital and the centralization of the working organs have many advantages from the economical point of view and this has been the protest of the Hoden. It was at last recognized by minor companies which have proposed amalgamation with this company. Thus this company has been able to purchase or amalgamate them which gave satisfaction to all concerned and the company is still going on expanding its business in this manner. The oil wells and mines which the company is working at present are as follows :—

Localities	Area of concession for oil wells	Mining concession	Localities	Area of concession for oil wells	Mining concession
Niigata Prefecture ...	68,134,921	4,224,669	Fukushima Prefecture ...	—	4,712,189
Aomori ,, ...	11,301,834	—	Hokkaido ,, ...	10,108,452	—
Gunma ,, ...	17,852,203	—	Formosa ,, ...	2,832,795	-
Shizuoka ,, ...	8,389,443	—	Sum total	117,408,398	8,936,858

These mines are attached to seven branch offices with 29 works or foundries. In sinking oil wells, American sinking machines are being employed. At present the company owns over 1,300 oil wells, producing 4,000 *koku* in one day. The oil from these wells is sent to the refineries in Nagaoka, Kashiwazaki, Niitsu, Nutari, and Yokohama. These refineries have each a score of distillers of various sizes and are receiving crude petroleum brought by means of pipes, tank steamers or tank cars from near wells or from America, and refine it into pure kerosene oil, light oil and mineral oil of various kinds. The sale of these refined oil is wholly entrusted to the Kokuyu Kyodo Hambai-Sho, an independent concern.

A tin-can manufacturing works is attached to each of the First Refineries in Echigo and Yokohama and these works are making over 300,000 cans per month to meet the company's demand.

We shall describe below the kinds of oils manufactured by this company and their characteristics.

(1) Illuminating Oils.—Classified by six brands.

a. Iron brand safety oil Beaume 40′7″, flashing point C. 35′. This oil is specially prepared for use in the trains.

b. Sehogyoku (Green Jewel Brand) Beaume 43′7″, flashing point C. 26′, this is safety oil too and its light is very bright.

c. Hogyoku (Jewel Brand). This oil was formerly known as the Red Jewel Brand, but later the quality was improved. Beaume 42′3″, flashing point C. 16′. The characteristic of this oil are the superiority of the quality and cheap price.

d. *Uem-hogyoku* (Plum Jewel Brand) Beaume 41″. This oil is colorless and transparent, and is next to the foregoing brand in its use.

e. *Ginkosen* and *Sekikosen* (Silver light and Red light Brands). The former Beaume 45′, flashing point 21′, and the latter Beaume 43′ and flashing point 15′, and these are excellent oils.

(2) Light Oil.—There are two kinds.

a. *Kuro-daishori* (Black Victory Brand). This is an improved oil of the refined *Shibata* petroleum, Beaume 29′ flashing point C. 88′, and is a very safe oil.

b. Light oils.—Besides the above there are various light oils varying 85′-105′ in the flashing point, and these are employed for various purposes.

(3) Lubricating Oils.—There are six kinds of machine oils.

a. Spindle oils.—Beaume 20′-23′, flashing point 149′-162′. This oil is suited for high speed machines, such as electric motors, weaving machines, and spindles, and it also may be substituted for vegetable oils.

b. Machine Oils.—Beaume 16′-20′, flashing point 160′-185′ suited for engines of railway locomotives, marine engines, and also for winding machinery at mines. These oils have the remarkable power of minimizing wear from friction, and the price is very low.

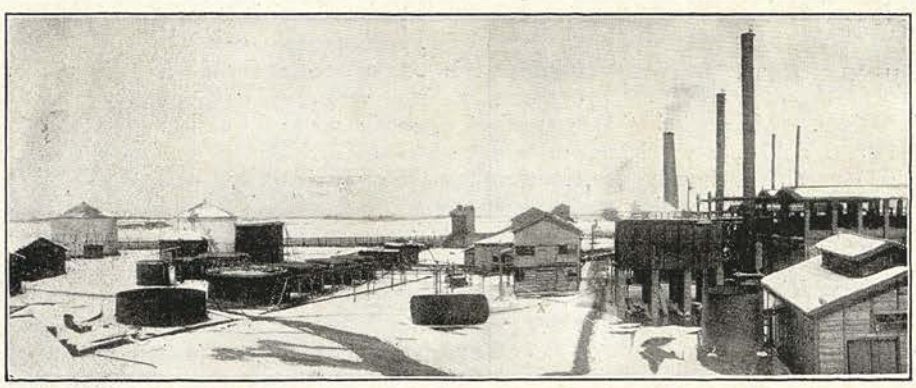
c. Car Oils.—Beaume 15-18, flashing point 170′-195′. These oils are very effective for pistons of locomotives and other machines on land, they are also very good for axis of cars of various descriptions, such as wagon cars, carts, wagons, rice hulling machines etc.

d. Engine Oils.—Beaume 14-18, flashing point 180′-195′ suited for engines and cylinder of land and marine machinery. They have very powerful lubricating capacity, and are of great practical utilities.

e. Dynamo Oil.—Beaume 17′, flashing point 180′, suited for electric generators and motors and other machines of high speed, has very strong lubricating power.

f. Cylinder Oil.—Beaume 14′, and flashing point 210′. It is an excellent quality oil, and as specially prepared by this company, it has strong viscosity, and is very well spoken of as the best oil for cylinders and marine and land engines.

g Value Oil.—Beaume 14′, flashing point 230′, this is special oil for valve of the engines.



THE FIRST OIL REFINERY, THE HODEN OIL CO.

(4) Naphcha.—Beaume 55′-70′, this oil is used for bleaching, washing, melting, motors, and light, and for other purposes.

(5) Fuel Oil.—Beaume 15½′-25′, flashing point 94′-112′, specially used for fuel of land and marine boilers.

(6) Insecticide Oil.—This is the only preventive of insects for the farmers, and the demand is increasing.

(7) Pitch.—This is the solid refuse remaining after distillation of kerosene oil, besides being used as material for briquettes, it can be used as fuel, material for making lamp black or coke, and also it can be used as paint for preventing moisture and in many other industrial purposes.

The company's staff is composed of 181 officers and clerks and 2,076 miners, workmen and other hands. The business is growing in prosperity day by day, but the directors are not yet contented with the present prosperity and intends making still greater extension of the business in the future.

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND DYESTUFFS

MR. JIHEI MORITA

Patent medicines compounded in Japan are not few, but no medicine is so well known or so greatly in demand, not alone at home but also in Korea, China and other eastern countries as "Hotan," which is compounded by Mr. Jihei Morita. Hotan, which is a powder, was originally sold as a specific name for the cholera, but later on the medicine was found to be effective for other diseases as well, and "Hotan" was given to it. "Hotan" means literally a treasure-medicine, and being effective in all kinds of illness is really a precious treasure.

For generations Mr. Morita's family has lived in Naka-cho, Shitaya, Tokyo, and has kept a patent medicine shop there. It is said that the shop was first opened on April 19, the 8th year of Empo (1680). It is, therefore, an old shop, which has existed for over 280 years, and the present Mr. Morita is the 11th head in the genealogy of the family. He was born in the 12th year of Tempo (1841), When young he was sent to a pawnbroker, called Yamadaya, in Maruya-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, as an apprentice. When 19 years of age his father died and he became the master of the house, but at this time the house did very little business and was very obscure. He greatly deplored the death of his father as well as the decline of the house and he determined to revive the business of the house at all costs, for he thought that unless he could do so he was dishonouring his ancestors. He worked hard, and tried by great efforts to extend his business. There are family regulations in his house, one of which was that each successor of the house should invent a new medicine, and extend the market for it. In his eagerness to invent a new medicine, he prayed to his guardian god each day, and used all his ability and wits. There came one day a man to his shop, asking him to compound a medicine, according to certain prescription. Mr. Morita examined the prescription, which was quite new to him, and it occurred to him that the medicine might be very effective. He asked the man what the medicine was good for. The man replied that it was a specific for cholera, which was raging violently at that time. He copied this prescription, made some improvements in it and sold the medicine, under the name of cholera-preventative. The medicine, however, was found to be particularly effective not only for cholera but also for all sorts of diseases. He therefore called this medicine "Hotan," namely a medicine which is good for all sorts of illness, and created a market for it. One day he found an old book in a street book stall, in which he saw a motto design called the recurrence of prosperity and the decline of a man and his family, which greatly moved him. The drawing, as shown below, teaches man to avoid pride, luxury and wild dissipation, and encourag economy and thrift. This is a very good precept for individuals as well as for families. The result of economy and saving is wealth, but wealth often leads man to pride, luxury and then to wild dissipation, while dissipation causes an unexpected calamity. Man must therefore, be prudent by remembering this truth. Mr. Morita always kept this wise precept in mind, and worked hard in the sale of "Hotan," the management of his household, and the saving of money, and at present he annually sells over 200,000 *yen* worth of this medicine. His house faces the busy street of Naka-cho, and from the back looks down on the water of the Shinobatsu lotus lake in Ueno-park. He has a villa, at Tabata, a suburb of Tokyo. On the one hand he works hard for the public interest to serve the Emperor and the country, but on the other he leads at present a quiet easy life free from the severe toil of his early years.

MR. JIHEI MORITA

HOTAN IN PADS

HOTAN PATENT MEDICINE

DISCOVERY OF THE MEANS FOR TRIUMPH OVER DEATH

From ancient times people, among whom was the First Emperor of the Shin Dynasty of China, have made efforts to discover the means for triumphing over death, but so far they have failed. Now what we are going to introduce here is called the "Means for triumph over death." This may sound rather strange, but let us explain what this really means and the article employed.

The method adopted is the cure of the origin of all illness, by anointing the particular parts of the body, or to the aching spot with a special liniment, discovered by Mr.. Masaharu Shinowara after investigations of many years. Mr. Shinowara is a native of Ono-gori, Fukui prefecture. His ancestors were farmers who practiced medicine, but he did not like medicine, and loved physics, chemistry and mathematics, in which he excelled. He made many inventions, for seven of which he took patents. When he was 43 years old, he suffered from *tabes dorsalis*, and was told that the disease was incurable. He regretted the imperfectness of the present system of medicine, which is limited to the cure of illness and not to the cure of the origin of it. He thought that unless the circulation of blood were well regulated by some special method, in order to perfectly replace the tissues of the body, the complete cure of any illness and longevity would be impossible. He hit upon this method, and made various experiments on his own body. After long tedious study and experiment, he finally succeeded in discovering the means for curing the origin of diseases. Using this method he could cure his own illness, and also by experiments assured all that it can perfectly cure cancers of the stomach, intestines, breasts, womb troubles etc., tuberculosis of the lungs and spine, piles etc. Rheumatism, syphilis, leprosy of all kinds (of the skin, joints, nerve, and all other diseases of very difficult nature, besides wounds, scalds, burns, frost-bites, itch, bruises, contusions, and other cutaneous diseases. In 1908 he published his method of cure, "the triumph over death in a pamphlet; since them he has reprinted the pamphlet five times. The public, however, did not believe him, as might have been expected. He was very severely criticised by journals, as deceiving the public with exaggerated advertisements. In consequence he was summoned to the courts both of Tokyo and Kyoto, but as it was proved that his method was quite efficacions, the case was dropped. This non-prosecution amounted to a practical endorsement of his methods they being publicly recognized as a truly effective one. The suspicion being thus cleared up, his liniment began to sell exceedingly well. The liniment which is called Shinowara-zai is sold at his store, at 7, Shintomi-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. The virtue of this liniment is to make the elements of the body (cells) strong and able to overcome all sorts of virus. If the liniment is really as effective, as is advertised, Mr. Shinowara must be regarded as one of the true benefactors of the human race.

MR. MASAHARU SHINOHARA

THE SHIBATA SHOKWAI

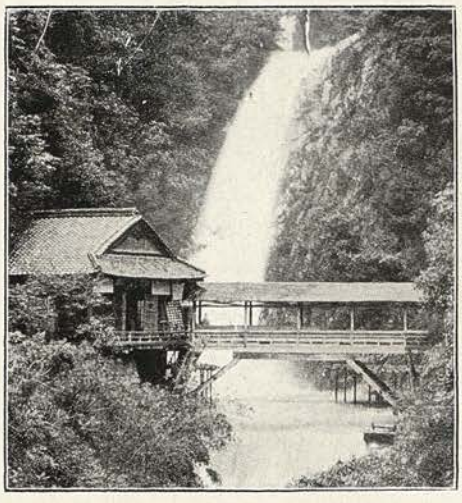
Importer of Dyestuffs

The art of dyeing was introduced into this country from China in the early times. Roots of shrubs and barks of trees were used as material for dyeing silk cloth. The art was crude, and compared with that of Europe and America, the Japanese dyeing method was very inferior. It was in the beginning of the Meiji period that artificial dyes were imported which gradually expelled the natural dyes from the market. With the exception of certain mineral substance such as, indigo and a kind of vegetable essence used for eatables, artificial dye stuffs are universally in use; and the method of dyeing has also made rapid progress. Dyeing which used to be done by hand is now done by machinery on a much larger scale than formerly. This gave rise to the formation of companies. It was in the year 1870 when no one yet knew anything about the artificial dyes that Mr. Shibata opened his store for artificial dyeing materials. Mr. Shibata at that early date perceived the necessity of introducing reforms in the dyeing industry of Japan so as to compete with the dyed fabrics of Europe and America. He thought it to be the best policy to import artificial dyeing materials from abroad, and spread their use far and wide throughout the country. Mr. Tōbei Shibata engaged in the importation of artificial dyes either directly or indirectly from abroad, so that the name "Tōbei" spread far and wide among those engaged in the dye business in foreign lands. In fact, Mr. Shibata was the first one who made the attempt to supply artificial dye stuffs to the Japanese dyers, aiming at the revolution of the Japanese dyeing industry. His business grew steadily in prosperity until in 1898, it was converted into a partnership affair with the name of Shibata & Co. Mr. Seinosuke Shibata, who is Mr. Tōbei Shibata's heir has now exclusive charge of the work, which under his care is making rapid progress winning for the company high credit and wide patronage from the public. Such a high position however could not be reached without going through a series of troubles, nor could it simply be a result of fortuitous coincidences. With a view to extend the sale, and assist the development of the dyeing indusrty, the company has established dyeing laboratories in connection with both its main and branch stores, where samples of dyestuffs of all kinds manufactured in foreign countries are kept, and experimented with for the benefit of dyers. An organ of the company called "the Market Report" is periodically published in which accounts concerning the samples of dyed fabrics, the introduction of new materials, reports about new dyeing method and the list of current prices, are given. This publication is quite extensively distributed among dyers not only in Japan, but also in Manchuria and Korea.

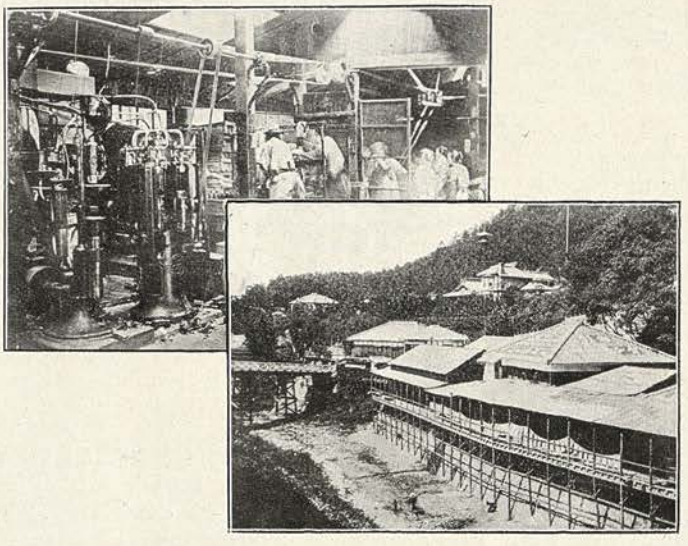
The report was first published in 1882, so that at present there have been issued 320 numbers, and several thousand copies are printed every month. Till about 1882, the output of indigo at home had reached about 10,000,000 *yen*, but beginning with the year 1884, Mr. Shibata commenced the importation of indigo from the Philippine islands and British India at such a low price, that the home product could not compete with it, which fact reduced its output until at present the amount does not exceed 1,000,000 *yen*. Mr. Seinosuke Shibata, Director of the Company, is also on the Governing Boards of the Daido Indigo Co. Ltd. (Indigo manufacture) the Japan-China Cloth Dyeing Co. Ltd. and the Japan Woolen Cloth Dyeing Company. The head office of the Shibata Shoten is in No. 8, Setomono-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo and a branch in No. 2 Kitakubodera-machi, Higashiku, Osaka, and Nijo-Minami, Karasu-maru-dori Kyoto.

THE NUNOBIKI MINERAL SPRING

Besides being the most prosperous commercial port of the Empire, the city of Kobe is also celebrated for its beautiful environments full of places of interest. The Nuno-biki waterfall at the southern part of Mt. Maya at whose foot the city lies, is divided into two streams, one constituting the Medaki (lit. female waterfall) 60 feet in height and the other the Odaki (lit. male waterfall) 150 feet high. Both of these are some 12 or 13 feet in width. The falls present a striking spectacle and when viewed at a distance it appears as a great white streamer. In summer, it furnishes an excellent resort. The name Nuno-biki (lit. Coth spreading) is closely associated with Kobe. A natural mineral spring containing carbonic acid is at the foot of this famous cataract.



THE NUNOBIKI WATER-FALL



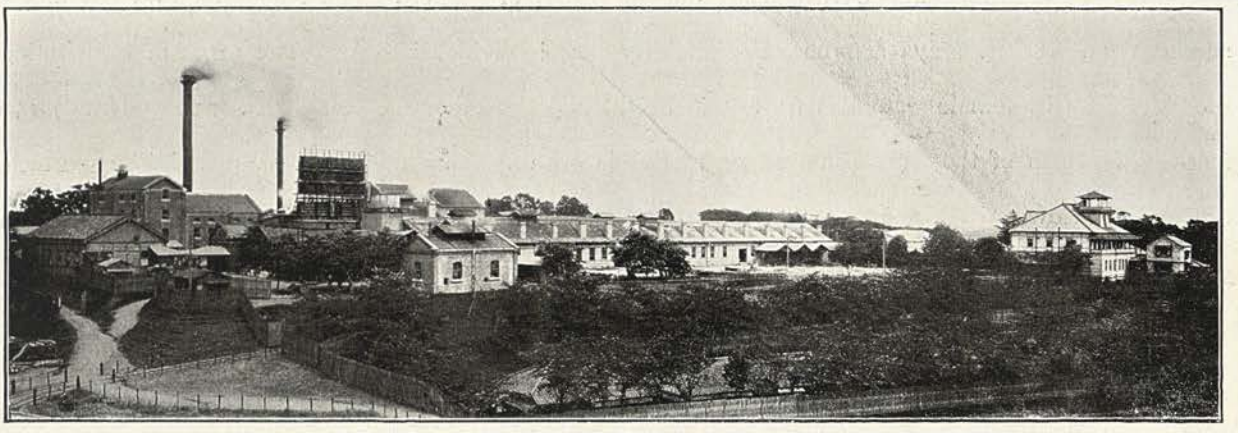
THE NUNOBIKI MINERAL SPRING

The water is marketed under the name "Nunobiki Tansan" not only at home, but also in China, Korea, the South Sea Islands and Russian Asia. The "Nuno-biki Tansan" is sold at the Nunobiki mineral spring office, Itchome, Kano-machi, Kobe. The business is under the control of Mr. Kanichi Sugita. It was some ten years ago that he made a discovery of the mineral water, but its excellent hygienic nature has rapidly increased its demand from year to year. The annual output has now reached some 45,000 boxes. Using this water as material, champagne cider, gingerbeer are made with splendid results, giving satisfaction not only to Japanese, but to foreigners as well.

THE DAI NIPPON BEER BREWERY

Head Office: Meguro, Ebara County, Tokyo-fu

The History of the Company—The company was started in 1906 by the amalgamation of the three companies, the Nippon, Sapporo, and Osaka. To know the history of the company, therefore, one must first go into the history of each of these three companies before their amalgamation.



HEAD OFFICE AND BREWERY OF THE DAI NIPPON BEER BREWERY

1. The Nippon Beer Joint Stock Company was established in September, 1887. At that time the Japanese began to have a taste for beer, but no well equipped company had yet been started by the Japanese for the brewing of beer and the import of the beverage increased year after year. To meet the necessity of the times this company appeared. Its capital was, as first, 150,000 *yen*, which was however increased to 450,000 *yen* in 1889, and at the same time the business was greatly expanded. The sudden increase of the demand for beer after the Japan-China war also greatly favoured the business of the company. Its capital was increased several times thence, so that the capital reached 1,300,000 *yen* in 1897, ten years after the establishment of the company. Thus since 1897 the company has been able to make a dividend of between 20% and 30% in every business term, and produce beer to the amount of more than 40,000 *koku* a year. And the name of "Ebisu Beer," as the company's product was called, has come to be well known both at home and abroad.

2. The Sapporo Beer Joint Stock Company is the first beer brewery ever established by the Japanese themselves. In 1876 the Hokkaido Colonial Government concluded after investigation that the soil of the Hokkaido was suited to the cultivation of both hops and barley, the materials for beer brewing, and encouraged their cultivation among its inhabitants. The Hokkaido Government established at the same time a beer brewery in Sapporo, which was the origin of the present Sapporo Beer Company. Later on, the Hokkaido Colonial Government was abolished and the beer brewery in Sapporo was sold to Mr. Kihachiro Okura. In 1888 Mr. Okura with Baron Eiichi Shibusawa and Mr. Soichiro Asano made it a joint stock company with the capital of 70,000 *yen*, Baron Shibusawa becoming its president. This company was also greatly favoured by the sudden increase of the demand for beer after the Japan-China war, owing to the general prosperity of the *post bellum* trade and commerce. In 1896 the company increased its capital to 300,000 *yen*, when the company sold its products not only at home but also exported to Korsakoff, Vladivostock, Fusan, Port Arthur, Tairen, New-chwang, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila and Singapore. In 1899 the company had its capital again increased to 600,000 *yen*. In the following year the company increased its capital to 1,000,000 *yen*, and made provisions for brewing on a large scale, and at the same time paying much attention to the improvement of the quality of the articles. Of the company's products, the most reputed is its black beer.

3. The Osaka Beer Joint Stock Campany was started with the capital of 150,000 *yen* in Osaka by Messrs. Komakichi Torii, Shuzo Toyama and some others of that city in October 1887, the year in which the Nippon Beer Company was established in Tokyo. The unfavourable state of affairs in the general financial world did not permit the company to open its business till 1891. In the following year the company's article first appeared in the market by the name of "Asahi Beer." The article being good in quality soon attained much reputation, so that the company increased its capital to 250,000 *yen* in 1893, and at the same time a factory was built for the making of bottles. In 1895 the capital was increased to 400,000 *yen*, and factory enlarged and further equipment of machinery put up. The commercial activity after the Japan-China war caused it to flourish more than any other beer company because the company was well situated for the export of its products to China, Korea and other foreign countries. The market was thus greatly expanded for the articles of the company. Consequently the company increased its capital to 1,000,000 *yen* in 1896 and 1,500,000 *yen* in 1905 one year before the amalgamation.

The condition of the New Company—When the Dai Nippon Beer Company was first established in 1906 by the amalgamation of the aforesaid three companies, its capital was 5,600,000 *yen*, which however was increased to 12,000,000 *yen* in 1908. In the meanwhile, the company had purchased the whole property as well as rights of the Tokyo Beer Joint Stock Company, and also made proper equipment in its factories situated at Meguro, Azumabashi, Suita, Sapporo, and Hodogaya. Let us here refer to the outlines of the condition of these five factories.

The Meguro Factory—It stands 4 miles from the city of Tokyo and occupies an area of more than 4,000 *tsubo*, it formerly being the factory of the Nippon Beer Company. The "Ebisu Beer" is brewed there. Its annual output is 50,000 *koku*. The making of malt in the factory is done by using a furnace of the Galland system, not by the method of the floor system. It is thus the barley steeped in water is put into a circular tube which is about 20 *koku* in its capacity, by leading it into the tube where the air is at a certain fixed temperature, properly saturated with moisture, the barley inside the tube germinates. By this method the work can be done more cleanly than by the method of the floor system. Hence it is best adapted for producing malt of good quality. In the compound of the factory, there is garden called "The Ebisu Garden" which occupies an area of 3,000 *tsubo* and is suited for a garden party or a similar meeting. Near the factory is the Ebisu station which affords much facility to visitor.

The Azumabashi Factory—The factory is situated at Mukojima in the city of Tokyo. Facing the River Sumida it commands a good view, especially in the Spring when the cherry trees on the bank of the river are in full blossom. It was formerly a branch factory of the Sapporo Beer Company and the "Sapporo Beer" and some other articles were made there. Its annual output of beer amounts to 50,000 *koku*. The site of the factory was the former mansion of Marquis Satake, and in its compound there is a garden named "Kōyo-yen," one of the best gardens in the city, and it is known as the "The Satake garden" among foreigners. It is often used to hold garden parties in for foreigners.

The Suita Factory—This factory is located next door to the Suita station of the Tokaido line, 7 miles from Osaka. It belonged formerly to the Osaka Beer Company, and it is chiefly devoted to the brewing of the "Asahi Beer." There is a bottle manufacturing place attached to this factory.

The Sapporo Factory—It is in Sapporo, Hokkaido. It was founded originally by the Hokkaido Colonial Government but it came to be the property of the Sapporo Beer Company in 1888, when the beer brewery business of that Colonial Government was transferred to the hand of private manufacturers. Attached to this factory there are a shop for bottle making, a floor for making malt and also hop plantations.

The Hodogaya Factory—It stands 3 miles west from Yokohama and formerly belonged to the Tokyo Beer Company. It was devoted to the brewing of the "Tokyo Beer" but now it is used for the manufacturing of "citron," a kind of refreshing drink.

The Description and Amount of Products—These five factories have their grounds covering about 160,000 *tsubo*, and their buildings about 27,000 *tsubo*, and the annual output of beer in these factories amount to about 129,000 *koku* in all. The company produces at present seven kinds of beer as "Ebisu Beer," "Asahi Beer," "Sapporo Beer," "Sapporo Black Beer," "Peace Beer," "Münche Beer" and "Asahi Special Light" and besides these, the citron, a kind of refreshing drink is also manufactured.

Market for the Product of the Company—The products of the company find at present their market not only at home, but also in China, Korea, the Philippines, Java, the British Straits Settlements, Bangkok, Saigon and India. In 1908 the Japanese beer exported amounted in all to 1,200,000 *yen* of which 1,000,000 *yen* or about 70% was produced by this company. Of all the beer consumed at home, the products of this company are 74% and the amount of beer consumed in Japan during 1907 was on an average of 3 *go* 5 *shaku* per head.

Honour of the Company—It is a great honour to the company that its products are regularly used in the Imperial Household and also in both naval and military quarters. At his last visit to Japan H. I. H. Prince Heinrich brother of the German Emperor, praised the products of this company and gave the company a letter of recommendation. Much praise is also lavished upon the products of the company by the Oriental squadrons of both America and England when they visited the ports of Japan. The company received for its products many honours of which the following are the principal ones.

A gold medal of honour at the Paris International Exposition, 1900.

A gold medal of honour at the Oriental Agricultural and Industrial Arts Exposition held at French Hanoi, 1902. A grand medal of honour at St. Louis International Exposition, 1904.

Many certificates are received from war ships and some other quarters for the excellent quality of the products and also for the fact that even if they are taken through the Tropical Zone, no alteration comes to their taste.

Officials and Employees of the Company—The Board of Directors:—Kyohei Makoshi—President and Director. Sumisaburo Uyemura—Managing Director. Taisuke Miura—Director. Shintaro Ohashi—Director. Tokuhei Taku—Director. Jiro Katsura—Director. Kihachiro Okura—Auditor. Michio Doi—Auditor.

MR. SHINEMON KONISHI

(Sake Brewer)

Leaving the city of Osaka for Maizuru, the naval station on the coast of the Japan sea, one comes across a small town called Itami, which does not possess more than 2,000 houses and a population of 10,000 inbabitants. In size, the town is altogether an insignificant one, but the name "Itami" is well known all over Japan. Because the name "Itami" is closely associated with *sake* as Bordeau is with *wine*.

Itami and Nada are in the province of Settsu. They are known for the production of "*sake*" of the best quality. Both Nada and Itami being *sake* producing districts these two proper names may be taken as synonyms for the native drink. There are naturally large numbers of sake brewers in this town, in fact, the greater portion of the people are engaged in the breweries, either directly or indirectly deriving their living therefrom. The Konishi family is the oldest and richest of the brewers.

MAIN STORE OF MR. S. KONISHI

Mr. Shinemon Konishi stands most conspicuous among the Konishi families; he represents the main family being the 12th heir. These noted families have resided there from generation to generation. It was some 400 years ago that their forefathers started *sake* brewing there. Later on, the family added to the list the brewing of mirin, a kind of sweet wine. *Sake* is used either cold or warm, but it is best drunk when warmed to 33°C. The material for the brewing of *sake* is cleaned rice of superior quality. The following is the process of brewing *sake*. Refined rice is well washed, steamed and cooled, to which essence of yeast is added at a temperature of 30°, and then the whole thing is turned into yeast within a few days. Now "the essence of yeast" is polished rice steamed, and the germs are allowed to generate at a temperature of 30°. There are two varieties of these bacteria one of which contains diastase which converts starch into sugar while the other, sugar into alcohol. In brewing beer, sugar is combined with yeast before fermentation, while in brewing *sake*, the very fermentation

takes place by means of the combination of "moto" corresponding to yeast and "soe" corresponding to sugar.

In making "moto," yeast, steamed rice and water are put together, the proportion of which is not uniform. For instance, 2 *to* of yeast, 5 *to* of steamed rice, and 6 *to* of water are mixed and subjected to the following process. Boiled or steamed rice is mixed with filtered water which with the addition of yeast is left standing for a space of several hours, and after being stirred up, it is converted into a kind of broth, or paste while by the process of fermentation which then takes place a portion of the starch is dissolved. Later on, the entire mixture is placed in a large wooden vessel, a barrel which is wrapped up so as to prevent the temperature falling below 7 or 8°C. From time to time at the most opportune moments a wooden receptacle with warm water is inserted in this mixture, and when the temperature rises to a certain degree, the contents are then stirred up. After a few days, fermentation grows rapid, while the temperature rises high. For several days, both the fermentation and the emission of carbonic acid gas will briskly continue. Then the fermentation begins to decline, while "moto" or sake yeast is matured. To this matured mixture, yeast, boiled rice and water are added at several times giving rise to a second fermentation. These additions are made at several times in order to guard against the growth of noxious bacteria owing to the slow fermentation since there is a limit to the capacity of the yeast to ferment the grape sugar.

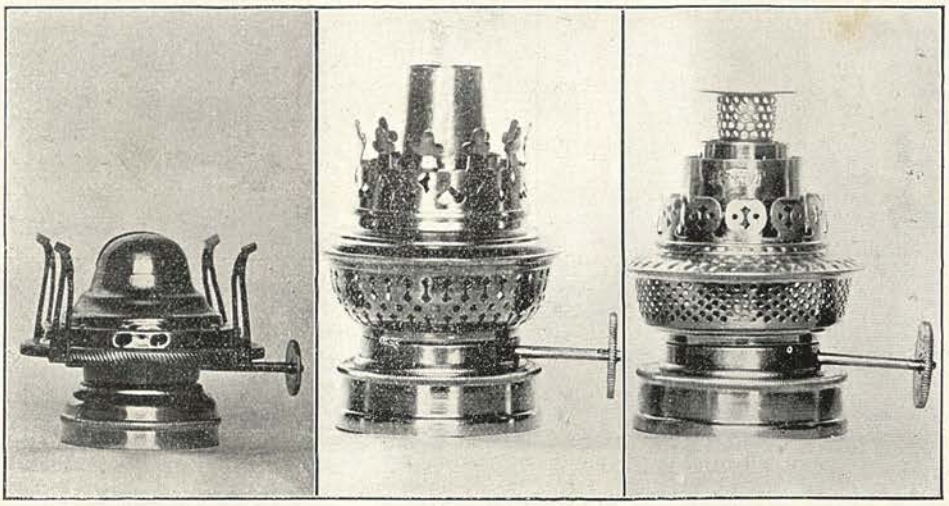
BRANDS OF MR. S. KONISHI

The fermented mixture thus obtained is called "Moromi." When the fermentation declines, this thin broth-like *moromi* is filtered in order to separate it from the sediment. The process of filteration consists in placing the *moromi* into a flaxen bag varnished with shibu (Shibu is juice obtained from the astringent persimmons) which is slowly pressed out. The juice thus pressed out is put into a barrel. After making the barrel air tight, it is placed in a cool place thereby yeast and other matters are precipitated. The clear liquid thus obtained is *sake*, but since it is so liable to be affected by climatic changes, it is heated again to the temperature of 60°C which kills bacteria. The above is the summary of the method of brewing *sake*, most commonly adopted in Japan. Sake may not be brewed all the year round; the best season being limited to the three months in the winter. Within a recent years, the scientific method of brewery has been being extensively applied. In the brewery owned by Mr. Konishi, an expert was invited from the Department of Agriculture and Commerce some 25 years ago with a view to effecting great improvements, and since then the method of investigation has made steady progress, so that the fame of the product of Konishi spread far and wide. During the Russo-Japan war, the Department of Army chose pure *sake* for the soldiers' use and the *sake* brewed by Mr. Konishi has come to be regarded as one of the 6 best brews. There are 5 breweries owned by Mr. Konishi at present all of which are provided with up-to-date equipments. The output of *sake* per year from these breweries amounts to some 10,000 *koku*, while there are five brands namely *Shirayuki, Butoku, Shoryo, Matsumidori* and *Matsu Masamune.*

The total output of *sake* throughout Japan per year reaches some 7,000,000 koku, and export is made to China, Korea, the South Sea Islands, Europe and America. Originally *sake* was exported abroad only to meet the demand of Japanese residents, but with the increase of the number of foreigners who have become acquainted with Japan and things Japanese, *sake* has come to be liked by Europeans and Americans, which fact has naturally given rise to the increase of the export. (See the account given of the Experimentary Laboratory Relating to Brewing). *Mirin* is a sweet and palatable drink with fragrant odour. It is used as an article for seasoning in cooking *a la mode*

Japonaise. The amount of ***mirin*** produced from the Konishi Brewery runs up to some 500 ***koku*** per year.

In addition to the brewery business, Mr. Konishi the present head of the family established a large factory for the purpose of making lamps. Mr. Konishi is gentle and refined in manner, candid and upright. In fact, he is a typical Japanese gentleman deeply interested in works of charity, and spends quite a large sum of money for this purpose, winning the high respect of the people in his province. It was some 15 or 16 years ago that with a view to developing the productive industry of Itami, and to furnish work to the poor people, the factory for making burners was founded, under the name of Sozaburo, the second son of the late Shinemon. As the factory was backed with abundance of capital and placed under the control of able experts, it made a steady progress, and now



ARTICLES SOLD AT MR KONISHI'S STORE

meets the demand at home as well as abroad. The kind of burners used in lamps burning light oil has especially won universal popularity. The articles find good markets in China, Korea, Hongkong and the Straits Settlements etc. etc.

Mr. Konishi is interested in training the young men in Japanese exercises, such as fencing jujitsu etc, and for that purpose, he founded the Shubu-kan or "military exercise school" where as many as 2,000 males and 500 females are being taught.

As a business man, Mr. Konishi stands very high, and he is at present a director of the Shinshu Shinto Life Insurance Co. and of the Hanshin Electric Railway Co.

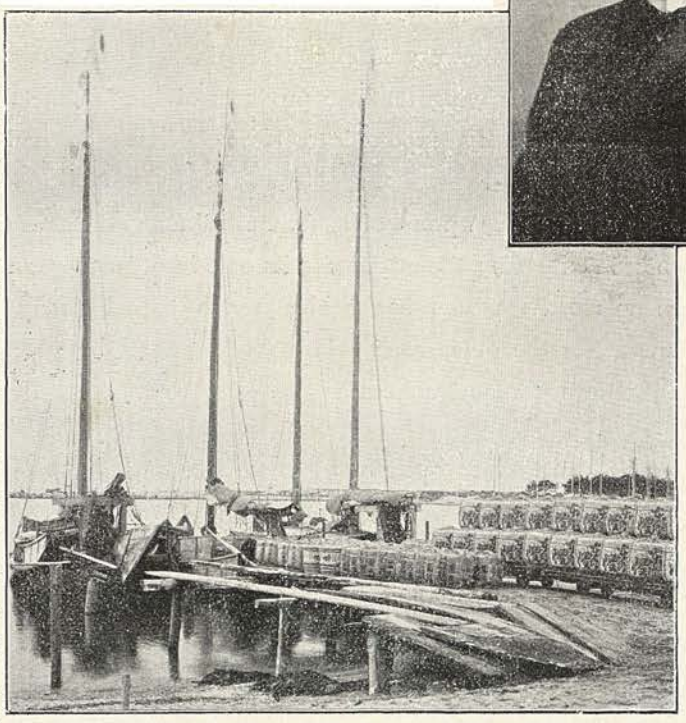
MR. HANEMON TATSUMA

(*Sake* Brewer)

There is a famous town called Nada-gogō between the city of Osaka and the Kobe harbor. Since olden times, this town has been renowned as the special place for producing *Sake*, the native beverage. We find here more than 140 brewers living in the "five villages" of the town of Nada, and the amount of *sake* tax per annum reaches 8,000,000 *yen* i.e. to say on every brewer is levied every year an average amount of about 51,000 *yen*. By this alone, we can see how this town is noted for its breweries.

"Adzuma-jiman" is one of the five famous kinds of *sake*, and is said to be the foremost of all Japanese refined drinks for its excellent taste and sweet aroma. The amount of its brewery is 25,000 *koku* while the tax reaches the considerable sum of 500,000 *yen*. There is none which can rival it either in Nada, nor elsewere in the whole country. Mr. Tatsuma's breweries are situated both in Nishinomiya and Imatsu, and have more than 20 go-downs, 8 rice cleaning mills, and a water mill which affords necessary power to clean the rice ready for brewing.

MR. H. TATSUMA



THE SHIPPING OF *SAKE* BARREL

Mr. Hanemon Tatsuma is the head of the main family of several brewers known by the name Tatsuma, all living in this town. It was about 230 years ago, that their ancestor first engaged in the business. Since that time successive generations continued in the same business. At last, by dint of incessant labor and special investigation for improvement in brewing on the part of the owner, this brewery has won its present world-wide reputation, supplying the Japanese public with a large quantity of *sake* and gaining customers and reputation abroad. Mr. Tatsuma has received gold and silver medals of honour more than 30 times at domestic, as well as international exhibitions.

In the reign of the Tokugawa administration, everybody in Yedo i.e. present Tokyo, highly praised its fine flavour, and its reputation spread throughout the city. At last, the good reputation of the Nada *sake* came to be monopolized by the brewery of Tatsuma, his product received the name of Azuma-jiman, which means a *sake* which is the pride of the eastern provinces.

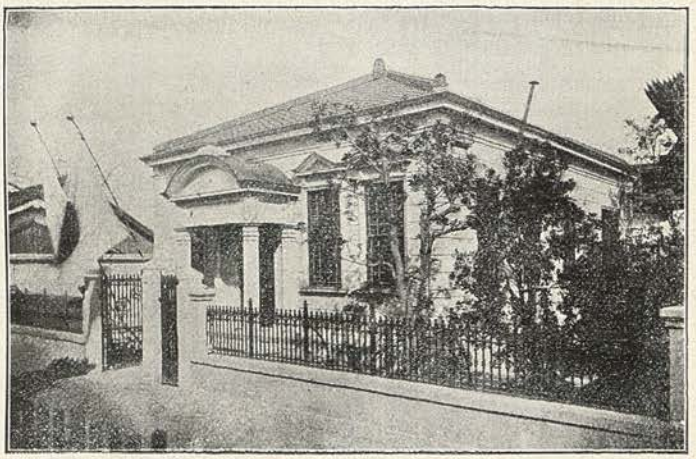
The brewing process of such first rate quality of *sake* is as follows :—

Not only in Nada, but everywhere, according to the old system of refining rice, the brewers generally used stone mortars to pound rice for cleaning. This is done in order to avoid heating the rice too much by friction. As the superiority of the quality of *sake* depends chiefly upon that of the water used in brewing, every brewer exerts himself to pay particular attention to the water to be used. In Nada-gogō, a well was dug for this purpose, and the superiority of the water is far above that of other provinces. This is owing to the fact that the stratum in its vicinity consists of sand in which are mixed small pieces of granite, and that water from Mount Rokkos, flows down to the beach through those sands. Moreover, mountains stand behind this place, while the Osaka bay lying expansively in front of it,

together with the mild climate and pure air make this town matchless for the purpose of brewing. In addition to these geographical advantages, Tatsuma's brewery employs splendid technical skill. The best rice in the two provinces of Settsu and Harima is taken as material for brewing and it is refined in a rice cleaning mill. It takes 48 hours for refining one *koku* of the unhulled rice, and 32% is lost in the process. Then the experts' work is done with this rice and pure water but it requires a great deal of skill and assiduity before the refined sake is produced. According to common practice, 1,500 *koku* is the unit of brewery in case of producing the refined rice of 1,000 *koku*. In this process, one expert and 18 workmen, a site of 500 tsubo, and a building of 370 tsubo, are required. The building consists of a go-down for stock, a yeast cell, the clarifing room, washing place, lodging house, dining room, go-down for rice, barn and etc. But the work of brewing can not be done incessantly in all seasons; only during 75 days. It is 7 or 8 months after all refining processes are finished before it can be used as a beverage. But a kind called "Tarumono," is put into a barrel after heating in either February or March, and although this kind may be had in the beginning of the summer, yet it is nothing but a mere policy in order to meet a demand; consequently creditable brewers never follow such a method.

An agency for this brewery is established in all places of any consequence throughout the country. It goes without saying that the products of the Tatsuma brewery meet a great demand at home and are also abundantly exported to Korea, Manchuria and even to America and European countries.

As our country has been proud of its famous saké and the skill of its brewage, Japanese merchants must do their best in extending the market for its sale in order to get a superior position. We regret that there has been no merchant who has paid attention to the foreign trade, but only vying with one another at home. On the other hand, Mr. Tatsuma exhausted every conceivable means in improving the foreign trade from the earliest time with a view to making *sake* a most important article of trade. Another enterprise with which the same family is concerned is shipping and mining; the former has a history of more than 280 years since its beginning, so that this business has been carried on longer than that of brewing. At that time the ships were called "Sengoku-bune" and fifty or sixty of them were used for coasting. Foreign sail boats, however, replaced the above afterwards and again steamers were adopted instead of them, thus, lately the vessels called the Tatsumaru, and 7 others with a total of more than 20,000 tons do fixed service between Yokohama, Tokyo, Moji, Niigata, Hakodate, Otaru, Nagasaki, Vladivostock, Korea, China, Hongkong and etc., making a wonderfully active business for a private undertaking.



BUSINSS OFFICE OF MR. H. TATSUMA

As to the mining, it was newly established 25 years ago or so, and the business engaged in is copper mining and its sale.

Mr. Hanemon Tatsuma is respected by every person as a man of high character. His wife, Kiyoko, is the daughter of Viscount Mizuno, and is known and admired for her womanly graces. He has such distinguished relatives as Prince Iwakura, Marquis Asano, Count Okuma and others. He was

quite active as the director of "Nippon Senshu Domei Kwai" (the Association for the Ship Owners in Japan), which consists of many private owners of vessels.

After the Russo-Japanese war, the number of vessels greatly multiplied, the consequence being violent competition among ship owners. On the other hand, there are such as the *Nippon Yusen Kwaisha, Osaka Shosen Kwaisha,* or *Toyo Kisen Kwaisha* which served their business on a gigantic scheme to rival them, and gave a strong blow to the former. In order to vie with such a competitive enterprise and moreover to plan a positive scheme, he was entirely bent upon forming a large shipping company with a capital amounting to 30,000,000 *yen,* in addition to those vessels belonging to the *Nippon Senshu Domei Kwaisha.* But his scheme was not realized, owing to the great inactivity of the economical circle. We must mention the fact that he established the "Naruo Hyakkaen," a garden at Naruo. No sooner did the electric car begin to run between Kobe and Osaka than various recreation grounds were established by the owners of hotels or restaurants for the purpose of attracting visitors or by rich people for their own pleasure. Mr. Tatsuma invested his own capital and established a large recreation ground of several thousand *tsubo,* besides the pine clad bank along the beautiful river Bukogawa. He also bought a place of about 50 *cho* next to that ground, as property of the village. where he established a sea-bathing place, a play ground after the European style a zoological garden, and a library with a view to giving recreation to the villagers, and to making the village prosperous, Every one, even in the remotest districts praised his philanthropy.

MR. KICHIBEI FUKAI

(Soy Brewer)

As elsewhere mentioned, the town of Choshi, Chiba prefecture, is well known for its large output of soy. Mr. Kichibei Fukai, the brewer of the "Kagidai brand" stands conspicuous in that district through the fact that the business is carried on on a large scale, and also for the fine quality of the product. The annual output reaches 118,000 *koku,* which has its market in America, Hawaii, Philippines, Canada, Siberia, China, Korea and the Hokkaido, where as much as 311,000 gallons per year is exported. The ground covered by his brewery is 10 acres while the actual area of the building is $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The equipments of the brewery are perfect, and the employees both officers and workmen combined are figured at 530. The following are the principal points to be mentioned in connection with the soy of "Kagidai brand."

KAGIDAI BRAND

1. It is a fragrant and salty liquid of a vegetable nature, used for seasoning.

2. At first the selected wheat is broken into pieces and mixed with soja-beans, which are well washed and boiled. These mixtures are then put into the yeast house while the material for soy is manufactured by a most perfect scientific process. Selected table salt is then put into pure water, this mixture is added to the material and after a process of chemical fermentation for two years the soy is ready for use.

It is a fragrant, transparent, brown coloured liquid.

3. Soy is an indispensable article for Japanese cooking. Foreigners will find that it will take the place of sauce.

4. Soy is not only an excellent appetizer, but it may be used as the most effective preservative of meat and vegetables.

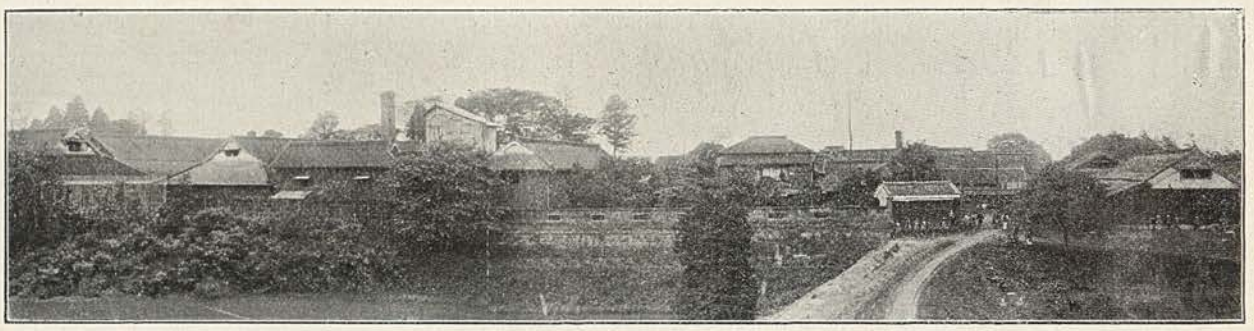
Medals received at various exhibitions are as follows:—

(1) First National Exhibition ... ... The first class medal.
(2) Chicago Exhibition, 1893 ... ... The first class gold medal.
(3) The Parisian Exhibition, 1899 ... ... Gold medal.
(4) The St. Louis Exhibition, 1904 ... ... Medal.
(5) The Seattle Exhibition, 1907 ... ... Medal.

MR. HICHIROEMON MOGI AND HIS SOY BREWERY

Soy is indispensable to cooking *a la mode Japonaise* per use in cooking meat, vegetables etc, etc. It contains vegetable albumen and is quite nutritious. In European cooking, it answers the double purpose of salt and Worcestershire sauce, besides possessing nutritious albumen. Europeans will come to appreciate the taste of the *soy* when served on the table.

Soy is brewed everywhere in Japan, but chiefly this side of the Hakone Seki, in Noda and Choshi, Chiba prefecture. Noda is a well known town situated in the valley of the Tonegawa which runs throughout the regions of "Kwanto." In this well-known *soy* brewery district, the name of "Mogi" stands most conspicuous, its fame having spread far and wide. There are 10 families bearing the same name of "Mogi" all of which are engaged in the brewing of soy. The amount of production can more than compete with the amount produced in the metropolis or any one prefecture. From these facts, we may infer the greatness of the Mogi families. Mr. Hichiroemon Mogi bears the name which has passed through six generations of ancestors. Twenty-five years ago, he set up an experimental laboratory to test the quality of the soy by the light of modern science and long practical knowledge combined with the theories of science and produced most salutary effects. "Kihaku brand" now commands the best market.

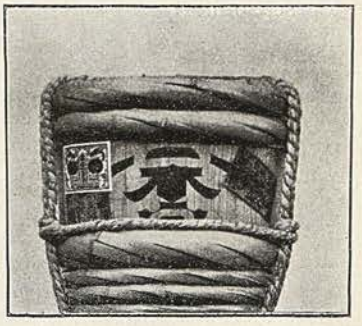


A PART OF BREWERY OF MR. H. MOGI

With the growth of the business the accommodation was felt to be inadequate so that breweries Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 were established within the last ten years. The area covered by the buildings is 18,553 tsubo. The buildings are connected with one another by means of cars running on rail and drawn by men to afford facilities for transportation. Hichiroemon Mogi is the wealthiest of the Mogi families. He adopted steam engines, in the breweries while private telephones were built to facilitate his business transactions. The staff consisting of several hundred men together with 1950 workmen earnestly engaged in their respective works present a most grand and interesting sights.

The output from the factory of Mr. Hichiroemon Mogi ranges from 450,000 *koku* to 500,000 *koku*, consumed at home, while the amount of export to the United States of America, Great Britain, Russia, China and Korea amounts to 34,650 *koku* or 385,000 casks. The Mogi families consider it the highest honour to be able to send exhibits to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, for which they render hearty thanks to the English people. It is hoped that the readers will make note of the fact that the Mogi soy had medals awarded in the exhibitions both at home and abroad.

The Vienna Exhibition, Austria, 1873.
A Certificate of Merits.
The National Industrial Exhibiton of Japan, 1877.
A Flower Crest Medal.
The Second National Industrial Exhibition of Japan, 1881.
A Second Class Medal of Merit.
The Third National Industrial Exhibition of Japan, 1890.
A Second Class Medal of Merit.
The Fourth National Industrial Exhibition of Japan, 1895.
A First Class Medal of Merit.
The Paris International Exhibition, France, 1899.
A Gold Medal.
The Fifth National Industrial Exhibition of Japan, 1903.
A First Class Medal of Merit.
The St. Louis Exhibition, 1904.
A Grand Medal of Honour.
The Tokyo National Industrial Exhibition, 1907.
A First Class Medal of Merit.
The Yukon Pacific Exhibition, 1909.
A Grand Medal of Honour.



"KIHAKU BRAND"

MR. FUSAGORO MOGI

"Minakami Brand" Japanese Shoyu (Soy Sauce)

Exhibited at the ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION, London, England.

Exhibiter and Brewer—Fusagoro Mogi. Brand—Minakami Brand. | Place of Business—Noda-machi, Chiba-Ken, Japan. Trade Mark, registered.

Annual Production:—Total output in 1908 is figured at 152,000 *koku* (5,280,000 gallons).

Export:—Export in 1908 amounted to 385,000 gallons, chiefly shipped to the United States of America, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Archipelago, British Columbia, Australia, Asiatic Russia, China, Korea, and the Straits Settlements.

THE GOLD MEDAL AWARDED AT PARIS, 1900.

Manufacturing Process:—Roasted and granulated wheat, mixed with steamed beans, is converted into a malt through a process of fermentation. The malt is then made a thick liquid by addition of filtered and purified water properly seasoned with refined salt, in proportion of 10 parts of malt to 9 parts of water. This then undergoes various brewing processes during two years, when it is filtered through a power-squeezer of high pressure. The sauce thus extracted is a clear and transparent liquid of violet brown colour.

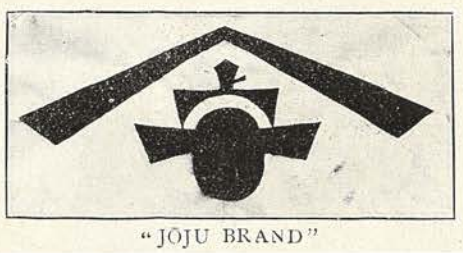
"MINAKAMI BRAND"

Uses:—The shoyu is to-day the only agent for seasoning food in Japan, and is an indispensable item on the Japanese table. Its substitution for salt for certain European dishes is highly recommended. It will give an excellent flavour when used with steaks, chops, or fries in a similar way as Worcestershire sauce is used.

Medals and Recommendations:—Of high honour have been awarded at various expositions, domestic as well as foreign. Among them the Grand Prize at St. Louis, U. S. A., 1904, the First Class Gold Medal at Chicago U. S. A., 1893, the Gold Medal at Paris, France, 1900, and Grand Prize at Seattle, U. S. A,, 1909 may be mentioned.

MR. HYOEMON TAKANASHI

(Maker of Soy of Jōju Brand)



"JŌJU BRAND"

It may be stated that the town of Noda has attained its present prosperity because of the Soy manufacture. A visitor to Noda will find ramified rail tracks in the streets of the city for the conveyance of Soy and its materials. Of all the *soy* makers in the city Mr. Takanashi and Mr. Mogi stand most conspicuous. The output for 1908 was 5,400,000 gallons of which the amount exported abroad was 400,000 gallons, its destination being U.S.A., Hawaii, the Philippines, Canada, Australia, Asiatic Russia, China, Korea and the Strait Settlements, where Soy is highly patronized.

The Manufacture Department:—Superintends factories at three places, altogether occupying twelve acres of ground and three and a half acres of buildings, employing 550 operatives.

Manufacturing Process:—Wheat, roasted and granulated, is mixed with steamed beans in equal proportions, and then converted into a malt. This malt-making is the secret of the manufacture of good Soy, and is done by a very delicate method of scientific fermentation, much experience being needed for its success. The malt thus made is turned into a liquid formed by the addition of filtered and purified water properly seasoned with refined salt, in the proportion of ten parts of malt to nine parts of water, it then undergoes various brewing processes for the space of two years after which it is put through a squeezer. The Soy thus extracted is a clear and semi-transparent liquid of violet brown colour. After an application of the germicide process, it is carried over by pipes to the shipping department, and there barrelled or bottled according to orders.

Uses:—Soy is the only seasoning for food used in Japan, so is an indispensable item on the Japanese table. A substitution of Soy for the sauce usually used in certain European dishes, is highly recommended. It will give an excellent flavour when used with steaks, chops, or fries, in a similar way as Worcestershire sauce.

Merits:—The highly nutricious quality and the excellent flavour are not the only merits Soy possesses; it will also serve, with best results, as a preservative of meats and vegetables.

Medals and Recommendations:—Of high honour which have been awarded at various expositions, domestic as well as foreign, the Grand Prize at St. Louis, U. S. A., 1904 the First Class Gold Medal Chicago, U. S. A., 1893, and the Gold Medal at Paris, France, are some of them.

MR. GENBA TANAKA

(Manufacturer of Higeta Soy)

In *Kwanto* or the eastern part of Japan, soy was placed in the market as a merchandise by the forefathers of Mr. Genba Tanaka, about three hundred years ago. According to the taste of the Japanese, soy is an indispensable article for seasoning. The use of soy of proper quality will help the working of the stomach, and will produce beneficient effects upon one's health.

It was extensively made in the western part of Japan so much so that when Tokugawa Ieyasu established the capital in Yedo, it was imported by ships in order to meet the demand of the *Samurai*. With the increase in the demand for soy, the number of breweries has also increased.

By this time people began to pay attention to the matter of diet, which naturally gave rise to the demand for soys, which is an indispensable seasoning in Japanese cooking.

The Higeta Shoyu Brewery is the oldest establishment of its kind in Japan, being founded by the ancestor of the present proprietor, in 1616. A practical test of their high-class product will at once demonstrate its superior qualities over every other brand of shoyu made in Japan. Higeta Shoyu is honoured by the distinguished patronage of the Imperial Household. Higeta Shoyu was awarded the following medals at various exhibitions both at home and abroad :—

"HIGETA BRAND" SOY SAUCE

The First Class :

The First National Exhibition	1877	The Fourth National Exhibition	1895
The Third National Exhibition	1890	Fifth National Industrial Exhibition, Osaka.	1903
The World's Fair at Chicago	1893	The Tokyo Industrial Exhibition...	1907

The Gold Medals :

The Tokyo Domestic Exhibition...	1897	Japanese and Korean Commercial Exhibition.	1906
Exposition Universale Internationale at Paris.	1900	The Exhibition at Seoul in Korea	1907
Asiatic Exhibition at Hanoi, Tonking ...	1903	The Domestic Special Products Exhibition...	1908
Osaka Exhibition of Trophy...	1906	Ladies' Handicraft Exhibition	1908

Higeta Shoyu has been analysed by the Sanitary Laboratory of the Imperial Government as follows :—

No. 191 Shoyu (Marked Higeta) "Quantitative Analysis."

The above mentioned shoyu brought to this laboratory for analysis is a transparent reddish brown liquid possessing a proper odour and taste, its specific gravity is 1,2094 at 15°c.

The principal component containe l in 100 parts were found to be as follows —

Solid matter	33.818%	Glucose	4.178%
Total Nitrogen	1.242 ,,	Dextrine	1.217 ,,
Containing		Mineral matter...	17.281 ,,
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.012 ,,	Containing	
Non-albuminoid nitrogen	2.230 ,,	Sodium chloride	15.477 ,,
Volatile acid (as Acetic acid) ...	0.048 ,,	Magnesium sulphate	6.969 ,,
Non-volatile acid (as Lactic acid) ...	1.253 ,,		

R. Segawa, Anlyst. Dr. Y. Tahara, Director of the Imperial Hygienic Laboratory.

THE HAMAGUCHI SOY BREWING CO.

The Hamaguchi Co. (a partnership) is in Choshi, Chiba prefecture, which is a celebrated district for soy brewing together with Nodamachi in the same prefecture. The work of the company had long been carried on by Gihei Hamaguchi, but finally a partnership was formed in 1906. In form, it is a company, but the truth is that the whole work is under the control of the Hamaguchis.

Whenever we hear the name Hamaguchis, we are at once think of the old favorite soy brewery. The name not only stands high among fellow dealers, but also among the people at large.

The Hamaguchis are an ancient family of high standing. Mr. Kichiemon Hamaguchi, President of the Company is well known both in political and industrial circles. It was some 220 year ago that the a soy brewery in Choshi, which was a small fishing village facing the Pacific with fishermen's Hamaguchis started huts scattered here and there. When the ancestors of the Hamaguchi family realized that the climate and water in Choshi were highly adapted to the brewing of soy coupled with the rich materials at their disposal, they started a soy brewery there. The number of breweries has been increased to such an extent that the place is known as a city where *soy* is brewed.

"YAMASA BRAND" SOY SAUCE

The *Yamasa* brand made by the Company during the period of the Tokugawa government, was permitted to advertise itself as the best article in the world, and in fact even at present, it has a commanding influence in the market. This article is supplied to the Department of the Imperial Household.

With the progress of the times, there arose the necessity of introducing radical improvements so that in 1893, Mr. Gihei, the present head paid a visit to England and America in the company of Mr. Kichibei Hamaguchi, the director; obtained suggestions and informations on the scientific aspect of *soy* brewing from Mr. Grahman, one of the most celebrated figures in the business. On his return home, he introduced various improvements in the method of *soy* brewing; an experimental laboratory was established under the joint efforts of those who were interested in *soy* brewing. By means of the installation of up-to-date machinery, steam power was applied to the boiling of *soja beans*, the salt water and also to keeping the brewery room warm while improvements were also made in the

machinery for pressing and grinding wheat. The use of fuel and labour was greatly economized. The experience having proved satisfactory, other *soy* brewers at once followed the example.

Under the circumstances, the fame of the article spread far and wide and the sale has been steadily increased. In 1868, the output did not exceed 3,000 *koku*, but in 1895 it reached the amount of 15,000 *koku* while in 1902 figures reached 20,500 *koku*. At present the amount has reached 35,000 *koku*. (The price of one *koku* is about 25 *yen*) When the organization of the company was changed, the new members added were Messrs. Ichibei Toyama, Heiemon Kimura, Kichiemon Hamaguchi, Gihei Hamaguchi, and Kichibei Hamaguchi. In such departments as commerce and industry, business affairs, accounts, brewery and warehousing, graduates of technical schools are employed for the development of the industry.

Soy made by this company is brewed under the combination of the scientific process and long practice. It is free from adulteration, and is better flavoured compared with the *soy* of other hands. Medals were awarded by the successive National Exhibitions, and they received honoray gold cups in the International Exhibitions in London, Paris, Chicago, and St. Louis, and the gold medal of the highest order in the Alaska and Yukon Pacific Exhibition.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For every kind of Boiled and Fried Fish, Game, Chops, Steaks, Cutlets, Hot and Cold Meat, a little to be poured on the plate according to taste. For Roast Meat and Chicken, a small portion to be mixed with the gravy.

For cooking purposes a few tablespoonsful will improve the taste of Soups and Gravies.

For cooking Steaks, Chops, etc., a small portion is also to be used.

MR. SAHEIJI MOGI

(Manufacturer of Soy, Kikkoman Brand)

As we stated elsewhere in the present work, the *soy* brewery in Japan is practically represented by Choshi and Noda in the Chiba prefecture. Of all the *soy* brewers in Japan, Mr. Gemba Tanaka the brewer of the Higeta *soy*, represents Choshi, while Mr. Saheiji Mogi may be regarded as the representative of Noda. It was in the year 1782 that a brewery was established in Noda, and since then, the work has been rapidly developed. The *soy* of the "Kikkoman brand" made in 1838 was supplied to the Tokugawa family which added to its fame. There were subsequently established three breweries with the output amounting to 13,500 *koku*. In order to meet the demand of the public, the material was selected, the method improved together with the machinery, the result being that the market has been largely extended. Labels for *soy* of his make were ordered from Paris, France, in 1880, so that it might be guarded against adulteration.

The application for the registration of the trade mark was made in 1885 to which the Government consented. In 1886, the application for the registration of the trade mark was made to the German Government which was granted. With a view to extend the market to foreign countries, there have been built since 1901 eight *go downs* covering an area of about 8,000 *tsubo*. Lables for the Kikkoman *soy* were registered in 1906, and in order to protect the trade mark in America and Hawaii against counterfeit or imitation, they had the trade mark registered by the American Government. In the year 1908, the Kikkoman brand soy was supplied to the Department of the Imperial Household. It was during the same year that the American Government bore testimony to the fact that the Kikkoman brand was a sanitary food stuff since it did not contain any saccharine.

Medals awarded are as follows:—

The Second Industrial Exhibition in 1881 ... ...The First Class Medal

The International Exhibition at Amsterdam, Holland in 1883... ... ...A Gold Medal

The Third Industrial Exhibition in 1890... ... ...The Second Class Medal

The Fouth Industrial Exhibition in 1895... ... ...The First Class Medal

The International Grand Exhibition, Paris, France ... ...A Gold Medal

The Fifth Industrial Exhibition, in 1903... ... ...Silver Medal of Honour

The St. Louis Grand Exhibition, in 1904... ... ...A Grand Medal of the Highest Honour

The Tokyo Industrial Exhibition, in 1907 ... ...Silver Medal of Honour

MR. JUJIRO IWASAKI

(The Maker of the Soy of Yamaju Brand)

Japanese soy as sauce and seasoning has come to attract the attention of foreigners, but to bring about this satisfactory result, the makers of soy went through many years' experience in the selection of materials and the improvement of the method of fermentation etc. The *Yamajū* Brand made by Mr. Jujiro Iwasaki, is supplied to the Imperial Household. It is used in principal restaurants, and hotels and having a large general trade, the demand for it is rapidly increasing.

It is now three centuries since the house of Iwasaki commenced soy, making its excellent quality being well recognised by the public. Some fifty years ago the Tokugawa Shogunate examined soys of all brands and characterized "*Saijō*" (or the very best) the soy made by Iwasakis which epithet no other maker has ever been permitted to use.

The characteristic features of this soy are that it is tasty, dense, sweet and economical, and its recently increased demand has led Mr. Iwasaki to further improve its quality and extend the market.

In 1898 Mr. Iwasaki established a testing laboratory in Choshi where trustworthy experts are always engaged in experimenting on soy, so as to constantly improve its quality. The "*Yamajū*" soy is now largely exported to foreign countries.

The result of Analysis at the Sanitary Laboratory of the Imperial Japanese Government is as follows :—

Client J. Iwasaki.

No. 363, SHOYU 1 Sort

(Marked "*Yamajū*")

Quantitative Analysis (3rd, Dec. 1909)

The above mentioned *Shōyū* brought to this Laboratory for analysis is a transparent reddish brown liquid possessing a proper odour and taste. Its specific gravity is 12038 at 15° C. The principal components contained in 100 parts were found to be as follows:—

"YAMAJU" SOY BRAND

Solid Matter	33.398
Total Nitrogen	1,209
(Albuminoid-Nitrogen)	0,069
(Non Albuminoid-Nitrogen)	1,140
Volatile acid (Acetic acid)	0,160
Von Volatile acid (Lactic acid)	1,271
Glucose	3,828
Dextrin	0,854
Mineral Matter (Ash) ...	17,113
Containing	
Common Salt...	14,949
Bitter Salt	1,778

According to the result of analysis, this *Shōyū* has its constituents in suitable ratio, and is of a good quality.

(Signed) Examiner H. Yanagisawa. (Signed) Director Dr. Y. Tahara.

DIRECTIONS

To flavour soup add five percent of soy. This should be done while the soup is boiling and soon after remove from the fire.

To flavour meat, boil in water or soup in which one to three percent of soy has been added. The meat must be sufficiently steeped in the liquid.

To season Cutlet or Cold Meat, a few drops may be poured on the meat, in a similar way as sauce is used.

To season Curry, add about five percent soy.

To flavour Fried Fish, soak the raw fish for about two hours in soy. The length of time required for soaking depends upon the size of the fish.

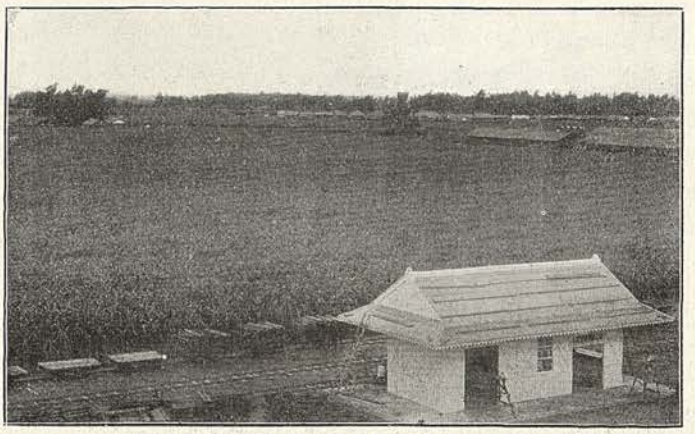
SUGAR REFINERY

THE JAPAN SUGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.

(Dai Nippon Seito Kabushiki Kaisha)

The company was originally known as the Nippon Sugar Refining Company in Tokyo, and was established in January 1896. Since that date its business has been extended in various directions, and its capital increased accordingly. In 1906, it was amalgamated with the Nippon Sugar Refinery at Osaka, and in 1908 the Dairi Sugar Refinery was bought by the new company for 6,500,000 *yen*. It has at present the capital of 12,000,000 *yen* while its debenture loan amounts to 7,000,000 *yen*, being the largest sugar company in the East.

The Refinery shows a grand sight, consisting of a series of brick and stone buildings, with elaborate up-to-date machinery and furnished with chimneys towering high in the sky.



THE DAI NIPPON SUGAR REFINERY (Formosa I)

The output of the company is 350,000,000 *kin* per year, valued at 65,000,000 *yen* in round numbers. In 1906, a large quantity of its products was exported to China and Korea, besides meeting the demand at home. The sum that the company raised this year by exportation was no less than 10,000,000 *yen*. This was due, no doubt to the keen activities of its directors and staff, but the superior quality of the products which can more than rival foreign sugars had much to do with the successful sales.

The kinds of products are as follows :—

Refined Sugar in all its varieties.	Lump Sugar.	Spirit (brewed from molasses).
Raw Sugar.	Rock Candies.	Animal Charcoal.

The Company has three Refineries well situated in different parts of Japan for supplying different localities : one is the north eastern district, one in the central, and one in the western part of this country. These Refineries are erected either by the riverside or by the seaside, their situations therefore, are all that can be desired in point of speedy and economical transportation.

The Tokyo Refinery—This is a large factory situated on the bank of the Onagi river, Fukagawa, Tokyo, and it has every facility for transportation.

Messrs. Blair, Campbell and McLean, Scotland ; James Buchanan and Son, Caledonian Foundry and Engine Works, Liverpool ; Houston, Greenock and Watson, Laidlow and Co., Glasgow ; contributed to make this fine up-to-date plant complete and perfect, so as to produce 250 tons of refined sugar daily, besides considerable quantities of rock candies and alcohol.

The Osaka Refinery—This spacious factory, situated at Joboku-mura, Higashinari-gun, Osaka-Fu, on the bank of the river Yodo, and about middle of its wide fertile valley, was started in January, 1896. The plant, unrivalled in equipment, was supplied by Messrs. Blake Barclay and Co., Greenock, Scotland, and its output is 150 tons of refined sugar per day. Only recently a set of machinery by Messrs. Harsen and Co., U. S. A., was installed for the manufacture of lump sugar, the demand for which is rapidly increasing.

The Dairi Refinery—This splendid factory is situated at Dairi in Yanagigaura village, Fukuoka ken, on the western part of the Moji harbour, the most important thoroughfare in the island of Kyushu. This factory was first established by the Dairi Sugar Refinery, Ltd., and the whole factory is ideal. The plant was installed by Babcock and Wilcox, Harvey and Co., Watson, Laidlaw and Co., and James Buchanan and Son, with their latest improvements, and is capable of turning out more than 300 tons of refined sugar per day.

About 3,500,000 piculs of refined sugar are thus yearly turned out by the above three Refineries, and the value of such output is estimated at more than 60 million *yen*.

The Formosan Raw Sugar Mill—In Formosa, in the district of Torokucho, the company started a large sugar mill in February, 1907. It has an extensive cane plantation of 3,500 acres in that fertile region. A network of railways of an aggregate length of one hundred miles traverses the district, to give facilities to farming and transportation. When this is in working order, they intend to instal an up-to-date plant by the Braun-schweigische Maschinen Ban Anhalt, Germany, which is expected to crush 1,250 tons of sugar cane per day.

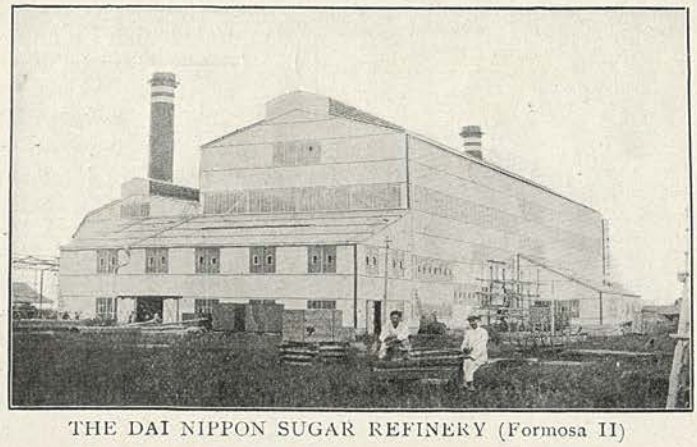
Board of Directors :

Adviser :—Baron E. Shibusawa	Managing Director :—R. Izawa	Director :—S. Tsunekawa
President :—R. Fujiyama	Director :—S. Hashino	Auditor :—Y. Sashida
Managing Director :—	,, Y. Hamamoto	,, H. Ounabara
N. Takayama	,, S. Nakamura	

TABLE SHOWING THE FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY SINCE IT WAS STARTED IN 1896

Business year		Capital *yen*	Paid-up Capital *yen*	Net Profit *yen*	Legal Reserve Fund *yen*	Other Reserve Fund *yen*
1896...	1st term	300,000	200,000	14,428	1,500	—
	2nd „	600,000	276,600	18,059	4,500	—
1897...	1st „	600,000	300,000	16,176	6,000	—
	2nd „	600,000	450,000	21,741	7,500	—
1898...	1st „	600,000	600,000	19,470	10,000	—
	2nd „	600,000	600,000	59,707	13,000	7,900
1899...	1st „	600,000	600,000	80,674	23,000	19,900
	2nd „	2,000,000	1,148,990	75,345	28,000	31,900
1900...	1st „	2,000,000	1,300,000	107,321	34,000	45,900
	2nd „	2,000,000	1,440,000	107,321	44,000	65,900
1901...	1st „	2,000,000	1,440,000	177,204	54,000	86,400
	2nd „	2,000,000	1,440,000	137,561	60,900	107,300
1902...	1st „	2,000,000	1,440,000	233,618	60,900	64,900
	2nd „	2,000,000	1,631,065	1,237	60,900	64,900
1903...	1st „	2,000,000	1,634,000	167,670	60,900	64,900
	2nd „	2,000,000	1,634,000	301,974	76,900	190,900
1904...	1st „	2,000,000	1,832,000	319,122	96,900	326,900
	2nd „	4,000,000	2,000,000	513,827	122,900	566,900
1905...	1st „	4,000,000	2,500,000	509,819	148,900	666,900
	2nd „	4,000,000	3,000,000	450,023	174,900	765,900
1906...	1st „	4,000,000	3,000,000	412,048	196,900	820,000
	2nd „	4,000,000	4,000,000	828,376	236,900	763,100
1907...	1st „	12,000,000	7,500,000	787,912	786,900	813,100
	2nd „	12,000,000	7,500,000	793,502	836,900	863,100
1908...	1st term	12,000,000	7,500,000	953,266	886,900	1,063,100

In January 1896, when peace between Japan and China had been restored, a company was started in Japan under the name of the "Nippon Seito Kabushiki Kaisha" (The Japan Sugar Manufacturing Company, Ltd), with the capital of 300,000 *yen*, and it established itself on the river Onagi in the Division of Fukagawa, Tokyo.



THE DAI NIPPON SUGAR REFINERY (Formosa II)

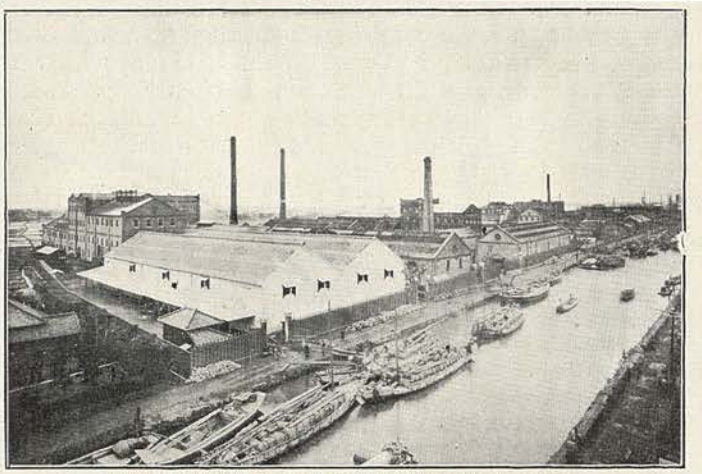
This, with its principal business of refining sugar and its subsidiary one of manufacturing rock candies, was the origin of the company, and it was indeed the first company ever established in this line in Japan.

Soon after, in June of the same year, its capital was increased to 600,000 *yen*, and the manufacture of spirit ("shochu" or rum) was made apart of the subsidiary business. In 1897, the daily working capacity was increased from 30 tons to 40 tons. In May, 1898, an additional factory, the building of which had been commenced soon after the establishment of the company, was completed and English-made machinery of the latest design was installed. This answered its purpose so well, and the working of the other department having by this time been so much increased by new improvements, that the daily out-turn exceeded the previous capacity of 40 tons by more than 10. It was then arranged that the sale of the manufactured goods should be effected by competitive tenders from qualified merchants, and thus the market price was each time made public.

In June 1899, the capital was increased to 2,000,000 *yen*, and the manufacturing capacity was proportionally increased. The trade mark ◈, which is at present the most prominent one in the sugar market of the East, was registered in May of the same year.

It was, however, not without overcoming difficulties, that they pushed their way to the front. Repeated changes in the tariff, the war between America and Spain, furious competition with imported sugars, and many other obstacles in the way had to be faced, but these never prevented them from pressing steadily on. Integrity of principle and promptitude in business transactions, the superiority of the machinery and the economy effected by able management, cleared all the obstructions from its paths. The rock candies from its factories have not only ousted those of foreign make from the home market, but they have also forced their way into China and Korea.

The company had consequently been able to pay very good dividend to its shareholders every term until the year 1902, when the business of the company received a blow such as it had never experienced before during the whole of its career. The tax on sugar and the tax on spirit and on beverages containing spirit came into force. As the result, a very large speculative importation of foreign sugars took place overflowing the market with cheap imitations of refined sugars. This being followed by depression in economic circles, the fall in the prices of general commodities, and other unwelcome factors appeared one after the other. To make matters worse there was a sudden fall in the price of sugar in the markets of the world. But strenuous efforts fighting against the adverse circumstances, were soon crowned with salutary results, and by the latter half of 1903, the company was again restored on a firm and secure footing. The sugar which had been imported in anticipation of an increased tax had by that time been consumed; telegrams from abroad showed the gradual rise in the price of sugar, owing to the bad crop of beets in Europe, while the cheap adulterations of refined sugar had disappeared from the market. In addition to this, the Rebate Law on imported raw sugar which was to be re-exported after being refined, had come into effect in October, 1902. This caused the business to pay better and better, and the profits earned in 1903 were sufficient to make up for the losses of the preceding years. Moreover, the resolution passed at the Brussels conference came into force in October, 1903, greatly to their advantage.



DAI NIPPON SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO.

Since the adoption by Europe of Napoleon's policy to extend the plantation of beets, a prohibitory high duty was imposed on imported cane sugar, and beet sugar almost monopolized the continental markets. As a consequence, the output of beet sugar increased to such an extent that it had to find an outlet in England, where it met with fierce competition from cheap cane sugar imported from the West India. In order to undersell the cheap cane sugar, the continental governments granted a bounty on every ton of sugar sent to Great Britain; thus even with its lower cost of production, cane sugar could only obtain price which was very much below its actual cost. In 1902, 1 cwt. of cane sugar, costing 8s., was quoted at only 6s.; while beet sugar supplied the two-thirds of the whole demand of the world. This large bounty naturally led to the establishment of numerous factories and refineries, while the continental countries were all appalled at the enormous bounty they had to grant for the protection of their beet sugar. To remedy this state of affairs, a conference of various Governments was held at Brussels and an agreement was come to, whereby it was decided to stop all bounties. England was induced to be one of the parties to this conference and to impose as much penalty on the beet sugar, imported from such countries as Russia and Italy, which did not join the conference as the latter granted as bounties. By this means, all sugar-producing countries can compete on an equal footing as far as the English market is concerned. As the result, custom duties on cane sugar were considerably reduced in continental countries and the demand for it increased beyond expectation.

Its price now came to be subject only to the law of demand and supply, and could no longer become a matter for speculation. The natural cheapness of cane sugar told in the competition of cane with beet, and the market for the former was restored to its original healthy condition, while the continental beet sugar had to give way before the cheaper cane. The sugar market in Japan was no exception as regards the conditions prevailing in the other markets of the world, and the import of beet sugar from the continent was almost entirely stopped.

Just at this juncture came a bad crop of beets; this, on one side, bringing with it a higher price of sugar, and on the other side the incessant increase in the demand for cane sugar, made the conditions so favourable to the company that it was not able to meet the increasing demand without extending its works. In the meantime, it had continually to be on its guard against Russian sugar. The Russians, who had joined the Brussels Conference, now took advantage of the withdrawal of bounties by the other European countries, and tried to export her sugar to Japan by giving a bounty on it. But, as the luck would have it, the war broke out between the two powers in February, 1904, and the importation of Russian sugar came to an end. The war, however, brought another burden in the shape of the extraordinary war tax, and the market was not a little disturbed. In spite of the rise in wages and in freight, accompanied by a deficit in coal as the importation of European sugar was suspended and as there was a very limited quantity imported in anticipation of an increase tax—the price of the company's refined sugar rose more and more, until realized a very good profit. It had to enlarge the business to meet the demand of the market, and the capital was increased to 4,000,000 *yen*. This was in 1905, when news came from the front, of repeated victories in Manchuria.

More than ten years had passed since the establishement of the company, during which time great changes had taken place. Sometimes it had to compete with foreign sugar; more than once laws were passed raising the sugar tax higher and higher, and the result was the decrease in demand and a depressed market. Triumphantly emerging from all these adverse conditions, it did not only pay handsome dividend to shareholders, but was able to increase the working capacity, so as to place it in a position to keep up with the annual increase in our country's consumption, which in 1896 was only 3,460,217 : 76 piculs, whereas in 1906 it had increased to 4,809,953 : 46 piculs, with a still more promising future. The directors were, however, by no means ignorant of the fact that they had rivals in Europe, America and Java, as well as the two great competitors from Hongkong.

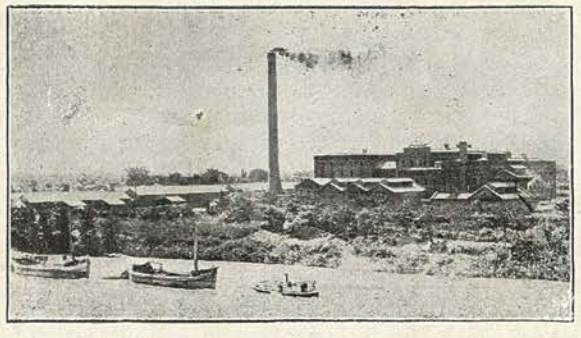
Moreover, at home their fellow companies were competing one with another, dazzled by the near-sighted prospect of small gains, and had not a sufficiently clear vision to the general state of things. They had no insight into the true economic aspects of the question, and seemed to have forgotten the disadvantages under which a large number of small capitalists competing in the same fields would have to labour.

It was then that the far-sighted directors of the company thought that the time had come for them to realize their long fostered idea of consolidating all the existing small companies into one large concern.

Soon after the company in question was first organized in Tokyo, a company called the Nippon Sugar Refining Company, was started in Osaka with a capital of 1,500,000 *yen*, and, in 1904, another concern named the Dairi Refinery, Limited (capital 2,000,000 *yen*) was established at Dairi, near Moji, Kyushu. These companies competed with each other in the home market, although they had no chance to push their outputs on to foreign markets. This regrettable state of things continued for years, until in 1906 the first two companies agreed to amalgamate with an aggregate capital of 6,000,000 *yen*, and under the new designation of the Dai Nippon Seito Kabushi Kaisha (Dai Nippon Sugar Manufacturing Company, Limited). The next year, 1907, the company bought the Dairi Sugar Refinery, and the complete union of all sugar industries in Japan was accomplished with the capital of 12,000,000 *yen*. This created a new era for the company and they now have a perfect equipment, ample capital and up-to-date plants, and foundation of the company is as solid as adamant.

THE YOKOHAMA SUGAR REFINING CO.

The Yokohama Sugar Refining Co. is situated at Miyuki-mura, Tachibana county, Kanagawa prefecture. The company was established in 1907 with a capital of 2,250,000 *yen*. The management of the company is conducted by Messrs. Kobei Abe, Masuzo Masuda, (managing directors) and Messrs. Konosuke Abe and Zensuke Tanaka (directors). The company has a station in 4 *chome*, Bentendori, Yokohama.



THE YOKOHAMA SUGAR REFINING CO.

The company has the following equipments and productive capacity.

1. The premises of the factory ... 15,000 *tsubo*
2. The area covered by factory warehouses and other buildings ... ... 3,200 *tsubo*
3. Machinery :—chiefly imported from England.
4. Output :—about 80,000 lbs per year.
5. Market :—at home, in China and Korea.
6. Quality :—in respect of gloss, pigment and crystalization, the output of the company is perfect, so that compared with others made in Japan, it is far superior.

Since the factory of the company is built facing the Rokugo river running between Tokyo-Fu and Kanagawa prefecture, it enjoys facilities for irrigation and for the transportation of materials. The company's refinery is built on an extended scale equipped with the most elaborate and up-to-date machinery, so that the sugar made enjoys a fair name in the market.

Availing itself of the present opportunity, offered by the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, the company made exhibits through the hands of the Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha.

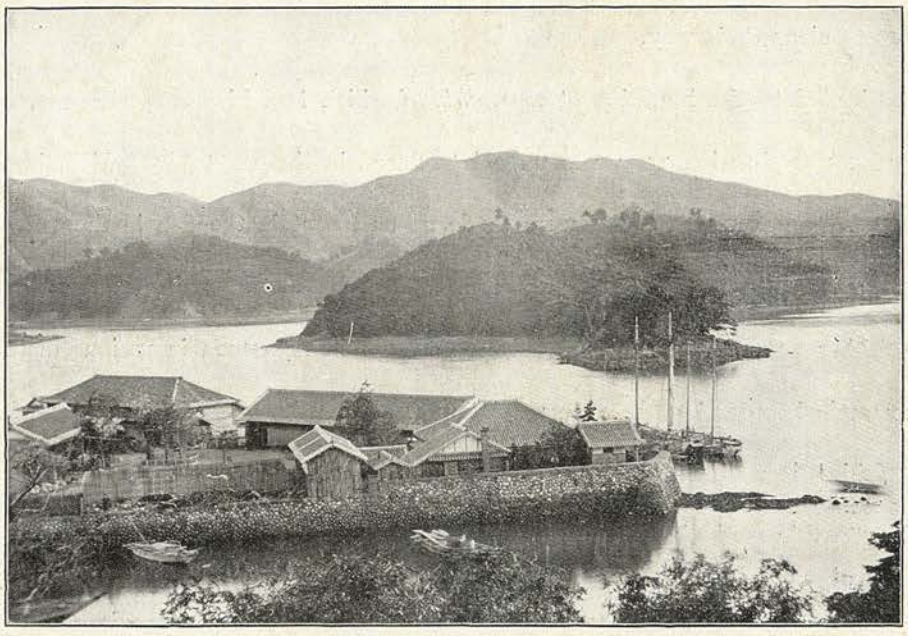
FISHERY

MR. YEIZABURO HIDAKA

Yellow-tail Pound-net:—Exhibited by Yeizaburo Hidaka

In point of service, wealth and popularity, Mr. Yeizaburo Hidaka, member of the House of Lords, stands most conspicuous among those engaged in marine industry in Japan.

Mr. Hidaka has always resided in Totoro Akamizuko, Hyuga province in Kyushu. These districts are well known for their production of yellow tails which is a principal finny tribe in Japan. In capturing such fast swimming fish as yellow tails, the old method which had been in use in Japan



MR HIDAKA'S FISHERY OFFICE

was inadequate, the methods being by pound net and angling, and owing to the lack of proper method of fishing the larger quantities of fish which came in shoals were missed. Both his grandfather, Kiemon Hidaka, and his father, Kameichi Hidaka, deplored this sad state of affairs, and after making efforts for improvements in the method of yellow tail fishing, they contrived a net which was arranged in such a way as to fish when they came in a shoal. The report of the effectiveness of this new method at once spread far and wide, and the fishermen in neighbouring villages soon followed their example, and this fish which came in shoals no longer approached the shore, making its capture highly difficult. His father, Mr. Kameichi, was greatly concerned about this condition of

things and devoted himself to the improvement of the method. Acting in union with his son Yeizaburo, who had returned home at that time after having graduated from the Fishery School, he invented, in 1892, the yellow tail pound net which proved to be quite effective in catching the fish. As many as 3,000 yellow tails were caught at one time.

This fishing method has been in existence from early times, but with improvements which resulted in the construction of the present type, the amount of fish caught was greatly increased and at present this method occupies the principal position. A study of the change in this method of fishing shows us that its origin has no records to depend upon but the method must have originated somewhat in this wise.

The one end of the yellow-tail net is turned in such a way that the fish are entangled and are caught in trying to clear their way.

Such practice led to the invention of *waradaiami* which is a kind of pound net. It was about one hundred years ago that improvements were introduced in these nets, by which, instead of straw, hemp was used, and other arrangements were made so as to retain the fish in the net. These nets existed side by side with the *waradaiami* but in 1889 with the invention of the above mentioned pound net the fishing proved so successful and profitable that fishermen in various districts to a man followed the example in adopting these nets. They are extensively used in the sea of Japan. The Japanese coast fishing is chiefly done in the Autumn, Winter and Spring.

According to this method a net with an entrance 80 or 90 fathoms inside and 150 or 160 fathoms in depth is used. From the entrance of the net the land leader is extended which serve to draw the fish into the net, several fishing boats with some 60 or 70 fishermen being employed in fishing. The nets are hauled up several times a day and the number of fishes caught in one hauling is figured at some ten thousands.

THE ORIENTAL WHALING CO. LTD.

The Japanese have a saying that when a whale is captured, seven shores will be enriched, which indicates the fact that the Japanese consider whaling an important business. The seas around Japan are well known for whales. The capture of whales has been encouraged by the Government, and during the last ten years, whaling companies have sprung up like mushrooms, which fact, however, gave rise to great competition and many abuses, and it was anything but desirable. Mr. Bokushin Maki, the chief of the Marine Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, proposed to form a gigantic trust for whaling. His suggestions being adopted, the Oriental Whaling Co. was established in May, 1909.

At the outset, four of the 12 large whaling companies pursuing the Norwegian method of catching whales, were amalgamated, while two other whaling companies were purchased so that the trust possessed a total capital of *yen* 7,000,000 divided into 140,000 shares; of which the paid up capital was *yen* 2,100,000. The head office of the company is located in the Kitadori, Utsubo, Nishiku, Osaka, while branches are situated in Gorobei-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo and Hana-no-machi, Shimonoseki. The company owns more than twenty fishing headquarters scattered along the coasts of Japan and Korea. The number of ships in use at present are 20 whale ships, 13 dissecting ships, and 15 transport ships. The management of the company is in the hands of Mr. Juro Oka (President), Messrs. Shinichi Hara, Ippei Yokoyama, and Chubei Sone (Managing Directors) and Messrs. Sōkichi Yamanobe, Rentaro Funaki, and Kiichiro Osone, and Mr. Kanzo Matsuo. (Auditor in charge), and Messrs. Momosaku Yamada, Gentaro Itami, (Auditors) and the Bokushin Maki (Adviser) and Mr. Gizo Fukushima (Councillor). The staff consists of 90 members and the number of seamen employed is over 500.

The company is engaged in capturing whale and preparing whale flesh, oil, fins, fertilizer etc.

THE WHALING SHIPS

In 1909, the Government made efforts towards the protection of whales by limiting the number of whaling boats to thirty, but the company has secured about two-thirds of the fishing rights in the entire country besides obtaining the sole right of the whale fishing from the Korean and the Formosan Governments, so that it may be said that the foundation of the company is securely laid the number of whales captured and the proceeds there of during the last two years are given in the following table :—

	1908		1909	
	No. of Whales caught	Amount sold	No. of Whales caught	Amount sold
		yen		*yen*
Of the whole Japan	1,784	2,240,450	1,404	2,092,820
Of the old Six Companies... ...	1,214	1,677,673	916	1,505,902

Thus it will be seen that about 70% of the total number of whales and the amount of proceeds is supplied by the six companies which forms the Oriental Whaling Co., and we may pregnosticate most favorably as to the future of the company. Moreover since the amalgamation of the company, expenses have been greatly cut down so that profits for this term will be increased 20 or 25 times. The distribution of whales in the sea around Japan runs along the coast of Kyushu, Choshu, Toshu, and Kishu, and the neighbouring sea of Izu, the Pacific coast of North-East and the seas along the entire littoral of the Hokkaido, northern part of Chishima and seas around Korea.

THE IMPERIAL THEATRE COMPANY

(Yayesucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo)

At the Mitsubishi-ga-hara near the Imperial Palace in Tokyo, in a row with lofty buildings of the Government office and offices of merchant firms and companies, there stands a four-storied edifice built of brick and granite, which is now under construction covering an area of 872 *tsubo*. This building is the Imperial Theatre, presided over by Baron Shibusawa and is regarded as one of the most magnificient buildings in Tokyo. The theatrical circle has made striking progress. Formerly the actor was despised by gentlemen. But now after forty years have elapsed since the Restoration, this magnificient building has come into existence, promoted by nobles, scholars, and distinguished business-men.

Even in the nineteenth century actors were not treated as respectable people, and persons of middle class or above, thought it a shame to go to theatres. The actors, under such humiliations as that, were obliged to walk in the street in a "Fukaami-gasa" (a basket shaped hat) and seclude themselves from the sight of the public. But all of a sudden the tables turned. Since the Restoration the organization of society has changed. The caste system has been abolished. Every man has become equal, and able to enjoy common rights. Thus the competitive age has arrived. Under such a wonderful change the theatrical circle can not but be affected; hence a general cry has arisen for improvement in the theatrical circle, different opinions being afloat, agreeing in the following points, viz: (1) the improvement of the theatre should be effected so as to root out the long practiced evil, (2) the strict selection of plays, (3) the elevation of the personality and art of the actors, (4) the improvement about the method of play-going and stage hours.

THE HINOKI DANCES

Specially since the Japan-Russian War the number of foreign visitors is yearly increasing at great rate, among whom there are many distinguished personages. Such being the case the improvement of the theatrical performances which may be reckoned as the exhibition of the customs and manners of the country, is a *sine qua non*. It also goes without saying that the establishment of the "Imperial Theatre" as a model theatre aims at the making up of this lamentable deficiency, and at the same time it wishes to help the foreign visitors understand the characteristics of Japan.

The material of the building are brick and granite, steel frame work being used. The outside is suitably decorated. In the underground room there are set up many machines such as dynamos, steam engines and so on, to supply the lights, the ventilation and steam heating.

The following will be characteristic features of the "Imperial Theatre."

1. The theatre will be opened all the year. During the preparatory days for any performance, a variety of other kinds of performances will take place thus the increase of the receipts of the company is expected, while profitable amusement will be given the public.

2. The tickets will be placed at as low a price as possible and reserved chairs can be bought beforehand just as in foreign theatres.

3. There will be distributed throughout the house many waiters in uniform to render service to patrons, and the waiters will be paid an ample salary by the company no "tips" will be permitted.

4. The theatre to open from 7 till 11 p.m. in the summer time, and from 6 till 10 p.m. in the winter season. The hours of the performances have hithertofore been too long. Every one who has any leisure for a full day often became tired of the plays. The shortening of the hours may tend to make the people more able to come to the play after they have finished their day's work.

5. Though the expert dramatists have not yet been invited, the right character will be played by the right actor. We need scarcely say that as for the actual performances the opinions of the well-experienced dramatists shall be obtained. Often the prize works of the rising dramatists will be collected in order to be performed on the stage. Even some of the good old ones may be adopted and improved so as to meet the satisfaction of the visitors of a rank above mediocrity

THE KABUKI THEATRE

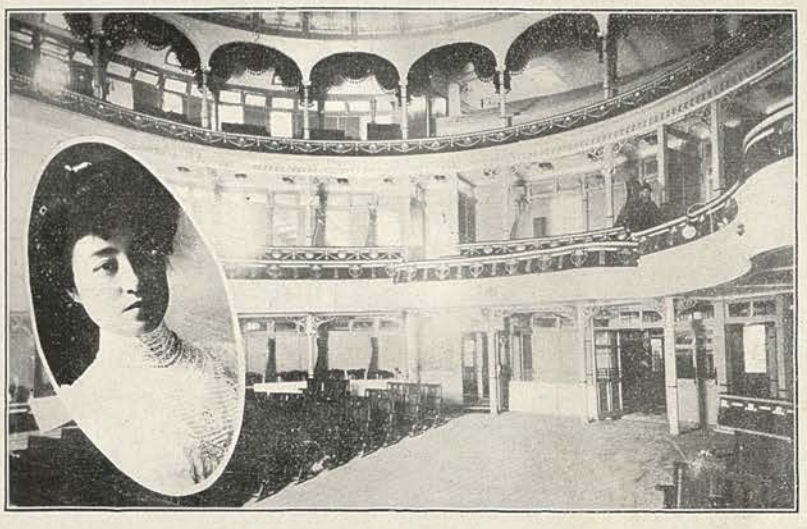
In the theatrical circles of Japan there are two currents which may be easily recognized. The former is the old school and the latter the new school. The Kabuki Theatre is the headquarters of the old school, the purest, and most refined of the old school plays being performed in this theatre. The theatre was established in 1889 and the late Mr. Genichiro Fukuchi, a famous dramatist attached to theatre, rendered many valuable services in the early history of the theatre. He enjoyed at one time a great reputation as a journalist or politician, yet for the sake of improving theatrical performances of Japan he applied best his energies to it and in cooperation with the late Katsugoro Chiba, a millionniare of Japan, established this theatre, adopting many features from European theatres but retaining the chief Japanese characteristics. The theatre is situated in Kobikicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, and is about five minutes' drive from Shimbashi station. The building is three-storied and covers an area of over 1,000 *tsubo*. Though the appearance is that of the semi-European style yet the main features of the inner decoration and equipments are strictly Japanese. They follow after the pure Japanese style. The "Hanamichi" (projected stages) and the "Mawari-butai" (revolving stage) are things which can be used only in the Japanese theatres. The "Hanamichi" are the path ways which are projected right through the pall where spectators sit and are used for the entrance or exit of the performers, while the revolving stage is used for the changing of the scene by the revolving stage. By this much time can be econonized, as the scene can be changed without dropping the curtain. We may safely claim that these two equipments are the most characteristic of the Japanese theatre. For

THE "KABUKI" THEATRE

many years after the establishment of the Kabuki theatre, the place was the scene of great performances by the famous Danjuro, Kikugoro, Sadanji and others, and came to be recognized as the foremost and greatest theatre in Japan. In 1896, the Kabuki Theatre Company which was a partnership was reorganized and made a joint stock company with a capital of 500,000 *yen*. Messrs. Takejiro Inoue and Shiro Minakawa were appointed directors and Mr. Hyozo Miyake the director, while Genichiro Fukuchi was eminent as a dramatist. Every performance met with the applause of the public, but the death of Danjuro Ichikawa and Kikugoro Onoe, in 1902, was a great blow to the prosperity of the theatre. In addition to this, the Japan-Russian war came on. Under those unfavourable circumstances the Company was at one time obliged to reduce the capital but the ability and tact of Mr. Inoue assisted by Mr. Murata, as adviser, was enough to turn the tables. But in 1906 Genichiro Fukuchi died and Mr. Ōkochi, who had succeeded Mr. Inoue and occupied the chair of president of the Company also died in 1909. These were no small calamities. At present however the theatre has the monopoly of the first-rate actors, such as Shikan Nakamura, Yaozo Ichikawa, Baiko Onoe, Uzaemon Ichikawa, Ennosuke Ichikawa and Sojuro Sawamura, who are assisted by Nizaemon Kataoka, the great actor of Osaka. Thus this theatre represents the old school of the theatrical circles and displays its characteristics to the utmost. Several performances are annually given and are generally highly appreciated, the place being always crowded. Generally when honoured foreign visitors are in this country, they are invited to the Kabuki, a special performances being given in honour of the occasion. The name of the Kabuki Theatre, together with the names of the celebrated actors, is well known among foreigners. The Theatre has now become an essential organ of amusement for foreign tourists.

THE OSAKA IMPERIAL THEATRE

If the Kabuki Theatre, the greatest one in Tokyo, can be said to represent the old school, i.e. the idealists of dramatic performances in Japan, it can be equally declared that the Osaka Imperial Theatre stands for the new school, in other words the realists of the theatrical circle in Japan. The old school being idealistic the plays are largely romantic ones with some historical ones. In the plays performed by the actors of the old school we can sometimes find the actual scene of the age but their expression, posturing and so on, are unnaturally exaggerated. Some times they act visionary play which may be valued much from the artists' point of view, but they have a grievous tendency to be too fabulous and absurd, being quite far from the actual scene of those days. The new school, however, hopes to make up the deficiency and aims at being realistic. They play also historical and romantic plays, but their dialogue, gestures, and posturing as well as their costumes, and the back grounds follow quite close after the actual scenes. They endeavour to realize the stage rather than to idealize it. In the old school we see the scene beautified and idealized through artistic efforts, while in the case of the new school their endeavours are directed toward the realization of the stage. The new school actors do their utmost in bringing to the visitors' eyes the very actual scene of the times. Indeed, the Osaka Imperial Theatre has been constructed under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Kawakami, the leaders of the new school. The Theatre was put up after a European model. The appearance of the Theatre resembles those of Europe much more than the Kabuki Theatre in Tokyo. As for the construction of the stage, there are the projected stage and the revolving stage, but the other details are similar to those in foreign theatres. There is also provided an orchestra which is entirely a new feature in the Japanese theatre. The band according to Japanese method is hidden from the sight of the visitors, placed in the encircled corner of the right or the left wing of the stage. But the Osaka Imperial Theatre has the orchestra just in the front of the stage as in theatres in Europe. Mr. Otojiro Kawakami, the director of the theatre, and his wife, one of the greatest actresses of the new school, exert themselves in realistic performances. Especially Mrs. Kawakami Sadayakko, is at home in the Japanese dance. Her expression is unparalleled. Thus, she is looked upon as the only true actress of the new school in Japan. Once Mr. Kawakami accompanied by his wife and some of his pupils went to Europe to study the plays and stage management there. They gave performances in Paris, London and elsewhere. They were received in audience by Emperors and Kings and had the honour to have their arts spoken of highly. Now, they have established the Osaka Imperial Theatre and there they are building a permanent basis for the new school in Japan. It may therefore be affirmed that they have a bright future before them and the public is now paying great attention to their accomplishments.



THE OSAKA IMPERIAL THEATRE

GEISHA GIRLS OF JAPAN

Foreign visitors to Japan can not fail to hear the name "Geisha Girls." The attractiveness and charm of these Geisha girls are proverbial not only among foreigners, but among the Japanese as well, and may therefore be interesting to seek the origin of these professional dancers.

The words sung by Shizuka-gozen, a female dancer who lived in the 11th century, when she danced at the Hachiman temple, Tsuruga-oka, Kamakura at the command of Shogun Yoritomo were expressive of her fervent yearning after her husband, who was a fugitive from the wrath of his brother Yoritomo. "Shirabyoshi" was a class of women who attended banquets and other public gatherings of prominent men and dignitaries of the time, where they sang songs, played music and performed dance and who was regarded as belles of society. The Japanese men were brought up under such rigorous etiquettes that men and women were not allowed the same seat, and naturally the social intercourse was devoid of any inerest. The sturdy characteristics of the people combined with rigorous moral discipline intensified this tendency. About the time when Shizuka-gozen made her appearance, there arose a class of women called Shirabyoshi who by their graceful deportment and clever dance gave entertainment at social gatherings. These professional women have since then become *Geisha*, and since the 17th century, they formed a class of women indispensable to the social intercourse. A bevy of young girls with glossy black hair, snowy skin, and bright and perfect features, dressed in splendid silk flowing robes of exquisite taste and refinement, warble out such charming songs and dance with such graceful pose to the accompaniment of a samisen, a flute or a drum. Under such attractiveness even the ice-cold heart of indifferent ascetic must melt. Among dances performed and songs sung by these Geisha girls, there

are many of high literary value, they depict the beauty of seasons and dive into the secrets of human sentiments. They require several years of practice. These are *Nagauta* full of historical narratives, *Hauta* rich in poetic taste, *Kiyomoto* filled with sentiments and pathos and *Gidayu* depicting the secrets of human heart. In addition to these specialties, these girls are trained in general outlines of all kinds of songs and dances. In formal banquets, they must perform dignified and historical dances, and on informal occasions they must make choice of such dances and songs of poetic taste as are fitting. They attend many a public gathering, and mix themselves with men of education and influence. They are versatile and kaleidoscopic, and yet possess that womanly dignity that can not be easily ignored. A narrative of Shirokiya Okoma a girl who met death in order to be both filial to parents and loyal to her husband is sung in charming verses which form a favorite theme of songs fit for these Geisha girls. The verses run as follows:—

> "To be true to the beloved husband, parents will be grieved, and to be filial to parents, could not be faithful to my betrothed. I am, hence, reduced to this ignoble plight I go up the mount of needles alive. The mortal body is torn and exposed to shame and humiliation. I must resign myself to fate considering this as an effect of a previous life."

"These chaste determinations are their ideals, the position of these women may not socially be very high, but that inviolable spirit is certianly the result of the moral influence derived from their training in music and dance. These ideals are powers which sustain them in attending the social gatherings of men who change from day to day. It is said that the Japanese women are unsociable in nature, but these *geisha* represent the social phase of the Japanese womanhood. It is indeed wonderful that these girls with their insufficient linguistic qualification are able to charm foreign visitors to Japan.

THE LIBERAL NEWS AGENCY.

(Established in 1906)

"There are numerous news-agencies in Japan, but none in the foreign language, and by the Japanese" says Mr. Mochizuki, the founder of the Liberal News Agency. After the conclusion of the Japan-Russian War, many foreigners concentrating their attention upon the investigation of Japan and things Japanese in order to draw up reports covering the political, financial, economical and social subjects, but many of them were saddly disappointed in not being able to understand the people as they wished. There may be hundreds of causes which disabled these foreigners keen eyed as they are to attain their object in view. These may be put in a nutshell as follows:—

1. The difficulty of understandiug the language.

2. The difficulty of comprehending the Japanese civilization intermingled as it is with Indian and Chinese civilizations which were assimilated digested and engrafted upon that which is indigenous to Japan, and to which the modern Western civilization was added; such being the case the proper judgment can not be attained merely from the European point of view, which if done would surely lead to fatal mistake.

3. Foreigners find the sources of their information from the Japanese press and periodicals, but some of them being naturally tainted with party colours or being adapted to the prevailing conditions of the time in Japan, are not free from a certain amount of bias, and it involves difficulty in making proper description of proper facts.

In these ways, false reports and misunderstandings are often being circulated in some quarters of the world, and in order to guard against this and also to rectify these misrepresentation, and to give the foreigner correct and impartial information, Mr. Mochizuki founded the "Liberal News Agency" in the English language issued twice daily which is the unique organ for the *diplomatic corps* and the foreign press in Japan and the Far East, and the cable services to America and Europe for supplying the desired information.

The management of the "Liberal News Agency" makes supplies of foreign information to Japanese readers by translating them into the native tongue. Besides the daily issues of these news supplies the "Liberal News Agency" published beginning with three years ago the "Japan Financial and Economic Monthly," the only organ in the English language for such information and which enjoys a wide circulation all over the world, along with the yearly financial report of the Government.

The *Raison d'etre* of this publication was given as follows by the editor at the time of the first publication.

MR. KOTARO MOCHIZUKI, EX-M.P.

Raison D'etre.

The Japan-Russian war has introduced a sudden change in the position of Japan in international politics, and particularly in Financial and Economic conditions, wonderful changes have taken place. Previous to the late war, the total area of Japan including Formosa and Pescadores did not exceed 162,642 square miles, but now the total area covered by our suzerainty exceeds 625,407 square miles, including as it does, 82,000 square miles of Manchuria, and 17,185 miles of Karafuto. The total area has been quadrupled. The national resources of Korea have not yet been fully opened up, that having suffered from the evils consequent upon a corrupt Government for the past 400 years, has a territory laid waste and barren. In South Manchuria, we have a new heaven and earth for developing our agriculture, and commerce, such as that found in the Fushun mine and in the management of the South Manchuria Railway. The study of the future of Karafuto with regard to fishery, foresty, and mining, will show us how the new phases of life produced by the late war are full of promise and advantage to Japan.

The population in the above mentioned three districts is in total of about 19,000,000, that is, 10,000,000 Koreans, 9,000,000 Manchurians and 400,000 people in Karafuto. There is ample room for the *colonization* of the *surplus* population of the Yamato race.

These districts will prove the source of the richest resources in Eastern Asia, when exploited in co-operation with Europeans and Americans under the principle of the open door policy and of equal advantages to all nations, the same

as that advocated by the Japanese. The responsibility of the people of Japan bearing this mission of economic development is, indeed, heavy. Let us g'ance at some figures. The annual expenditure of Japan in 1903 was 249,596,131 *yen* 43 *sen* a year, that is, 5 *yen* per capita, but after the war, it has swollen to the amount of 611,393,118 *yen*, i. e. 12 *yen* per capita. The taxes have been more than doubled. Previous to the war, in 1903, the foreign loans amounted to 97,000,000 *yen*, and the domestic loans to 440,000,000 *yen*, showing an aggregate of 537,630,000 *yen*, that is, 11 *yen* per capita, but after the war, the foreign loan was increased to 1,366,820,000 *yen* and the domestic loan to 1,036,000,000, totalling 2,428,200,000 *yen*, viz, 48 *yen* per capita. As the interests of the country expand the increase of responsibility will be greater. When we consider the progress of wealth in Japan, we find some reasons for the increase of its burdens. The aggregate amount of exports and imports of Japan did not exceed 600,000,000 *yen*, but in 1906, it reached 800,000,000 *yen*. The increase is about fifty per cent. The transaction of business by means of checks has also been increased in amount. In 1903, the amount of cheques cleared in Tokyo was 1,500,000,000 *yen*, but in 1906 the figures have swollen to some 2,300,000,000 *yen*. After the war various enterprises have arisen. The amount of the capital of these companies previous to the war was 1,217,563,700 *yen* which was increased to 284,347,320 *yen*. What a wonderful contrast! Among these companies there are some bubbles which have exp'oded and others are about to break up. After the Japan-China war, the nominal capital of various new enterprises was some 1,000,000,000 *yen*. It was feared then that troubles might arise, but after various changes, in 1900, the capital of solidly established companies was 700,000,000 *yen*.

From the experience, an influence may be drawn that out of the nominal capital of 16,000,000,000 *yen*, at least there remain new companies with a total of capital amounting to 1,000,000,000 *yen*. These are fruits productive of the Japan-Russian war. Moreover, the sum of 1,300,000,000 *yen* raised as foreign loans to meet military expenses has been disbursed among the people and is enriching our markets under various shapes. As the future of Japanese Finances and Economic is so complicated, it is next to impossible even for Japanese to make any definite forecast with regard to the outlook. How much more must this be the case with foreigners who are not well versed in conditions in Japan. It is, therefore, but natural for these foreigners to entertain sometimes too pessimistic and at other times too optimistic views concerning the future of our Finances and Economics, falling into various kinds of errors. Under these circumstances, it is our desire to thoroughly investigate the Economic and Financial condition of Japan, with reference to statistics, facts, and other circumstances so as to rectify these mistakes and errors. The publication of "the Financial and Economic Monthly" is intended to show the true conditions of Economics and Finances in Japan, so as to thoroughly familiarize foreigners with the real *sta us quo*.

It is to be regretted, however, that a work of this nature in its inception stage can not be expected to be so comprehensive as to cover every detail of our Finances and Economics But with friendly suggestions both from foreigners and Japanese, it is hoped that in future we may see the complete realization of our plans.

Thus Mr. Mochizuki always avails himself of every opportunity offered for introducing foreigners, Japan in her real status. During the past year, he published a work called "Japan and America" in English by way of commemorating the visit of the representative Japanese business men to America; upon this publication, all the foreign papers in Japan made the following comments:—

Japan and America

Handsome Commemorative Publication

THE JAPAN GAZETTE.—August 20th.

We have received from Mr. Mochizuki, Editor of numerous periodicals, a copy of *Japan and America*, a special number of the *Japan Financial and Economic Monthly*, published to commemorate the visit of the Japanese representative business men to America at the invitation of the American Chambers of Commerce on the Pacific Slope. It is a splendid bit of work and one which will be appreciated in America both for the information it contains and as an artistic souvenir of a noteworthy visit. The book, of the shape of the *Financial Monthly*, is more than three times as bulky, comprising, with the liberal meed of advertising, over 300 pages, bound in coloured covers, decorated with red and white silk tassel knots. The front cover shows the Bird of Freedom in gold embossed-work, sitting on a cherry-bough, against a back-ground formed of the two national flags, the silver stars on the broad horizontal stripe of blue and the dull red rising sun being a very effective combination. The back cover shows Fuji, painted by Mr. Gakei. Within there is a wealth of illustration. Full-page photographs of His Majesty the Emperor and President William H. Taft are followed by coloured wood engravings and facsimiles of interesting documents and autographs by distinguished Japanese. The excellent photographs include those of the Genro, the Cabinet, Count Okuma, Admiral Togo, Mr. O'Brien and other diplomats, Commodore Perry, Admiral Sperry, Viscount Kaneko, *et. al.* There is a concise history of the diplomatic and commercial relations between the two countries and accounts of the visit of the American Battleship Squadron and of the American business men to Japan. The *piece de resistance*, of course, are the character sketches of the Japanese representative commercial men who are on their way to America, each sketch being accompanied by one or more photographs. This will be of much use in America. A short history of Japanese productive industries, a survey of the present economic and financial condition of Japan, and a reproduction of the Welcome Address by the Liberal News Agency to the American Squadron and business men in 1908, with Mr. Mochizuki's own photograph, complete a very interesting publication. Mr. Mochizuki is to be congratulated of his timely enterprise, and the effective way he has carried it out. The printing by the Methodist Publishing House seems well done, though there is a long list of *errata*, the quality of the paper good, special "art paper" being used for the illustrations, and the arrangement all that could be desired, so far as can be seen at this time. Judging by the number of advertisements and the demand this is likely to arise in America for this attractive volume we should say that the Editor and Proprietor will reap the reward of more than appreciation. *Japan and America* is not only a creditable journalistic feat, but should prove a financial success.

Japan and America

Artistic Souvenir Compiled by Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki of the Liberal News Agency

THE JAPAN ADVERTISER—.August 21st.

Mr. K. Mochizuki the energetic editor of the *Japan Financial and Economic Monthly*, has issued a perfect *edition de luxe* of the latter, entitled "Japan and America," in commemoration of the visit of Japanese representative business men to America at the invitation of the Chambers of Commerce on the Pacific Slope.

This publication is issued by the Liberal News Agency and printed by the Methodist Publishing House, to whose technical resources and ability it is a splendid tribute. etc, etc...

Japan and America

THE JAPAN TIMES.—August 23rd.

"Japan and America" is a special number of the *Japan Financial and Economic Monthly*, issued in time to accompany the Japanese business-men in their visit to America, to be distributed as a memento of their visit as well as for the purpose, we take it, of explaining beforehand many questions that might be put to the visitors by the hosts. Its contents are largely historical, beginning with Commodore Perry's visit and the conclusion of the Ansei treaty, and bring events down to the recent visit of the Atlantic Fleet and the Pacific Coast business commission, etc., etc.

Review.

THE JAPAN DAILY HERALD—August 23rd.

Japan and America: In Commemoration of the visit of Japanese representative business-men to America at the invitation of the American Chambers of Commerce on the Pacific Slope. Edited by Kotaro Mochizuki, Ex-M.P. Published by the Liberal News Agency, 3 Sanchome, Sanjikkenbori, Kyobashi ku, Tokyo. Printed by the Methodist Publishing House 1 Shichome, Ginza, Tokyo.

This "Special Number" of Mr. Mochizuki's *Japan Financial and Economic Monthly* forms a handsome quarto volume of 240 pages on thick paper. It general make up is excellent and reflects great credit on editor, contributors nd printers alike, etc., etc.

"Japan and America."

THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL—August 24th.

Mr. Mochizuki has had a bright inspiration. Arguing that it would be an immense convenience to the American public to know something about the Japanese business men who have just started on a visit to the United States by invitation, he has published a special number of the "Japan Financial and Economic Monthly" containing photographs and character sketches of all these gentlemen, 42 in number, including several others prominent in the world of affairs. The book is very tastefully got up, and the illustrations are of a very high order. The labour of compilation must have been immense. In order to render the work generally attractive, the part devoted to its special purpose is prefaced by a quantity of interesting matter. Thus we have a coloured wood-engraving; a picture of a Japanese General and cherry flowers; Japanese scenery and ladies at the time of Commodore Perry's arrival; a photograph of Commodore Perry; copies of the oldest American commercial treaties and memoranda; the United States Seal used on these treaties; Genro; photographs of the Cabinet Ministers; photographs of Admiral Togo, Viscount Kanko; Messrs. Ishii, Hagiwara, Kurachi; H. E. Mr. O'Brien; of H. E. Baron Takahira; autographs of Marquis Yamagata, Marquis Katsura, Admiral Togo, Baron Oura and Baron Goto; letters from Count Okuma and Viscount Kaneko; pictures of Rear Admiral Sperry entertained by the Tokyo Municipality; of Japanese school children singing "Hail Columbia;" of the anchoring of Commodore Perry's squadron at Uraga in 1853; of Commodore Perry's flagship; of the Perry monument at Kurihama, etc. There are also two valuable essays entitled "the History of Japanese Productive Industry" and "a Survey of the Present Economic and Financial Condition of Post bellum Japan." Thus this handsome book should prove a most welcome addition to any library. It is in fact an excellent photographic album, as well as a timely contribution to a useful purpose.

Japan and America.

A Souvenir Publication.

THE JAPAN CHRONICLE.—August 26th.

Mr. Mochizuki, Editor of the *Japan Financial and Economic Monthly*, has issued a special number in commemoration of the visit of Japanese representative business-men to America. The volume contains over 250 pages of interesting biographies of the gentlemen forming the party, and though the English is rather *slipshod* and obscure in places, there is not much room ro cavil in view of the fact that the whole work was accomplished in a month. The front cover contains an emblematic design typical of the friendship between Japan and America. On the back cover is a conventional Fuji design. The first part of the book is occupied with a series of excellent illustrations on art paper. They include portraits of his Majesty the Emperor, President Taft, Commodore Perry, Prince Ito, Prince Yamagata and the other Elder-Statesmen, Count Okuma, Ministers of State, Admiral Togo, Mr. O'Brien, the American Ambassador, and others; a facsimile of porcelain *kugikakushi*, or ornament for concealing the head of a nail—an exquisite colored wood-engraving by the Kokka Company; some excellent Japanese drawings in colours; facsimiles of documents and seals connected with the signing of the American Treaty on the opening of the country; a reproduction, in natural size, of the American seal used in the signature of the Ansei Treaty in 1860; autographs of some Japanese celebrities, photographs of incidents in the reception of Admiral Sperry last year, &c. Besides these, the biographies which occupy the bulk of the volume are interspersed with photos, also on art paper, of the various subjects; while other illustrations, representing features of the private and public life of the gentlemen dealt with, add additional interest to the text. An appreciative letter from Count Okuma forms an appropriate introduction. Preceding the biographies proper are illustrated articles on the diplomatic relations between Japan and America, the development of commerce between the two countries (with charts), and the American Squadron in Japan. Following the biographies are some articles on Japanese trade and industry. Altogether, the publication forms a valuable souvenir and will doubtless be much appreciated by those among whom it is to be distributed on the other side of the Pacific.

LAWYERS

THE FIVE GREAT LAWYERS OF JAPAN

There are of course many lawyers of reputation in Japan, who with their mastery of the Science of law, and with strong and eloquent speeches defend the right of clients and clear them from false charges, but the five lawyers whom we are going to introduce here occupy the very first rank among the best lawyers of the country.

Dr. Kazuo Hatoyama.—Dr. Hatoyama holds not only the Hakase degree of Japan but the L.L.D. Yale University, U.S.A. and was in different times the Speaker of the Parliament, Vice-minister of the Foreign Department, and President of Waseda University. His reputation as a leading star of the judical world is well known at home and abroad.

MR. KAZUO HATOYAMA, L.L.D.

His ancestors were hereditary vassals of the Tsuwano clan of Mimasaka, of the present Okayama prefecture, and he was born in Edo (Tokyo) on the third of April 1856. He was very clever from his childhood. He learned the Chinese literature from a Chinese scholar called Kaiho Bennosuke, who was a famous tutor in the clan. Later he learned English, in which he greatly excelled; indeed he was looked upon as a rising genius in the clan. When he was 15 years old, he entered a Government college in Tokyo, called the *Kaisei Gakko*, where he studied law being graduated with honour. In 1875 he was sent by the Government to America to prosecute his studies. He entered the Columbia University and was graduated as a B.L. in 1877. He went to Yale College for further study and on presenting a thesis entitleed "The Japanese and the Roman Family Systems Compared," obtained the doctor's degree in 1878. After his return home, he became known in the judicial world as well as in the political sphere. In 1885, he was appointed a Chief Secretary of the Foreign Department, and in the following year he took up in addition the post of the head Professor of the Imperial University. In 1888 he was made "Hogaku Hakushi." In 1892 he was elected a member of Parliament, and in 1897 the Speaker. In the following year he was appointed Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs under Count Okuma, who was then the Foreign Minister. When Count Okuma resigned office, Dr. Hatoyama also left the Government service. He is looked up to as the star of the judicial and political world. In 1896 the Yale University conferred on him the honourary degree of L.L. D.

Dr. Takuzo Hanai, Hogakuhakushi.—Dr. Hanai is an eminent lawyer and member of Parliament, a man of wide learning and great debating power.

He is the fifth son of Mr. Shiroemon Tachiwara, and was born at Mihara-machi, Gocho county, Hiroshima prefecture in 1866. His genius was revealed from childhood, and he was distinguished among the boys of his age. He went to Tokyo when very young, and studied Chinese literature from Gamo Jusho and Yamada Yokichi, famous Chinese scholars of that time He also learned English at an English school called the *Tokyo Eigo-gakko*. He was only 16 years old when he entered the English Law School, and was graduated from it with honour at the age of 18. Then he entered the graduate course of the Tokyo Hogakuin, and graduating from it became a lawyer at the age of 20. It was when he was only 18 years old that he appeared before the public in criticizing Count Okuma's scheme of adopting a plan of mixed

court in connection with treaty revision negotiations. This one instance will be enough to show that he was not an ordinary youth. In later years, when the revision of the codes was proposed, he strongly opposed the proposal, and advocated the postponement of the revision, and showed his wise foresight. Not only in the judicial world but also in the political, his opinions were always respected and listened to as fair judgment. When he was elected a member of the Diet for Hiroshima Prefecture, he was only 30 years old, and the youngest and most eloquent of all the members. About legal questions he is now one of the most learned scholars in the House. The great services that he performed at the revision of the criminal code should not be forgotten by the public. He is the author of many books on the criminal code and international law. He was appointed by the Government a member of the committee for the investigation of legal matters and the chairman of a sub-committee. In 1909 the Educational Department conferred the degree of Hogaku Hakushi on him. For a graduate of a law school, which is not a government institution, to receive the degree of Hogakuhakushi was an unprecedented honour. He is a great reader of books, and whenever he has a little time he is engaged in studies. He is indeed an authority in legal and political matters, and his reputation is wide spread.

DR. TAKUZO HANAI, L.L.D.

Mr. Washitaro Nagashima, Hogakushi.—Mr. Nagashima was born at Katsuyama-machi, Awa, Chiba Prefecture, in the first year of Meiji (1868).

MR. WASHITARO NAGASHIMA, ADVOCATE

He was precocious in childhood. He is a graduate of the law college of the Imperial University. After graduating from the University with honour, he became one of the Vice-councilors to the law department, and at the same time he taught at the Nihon, Waseda, Meiji, and Tokyo Senshu Schools. After leaving the Government service he became a lawyer. He is respected by all and his reputation as scholar and lawyer is wide spread. He lately visited Europe and America, having been elected member of the Diet for Chiba Prefecture just before his departure for trip abroad. As a politician he belongs to the Seiyukai, and has much influence in political circles. In the 26th session of the Diet, (1909-10) he was elected on committees of various kinds, his eloquent speech in the House was listened to with attention. In addition to his high reputation as a rising politician, he is widely known as a lawyer of strict principle and upright character. Many cases in which he defended with both earnestness and eloquence the rights of individuals and cleared them from false charges are well known in and out of court.

Mr. Seiichi Kishi, Hogakushi.—Profound knowledge of science is undoubtedly one of the most import-

ant qualifications of a lawyer, but it is true also that practical ability and experience are as necessary qualifications as profound knowledge. The three lawyers already introduced have unquestionably the most profound knowledge of science and also practical skill. But the lawyer whom we are now introducing is specially known as a most skilful lawyer. For over twenty years, since 1889, when he was graduated from the law college of the Imperial University, he has been earnestly engaged in legal affairs. This long experience has made him a very skilful lawyer, skilful in every point, but he is specially skilful in criminal cases. His strongest point is his common sense and good judgment, which enables him to master the intricacies of any difficult case at once. As a legal adviser he is probably one of the very best. He was born in Matsui, of Shimane Prefecture. His law office is at Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, where legal cases will be attended to with the greatest care.

Mr. J. E. de Becker.—He is a solicitor of Yokohama, was born and educated in England. In 1886 he proceeded to America, and in January 1887 he arrived in Japan. During the first few years of his residence he was engaged in commerce in Yokohama and thus obtained a considerable experience in practical business methods. In 1892 he was naturalized in this country by adoption and for this reason is widely known in Japan by his adopted Japanese name "Kobayashi Beika." In 1894 he commenced practice as a consulting lawyer.

Mr. de Becker has made a special study of the Japanese language, literature and laws, and has published a number of books relative to legal and other matters. At the time of Treaty revision he was appointed a *Zokutaku* of the Imperial Department of Justice and owing to his intimate knowledge of the country and language did valuable work calculated to smooth away and present friction arising between Japanese and foreigners upon the enforcement of the revised treaties. In his capacity of legal adviser he has materially aided in creating Japan's credit and thus enhancing the value of her securities abroad, and has successfully negotiated various industrial loans. Mr. de Becker, who is essentially a commercial lawyer, is adviser to a large number of capitalists and financiers in London, Paris, and New York, and to most of the important firms connected with Japan. His remarkable insight into Japanese life, customs, and social conditions, his intimate knowledge of our laws, and his command of the vernacular, have made him quite an institution in Yokohama and secured for him an extensive international reputation and practice.

MR. BECKER KOBAYASHI

Mr. de Becker is the local solicitor of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and the business adviser of the Anglo-Japanese Bank, Limited.

Among other books and papers published by Mr. de Becker we may mention "*Japanese Self-Taught;*" "*Kelly and Walsh's Handbook of the Japanese Language;*" "*The Code of Civil Procedure;*" "*The Code of Criminal Procedure;*" "*The Secured Debentures Trust Law;*" "*The Railway Mortgage Law;*" "*The Factory Mortgage Law;*" "*The Mining Law*" (the last six are English translations of Japanese laws); "*De Becker's Japanese Law of Trading Companies and Partnerships*"; "*Saved by the Judge*"; "*Notes on the Mongol Invasion of Japan*"; and "*The Nightless City a Sociological Study*"; "*The Annotated Civil Code of Japan*" in four volumes.

TEMPLES AND SHRINES

THE KOYASAN KONGO-BUJI

The Koyasan Kongo-buji, one of the most celebrated Buddhist temples in Japan is situated on the plateau of a high mountain range in the southern part of the Ito county of the province of Kii. The name "Koyasan" (lit. the plateau mountain) is derived from the fact that the place is a plain on the top of a high mountain. The mountain was originally covered with thick forests, the congenial abode of wild beasts and poisonous reptiles. During the reign of Emperor Saga (810-823 A.D.), Kobo-daishi one of the great Buddhist priests of Japan applied for the Imperial concession to build the temple on this mountain which concession being granted, he exploited it, and had the forest cleared for building the temples and monasteries. Kobo-Daishi was not only a great Buddhist teacher, but his services were also great in other lines, such for instance as education, literature, medicine, the reclaiming of the land and the repairing of roads. As a part of his religious efforts he opened up rocky caves, exploited the *terra* incognito, and built temp'es. In his youth Kobo-Daishi visited this mountain, starting from the interior of the Yoshino district, he crossed the mountains and valleys finally reaching this mountain, so that when he applied for concession to build temples on this mountain he already knew something of its topography. It was during the reign of the Emperor Kanmu in 804 that Kobo-Daishi in obedience to the Imperial mandate crossed the sea to China, then under the Tang dynasty, where he was initiated into the mysteries of the *Mikkyo* (Esoteric of Buddhism). On his homeward passage there was a great storm which alarmed the passengers. Kobo-Daishi was the only man in the ship with a calm mi .d. He prayed for the protection of the ship and the passengers and made an oath to build a Buddhist temple for the salvation of souls, the protection of the state and for the furtherance of the honour and dignity of the heavenly deities. Soon the sea grew calm, and all were able to return home in safety. For ten years, he was engaged in the propagation of the doctrine of "Mikkyo" until the year 816 when he applied to the Emperor for permission to open up Koya-san. And the Imperial grant being obtained he sent his disciples Taihan and Jitsuye, both priests of high virtue to the mountain to build the cell, cut off brambles, open up the rocky caves and thus to lay the foundation of this celebrated temple. Such is the origin of the Koyasan Kongo-buji. In 817, the high priest himself visited the district, and defined the temple grounds. He built an altar in seven days and nights, and started the construction of the Kondo (lit. golden temple), when the work was completed in 819, the building of a great tower was commenced for the purpose of invoking the Tutelary Deity, he dedicated also more than 1000 smaller temples. Since that chapels were further built until the temple was accorded the special priviledge of offering prayers for the safety and welbeing of the Imperial family, and so became the tutelary temple of the State; the temple was named the Kongo-buji. The premises of the temple covers some 36 square miles; and the building is divided into Okuno-in (the innermost sanctuary) the Altar (the middle chapel) which with the outer chapel called the Jison-in make up a set of imposing buildings which inspire visitors with the sense of honour and reverence,

THE PRINCIPAL TEMPLE OF KŌYASAN

On the 15th of November, 834 A.D. Kobo-Daishi assembled his disciples, and in the presence of all, he prophesied the date of his death which as one of the religious miracles may be introduced here. Kobo-Daishi said :—

"I shall go to my fate in March next year. You must not be sad about it. The Koya-san was opened by me in person, and is and always shall be the temple under the Imperial patronage. I shall choose one of you to be my successor as the head of this temple, who shall oversee your affairs after I am gone." Shinnen, one of his disciples was therefore chosen as his successor. In March of the following year, his prophesy was fulfilled when the time for his departure was at hand he assembled all his disciples to whom he gave parting instructions, and on the 21st of the month, in the early dawn this great Buddhist sitting in Buddha's posture, and making one of those significant signs with his fingers which is characteristic of his sect he peacefully passed away. His remains were interred in the Okuno-in chapel (the innermost sanctuary), as frequently mentioned in the present work, Kobo-Daishi contributed not only to Buddhism, but to the civilization of Japan in diverse ways. He was really a great man whose figure towers above men of "hundred generations." The great man prophesied the time of his death and it was fulfilled. When one is thoroughly enlightened, and stand above selfish passions of life and death, having passed out of the state of ignorance, he will attain such a degree of spiritual and psychic enlightenment, that his six senses will be purified and he will receive the power to foresee even time of his death. In this lies the mystery of Buddhism. Even after the time of Kobo-Daishi there have been priests of high virtues who have prophesied the time of their death, the instance of Kobo-Daishi is the most graphic of all. Ever since the line of succession has been kept up in the mastership of the Koyasan, the temple being held in high respect by the Emperors of successive generations, and stands as the largest temple of the Shingon sect. In October 900 A.D., Uda-Hoo, the ex-Emperor, paid a visit to this temple, and in the innermost sanctuary had various Buddhistic ceremonies conducted. In August 905, he repeated his visit. These visits conferred great honour upon the temples. There were ups and downs however, in the prosperity of the temple. In the year 1016, when the priest Kishin was at the head of the temple the buildings were in a most dilapidated condition, but through ardent and strenuous efforts of the abbot, the temples were repaired and brought back to their ancient state of prosperity, so that in 1088, Shirakawa-Hoo, the ex-Emperor, paid visits to the Koyasan and offered prayers in the temple. Ever since such visits were repeated and donations were made. After many changes, the temple has become an important institution of Japan.

MAIN GATE OF KOYASAN

THE FUDO MYO-O, NARITA.

The Fudo-Myoo, Narita, is the most prominent temple where prayers are constantly offered to Fudo-Myoo, with several million devotees and a history running back over a thousand years. This place of worship is based upon special religious conception, the like of which is not seen anywhere else.

1. Outlines of the History of the Temple:—The image of Fudo was made by Kukai, otherwise called the Kobo-Daishi, the founder of Mikkyo (esoteric) Sect of Japanese Buddhism. The image was made by this famous priest under Imperial Decree during the reign of Emperor Saga in 1100 A. D. for the sake of praying for the personal health of the Emperor and the peace of the world. The image was enshrined in the Jingoji Takao-san, near Kyoto. In the 2nd year of Tenkei in the reign of Emperor Shujaku, rebellion of Masakado took place in the eastern part of Japan, who aspired after the Imperial throne. The abbot Kancho who was the nephew of Emperor Shujaku acting under the injunction of the Emperor took with him the image of Fudo, leaving Naniwa (present Osaka) for the province of Shimosa, and located it in the Kuzuga-hara (within 5 *ri* of Iwai, Sōma County, in which place the enemy had his headquarters), offering to it prayers during 21 days for the subjugation of the rebel chief. On February 14th, the 3rd year of Tenkei, which was the last day of the period appointed for prayers, Masakado, the chief of the rebels was caught and beheaded. Tradition has it that the head of Masakado appeared in the midst of the thick smoke of incense offered in connection with those prayers. This was attributed to the influence of Fudo-Myoo and the earnestness of Priest Kancho. After the subjugation of the rebel, the Priest Kancho was about to return to the capital taking with him the Image, but it was found that the Image became so heavy that he could not raise it. Intensely struck with this strange occurrence the Priest meditated in his mind and prayed earnestly when behold, as he was in a trance, Fudo-Myoo appeared to the Priest and spoke to the following effect:—

THE ABBOT OF THE SHINSHOJI NARITASAN

"Humanity is limitless! My power is infinite. If the religious heart offers prayers, nothing will be left unanswered. I will not return to the Imperial Palace, but will stay here to pacify the troubles in the east and to benefit the believing souls."

The Priest thereupon returned home and addressed to the Emperor what had happened. The Emperor, greatly pleased, ordered the local governor to build temples and make the endowment of lands, and the temple was named the *Shingo-Shinshoji* by way of commemorating the glorious victory. The Fudo has always been regarded as the tutelary deity of the eastern provinces. This took place some 970 years ago.

2. History.—After the image of Fudo was thus enshrined, there occurred striking answers to prayers, which created a deep sense of belief among the people at large. During the reign of the Emperor Higashiyama (about 205 years ago), the Abbot Shohan, a famous priest related to the Lord of Mito built, with the support of Lord Inaba of Sakura and others a splendid Buddhist temple consisting of seven large buildings, and between Tempo and Ansei (the second quarter of the 19th cenutry), the Abbot Shogaku rebuilt the principal buildings and gates, the result being splendid beautitful temples such as we see at present.

3 Present Condition.—The Narita Fudo, with the temple grounds of more than 30,000 *tsubo* thickly wooded with pines and cedars, in the midst of which stand splendid and imposing temple buildings, has a large number of devotees who are constantly increasing. The temple is located in the town of Narita, Inba County, Chiba Prefecture. It is situated 40 miles eastward from Tokyo and may be reached by means of three routes. The one starts at the Ryogoku railway station, Tokyo, and passing through Chiba and Sakura reaches Narita. This line makes junctions with the Choshi railway line at Sakura and with the Ohara line at Chiba. The second railway line starts at Uyeno, Tokyo, and at Abiko makes junction with north-eastern line, thus reaching Narita. The third route consists partly of rail namely, that between Narita and Sahara, Katori County, Shimosa Province, the rest consisting of river boats on the Tonegawa, Kasumiga-ura, and Kita-ura. The distance to Tokyo by rail is about 40 miles as above men-

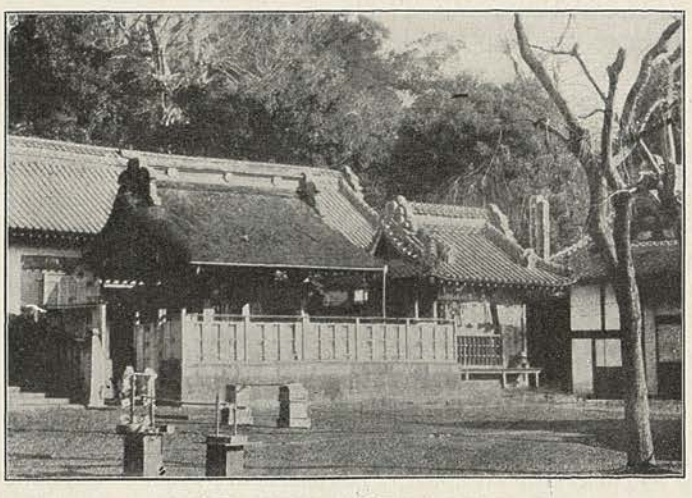
tioned, and may be reached in two hours and half. The main building of the temple is situated on a hill at the centre of the town. The temple premises are always kept clean; there are thousands of tamed white doves. Visitors from all quarters of Japan flock there. There are plum and cherry gardens, zoological garden, industrial museum, library, middle school, girl school, kindergarten, and reformatory round about the Temple.

Some items concerning outstations, meeting houses, societies and believers are given below : —

1. Outstations and Meeting Houses.—The first one is the Narita Fudo at Fukagawa, Tokyo, the 2nd Narita Emmei-in, Nogeyama, Yokohama, while there are outstations such as the Hakodate-ji, Hakodate, Hokkaido, the Shin-eiji, Sapporo, Hokkaido, Teiji-ji, Okasaki, Aichi Prefecture, the Hongyo-in, Kawagoe, Saitama Prefecture, the Henjo-in, Otawara, Tochigi Prefecture, and such outstations in Ota, Ibaraki Prefecture and Takasaki, Gumma Prefecture. There are large numbers of meeting houses throughout Japan.

2. Societies, Members and Objects.—The Narita society was formed early in the Genroku period. In the 9th year of Meiji, the sanction of the Government was obtained and of the rules the society revised according to the Government's direction. There are over 5009 societies with members numbering over 2,000,000, the membership of each society being not less than 100, the largest having some 100,000. These societies send out their entire member or representatives once or three times a year to pay visits to the Narita temple, where great prayer services are conducted and the tickets of prayers distributed among the members of associations. The object of the society is to give believers the peace of mind and assurance of their fate by virtue of moral teachings of Buddhism and the spiritual helps rendered by the Fudo-Myo-o. Members are bound to observe the following points :—

(1) To act in consonance with the teaching of this sect and not to be led astray by evil ways but always keep in mind the four graces (that of parents, that of the sovereign, that of society at large and



FASTING ROOMS OF NARITASAN

that of Buddha, law and priest), and ten prohibitory commandments (Murder, Theft, Lewdness, Vain talks, Slander, Evil talks, Equivocation, Avarice, Anger, and Evil attention).

(2) To respect the Imperial Household, to love and defend the State, to try to advance public welfare and be diligent in one's occupation.

(3) To be friendly among members, to avoid vain glory and pride and to help the sufferers.

(4) To honour those among the members who are known for their loyalty, filial obedience, and chastity and to warn and instruct those who are guilty of moral offence.

3. Worshippers.—The number of worshippers who alight at Narita station ranges between 600,000 and 850,000 per year according to the returns of the last five years. When we add to these those visitors who do not come by trains, the number will total some 1,000,000.

4. Sacred Treasures.—During the thousand years since the founding of the temple numbers of sacred treasures have been offered by the Imperial Household, the Bakufu government and Lords and other believers, some of the most important of which may be mentioned here.

(1) The sword of Amakuni.—At the time of the suppression of the rebel Masakado, the Emperor Shujaku gave the sword to Priest Kancho. The sword was made by the famous sword smith Amakuni, who lived during the reign of Emperor Mommu since which Emperors of succeeding generations kept the sword with them.

(2) The Sakayei Tenjin (lit. the Intoxicated Deity).—When Sugawara-no-Michizane was sent as an exile to Tsukushi and sent his aunt Kakujuni a portrait of himself the aunt was very much grieved at

his exile and offering *sake*, she prayed for his safety. It is said that the face of the portrait turned red as that of a man drunk.

(3) Namikiri Fudōson (lit. the Wave Cutting Fudo).—When Kobo-Daishi crossed the sea in going over to China, he met a storm which was about to upset his boat when lo! Fudo-Myo-o appeared at the bow of the ship and swinging the sword cut the wave. In no time the wind ceased and the sea was quiet. The Kobo-Daishi was greatly struck with this wonderful manifestation of power, and took the oar and carved the image of God Fudo.

Besides those mentioned above there are quite a large number of articles of rare merit, but their names are omitted in this connection.

(4) Five Undertakings of the Narita Temple.—

1. Private Narita-san Reformatory.—This was formerly known as the Chiba Reformatory and was established in May of the 19th year of Meiji under the joint efforts of various Buddhistic sects found in the prefecture and is one of the oldest of the kind in Japan. In the course of time, however, a great difficulty was felt in its maintenance so that in January the 24th year of Meiji it was arranged that the entire work would be carried on by the sole efforts of the Narita-san temple and at once the reformatory house was newly built. But twenty years after, the building grew dilapidated and needed rebuilding and the present building was put up in the 40th year of Meiji. The reformatory premise covers an area 1,200 *tsubo*, with the attached land under cultivation of 666 *tsubo*.

2. The Narita Middle School.—The school was originally called the Narita English-Chinese School and was established in tht 20th year of Meiji and was transferred to the present site 10 years after. In the 31st year of Meiji under the sanction of the Minister of Education it was converted into a middle school. It contains some 250 students while graduates have been sent out nine times.

3. The Narita Library.—The library was established in January the 34th year of Meiji and was opened to the public the following year. There are 40,756 volumes of books, Japanese, Chinese and foreign. There are being added 5,000 copies every year. The library consists of a two storied wooden building (52 *tsubo*) and the book store house built of brick covers 30 *tsubo*, and an additional building of 80 *tsubo*, the total area covered by these buildings being 1123.

4. The Narita Kindergarten.—The Narita kindergarten was established in the 38th year of Meiji by way of commemorating our victories in the Japan-Russian War. It has some 100 children and is regarded one of the best equipped kindergartens in Japan. The area of the ground is 3843 *tsubo* and buildings cover an area of 238 *tsubo*.

5. The Naritasan Girl's School.—The school was established in April, the 41st year of Meiji. As a result of the revision of the primary school regulations the primary school building was enlarged covering 230 *tsubo* at the request of the city assembly. At the same time the higher department was established.

The above are five undertakings of Narita-san which is carried on by the sole efforts of Abbot Ishikawa, the present head of the Narita-san Temple.

Abbot Ishikawa, the present head of the Narita-san Temple.—The Abbot was born in Sakado village, Inba County, Chiba Prefecture and at the age of eleven he became a disciple of his predecessor the Abbot Shōrin Haraguchi and at the age of fifteen he was graduated from the Middle School Course and in the 21st year of Meiji he studied in the Dōninsha School, Tokyo, and later took a course in the Tetsugakukwan (now called the Oriental University), and the following year he studied English in Kokumin Eigaku-kwai and then passed through all the stages of discipline required by his sect. In the 27th year of Meiji at the request of the Abbot Miike Shōhō, his instructor, he became the 15th head of the Naritasan at the age of 26. For a man so young to become the head of the temple was something really unique. In the 31st year of Meiji, he studied in Ameria, came back through Europe, inspecting all the activities connected with religion, education, charity and other public undertakings in various countries. On his return he went to India and after visiting holy places connected with the founder of Buddhism, he returned home in the 33rd year of Meiji. The ideal of the Abbot is to devote his life to education, works of charity and public interests. His ideals are systematically carried into effect so that the so-called five undertakings of the Naritasan Temple were accomplished by the efforts of the Abbot. More than a score of students are supported by him. He is interested in the work of the Red Cross Society and always shows his sympathy and makes contribution to sufferers from calamities. He rendered great public service during the Japan-China and Japan-Russian Wars and the North-China Troubles. He was awarded cups and letters of appreciation 85 times, while on April 1st the 39th year of Meiji he was decorated with the Medal of Merit of the 6th rank and the Order of the Sacred Treasury.

His rising popularity combined with noble characteristics sheds splendid influence among men. The number of believers has actually doubled since he became the Abbot. He is only 42 years old and has a promising future. It is trusted that his virtues will be perfected and his undertakings grow ever more prosperous. To give any detailed history of the Abbot at this juncture is premature so that only brief outline of his career has been given above.

THE KAWASAKI DAISHI

(The Heigenji-temple)

There is a station called Kawasaki along the railway and electric lines between Tokyo and Yokohama which in celebrated as a place of interest. The distance to the Heigen-ji temple from the Kawasaki station is over 2 miles. The road being situated along the banks of the river Tamagawa, there are many pretty sights. The Heigen-ji temple was built by priest Ryuken who is aged 80 at present. Offertories were collected from all parts of Japan, and under the assistance of Oki Morikata Governor of the Kanagawa prefecture, the road was repaired some 20 years ago with engineering expenses running up to 30,000 *yen*, affording considerable facilities for visitors as well as developing the means of irrigation for the interests of the farmers. Cherry trees were planted along the banks in commemoration of the repairs. In spring, these cherry trees bloom presenting superb scenes of beauty. The vista of cherry bossoms are like tunnels of flowers. The bank is washed by the clear stream runuing alongside. White clouds and blue waters present before us the prettiest scenery that is imaginable.

ABBOT OF THE HEIGENJI, KAWASAKI

From the terminus of the Kawasaki Electric Railways, visitors visit the imposing Daishi temple, which was built under the efforts of Priest Ryuken spending many years, and funds amounting to over 200,000 *yen*. The temple is really a modern architectural success and a model in Japan. The Chinese characters in a frame hanging up-stairs and the autographs of Prince Arisugawa, and those down stairs were written by Marquis Tokudaiji. Entering the main building, we are inspired with awe and respect. Between 1124-1141 there lived a *samurai* whose name was Kanetoyo Hirama, who with his son Kanenori came under the command of Hachiman Taro Yoshiie.

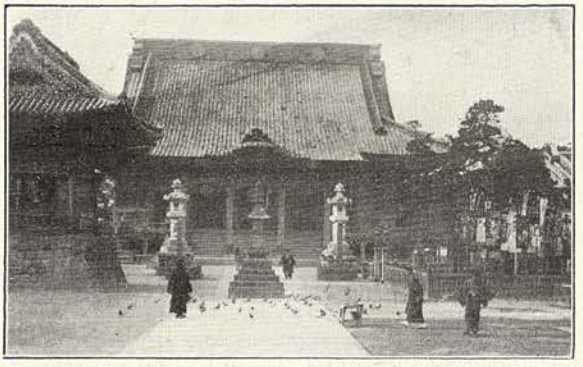
Both Hirama junior and senior distinguished themselves in the battles of Zen-Kunen-Go-Sannen. They were given an estate in the province of Owari, but being made the object of calumny, his estates were confiscated and after wandering about, he settled down in the neighbourhood of of Roukgo-gawa where he secured a bare subsistence by fishing.

He was an earnest believer in Kobo-daishi, and prayed for the restoration of his estates. Hirama, senior, having died, the junior who although somewhat advanced in age went out fishing. In hauling up the net he found to his great astonishment, an image of Buddha soaked in the tide and with oyster shells growing around it. Kanenori was overjoyed with these happy omens and took the image home where he placed it in the family shrine and offered services both day and night. There was at that time a priest called Sonken-Shonin in Koyasan, one of the famous Buddhist sanctuaries in Japan; being apprised of the discovery of the image, on the 21st April 1131, he helped the discoverer to build a temple called the Kongozan Kinjō-in, and the image was highly respected as the Yakuyoke-Kobodaishi. From the name of the discoverer, the temple is sometimes called the Heigenji, and the place of discovery was named the Daishi-gawara. His prayers having been heard, the estate was restored to Kanenori who returned to Kyoto, and through Lady Bifuku-mon-in to whom one of his relatives was a wet-nurse, accounts of the establishment of the Heigenji were reported to the Emperor.

Through the prayers of Kanenori, the Imperial heir was born, which services being highly appreciated, the Heigen-temple was declared the temple under the Imperial control. Lady Bifuku-monin wrote an account of the temple with vermillion used by her as a toilet article and sent it to the temple, where it is preserved as a valuable treasure until this very day. During the period from

1772-1781 when Ajari Ryuhan was the priest, a position of honour was given to the temple, and the use of the chrysanthemum and paulownia were allowed. During the period from 1830 to 1842, the construction of the present building was undertaken with numbers of chapels, libraries and shrines built by such priests as Ryusan and Ryuken. Within the last few years, the purchase of paddy and upland fields covering an area of many thousands *tsubo* was affected which plot made

THE GATE OF KAWASAKI DAISHI



THE PRINCIPAL TEMPLE

into a public garden after the best horticultural art of the Japanese, and now it has grown to be one of the first class places of interest along the line. Visitors flock together from all parts of the country on the anniversary days. There is every necessity of dispatching special trains in order to accommodate passengers. The temple is certainly worthy of being introduced to foreigners as one of the largest temples in the vicinity of Tokyo.

THE HONMONJI

(The Death place of Nichiren)

From the Ōmori station of the Tokyo-Yokohama railway line one may behold a high terrace in the midst of the luxuriant sylvan growth and a pure refreshing atmosphere. Upon this hill the Choezan known as the "Ikegami Honmonji," where Nichiren the Japanese religious hero lies.

Honmonji is one of the four principal temples founded by Nichiren. He was born 1221 in the Kominato, Awa province, a remote interior district of Japan. He was the founder and propagator of the Nichiren sect. It was in the year 1253 that a follower named Uemon-dayu was greatly moved by the influence of Nichiren that he contributed all his estate and built the Honmonji, the dedication ceremony of which took place in 1274 The name of *Choezan Honmonji*, was given by Nichiren himself. It was in the year 1882 and on the 13th of October that Nichiren breathed his last.

He was the son of a poor fisherman and a novice in the Seichoji, Awa province, which is located in the eastern part of Japan. At the age of 12, he left his father's home, and after changing his name to Yaku-o, he was ordained a priest at the age of 18. His name was again changed to Rencho. He devoted himself to the study of canon, and spent over 15 years in religious exercises, making pilgrimages to different celebrated temples of the Empire. The increase of information, the strengthening of religious belief and the study of books both old and new enabled him to arrive at the conviction that the Book of Hokekyo was the real essence of the Buddhist scriptures, and so making up his mind to start a form of religion, he published that powerful work "*Nan-myo-horen-gekyo*" April the 22nd 1253.

He thought that his mission was to introduce unity, and overcome the disturbed and degenerated condition of the eight Buddhist sects then found in Japan, and establish a reformed faith. At the outset, in Kamakura, the seat of the Government, he made a bold declaration in oppositoin to all the then existing sects and claimed to his own teaching the Hoke-kyo all the truth of the religion. Amazed at this unexpected onset both lay and clergy regarded him with contempt. They declared that Nichiren was mad. It is a strange coincidence that the God-man of Nazareth was taunted by his countrymen in the same way. Surely prophesy have no honour at home, neither Jesus nor Nichiren was welcomed at home, but made an object of vehement attacks.

PRIEST NICHIREN

It was at this juncture, that Nichiren published his book of prophecy called "Rissei Ankokuron." The whole nation was thunderstruck! In it he declared that we must soon expect a foreign invasion, the trouble of Gingiskhan in the *13th century*. *The feeling of the whole nation* soon arose so high against him that hundreds of mob under the tacit consent of the Government, burned Matsubagaya, his cell and the Regent of the time sentenced him to exile without a least pretension to any legal proceedings. On being allowed to return home from exile, he grew more vehement than ever in preaching his views, each trial having increased his zeal and energy. It was at this moment when his prophesy was about to be fulfilled in the form of the Mongol Invasion of Japan. Inflated with other successes the Mongols began to show signs of invading our country while the people both high and low were in consternation recollecting the prophesy made in Nichiren's "Ankoku-ron" published some eight years before. He then addressed letter to the Regent, high officials powerful persons and large temples, riprimanding them for their past vile conduct toward him and his faith and pointing to the fulfillment of his prophesy urged them to repent and declared at the same time that all the wicked priests of other sects should be beheaded and exposed to the public gaze at the Yuigahama, and that, unless of the Hokekyo was received by the nation at once, the country's ruin would be inevitable! His vehement language and high spirit appeared to overpower the whole nation. But bitter opposition arose against him on all quarters, and he was made the object of malice and scandal. Priests of other sects under various pretexts appealed to the government to inflict capital punishment upon him. Their appeal was at last granted by their authorities. He was arrested, and sentenced to be beheaded. At the point when death was imminent, he gallantly declared:—

"I am well prepared for death, should this stinking carcass of mine be killed that the Hokekyo and Buddha may live, it is but an exchange of dug for pure gold." He also said: "If I were to tremble before the prince of these little islands, how could I face the great King of Hades?" "I am the pillar and ship of Japan." His self-esteem and conviction bear a strong similarity to the words of Jesus Christ, "I am the light of the world." At last, he was dragged to Tatsuno-kuchi the place of execution. But at the every moment when the sword of the executioner was raised to decapitate him, it grew dark. The thunder roared. The very sword of the executioner was shattered to pieces!! The world trembled! It was impossible to kill him and so he was again exiled to the lonely isle of Sadogashima. On his being released he returned home and died a natural death.

THE TAKAOSAN YAKUOIN

Buddhism was most prosperous in Japan during the periods of Nara and Heian (8th–11th century), and particularly, during the former period, when there arose a large number of sects. During the reign of the Emperor Shomu (724–748 A. D.), Buddhism was particularly prosperous, and consequently many large temples were erected, among which we will mention the Takaoyama Yakuoin. It was in the year 739 during the reign of the Emperor Shomu that Koki, a venerable Buddhist Priest built by the Imperial order a Buddhist temple on the hill in the Asakawa Village, Tama county, Musashi province where the image of Yakushi a Buddha was set up. The temple was named Yukiji Yaku-o-in, for runner to the Taka-o-san Yaku-o-in which we introduce here.

HE ABBOT OF THE TAKAOSAN

Through numerous civil wars and political changes, the Yaku-o-in was reduced to a dilapidated condition weather beaten and deserted but the spark of light did not die out altogether. In 1372, Priest Shungen of the Daigo-zan Temple, in Yamashiro province, in the course of his eastern tour paid a visit to this temple, or rather its ruin and was grieved to see its miserable condition and also the impending ruin of the image of the sacred Buddha alreaty mentioned. By his strenuous efforts the temple was repaired.

Shungen was a priest great in virtue, wisdom, and learning, also illustrious in his deeds. Making himself on inmate of the Yoku-o-in for several years, by virtue of his spiritual exercises and ascetic life, he offered 8,000 prayers earnestly expecting an answer to them, one night, in his dreams, there appeared a strange personage who said with authority, "I am Iinawa Daigongen, the personification of the Deity, Fudo. I made my appearence here on earth that I may save doomed souls. Thou shalt carve my image, to which thou shalt offer prayers and offerings and those prayers shall be heard."

Priest Shungen was overjoyed with this revelation, and was about to make the image when there came a stranger who offered his services to carve the image. He went down into the mountain valley and staid there for 14 days, ardently employed in carving out the image. When completed it was in appearence an exact counterpart of the Iinawa Daigongen whom he hads een in his dream. Overwhelmed with joy, Shungen enshrined this image. This is the Iinawa Daigongen, one of the most precious Buddhist images preserved in this temple whose name has spread far and wide attracting numbers of visitors from all parts of Japan.

THE MAIN SHRINE OF THE IINAWA DAIGONGEN, TAKAOSAN

The temple now stands amidst primeval forests of pines and cedars and among rare and strangely shaped rocks. There are two water falls here, the one in the south is called the Biwa-Taki and the other in the north the Hebitaki. There is also a terrace which commands a birds'eye view of the 13 provinces of the eastern part of Japan. Flowers in the spring and maple leaves in autumn attract poets and pleasure seekers of all descriptions. The place is of the highest interest in the neighbourhood of Tokyo. It is situated at a distance of 26 miles from the metropolis, and from Asakawa station by the Kobu line, it is but two miles. The priest in charge of the temple at present is called Norihide Muto and the believers and supporters of this temple are 200,000 in number.

THE SŌJI-JI

(The Cathedral of the Sōdo Sect)

The bravery, courage, and stoical fortitude of the Japanese soldiers on the battle field, and their preference of honor and death are a source of admiration to foreign observers of things Japanese.

But whence comes this bravery? One may vaguely say that it is the gift of Bushido; but *Bushido* is not an ephemeral production, nor is it of one essence. Among its many ingredients, we must point out a sect of Japanese Buddhism called *Zen*. This mystic sect aims at the training of the soul, and transcendentalism of life and death, while the will and mind are so disciplined that they are brightened like a well-polished mirror, so as to perceive the smallest mote as well as the expanse of universe. According to them, life is not necessarily the source of joy, nor death that of dread, and therefore it may be stated that Buddhism accords with one of the characteristic virtues of *Bushido*. When this sect was brought into existence, the military families in Japan were gaining ascendency, and the priests belonging to this sect, preached to the samurai; who put into practice what they heard. The Temple of Sojiji belongs to Sodo-shu which is one of the largest branches of the Zen sect.

THE ABBOT OF THE SOJIJI
The Headquarters of Sodoshu.

The foundation of this temple was laid by Josai-daishi, the 54th legitimate heir of Buddha, the founder of Buddhism. The temple was built here under the wishes and patronage of the Emperor Godaigo in 1321. In truth, the Sodo-shu is one of the most influential Buddhist sects in Japan having a large number of temples and believers. Both in respect to its past history and the present condition, the sect possesses really great influence.

In the latter parts of the Kamakura period the country was stirred with a series of wars, producing the germs for the development of civil orders and political revolutions. During the Nara and Heian periods (708-1066), a new atmosphere pervaded the Empire which created the Japanese sects of Buddhism such is Sanron, Hōso, Gusha, Seijitsu Tendai and Shingon. Availing himself of this opportunity, Josai-daishi in his wisdom and virtue, preached the essence of Buddha's doctrines teaching that all souls, by self-culture could have sacred spirituality and be united with the wisdom of Buddha himself without being troubled with elaborate and irksome steps of external discipline, and that herein lies the real path of enlightenment. In other words, the personality of Buddha and that of any man can not be different. Should all souls purify themselves and be free of profane thoughts and sentiments and devoted themselves to the discipline and culture they would be united in one, while the enlightenment they attain will be of the same grade of wisdom, and virtue as those of Buddha himself. Such is the esoteric teaching of the Sodo-shu as taught by Josai-Daishi. Unlike other sects of Buddhism, the Sado sect does not base its doctrine upon any particular book or books of the written scripture, but they adopted the living essence of the whole doctrine of Buddha. Such an exhalted, sublime doctrine combined with the wisdom, knowledge and character of its great propagator drove everything before the new doctrine and revolutionized the thinking circle of the time, attracting a large number of believers among all classes, but especially the Samurai class.

This led the Emperor Godaigo, the reigning monarch renowned as a great and wise Emperor (1319-1338) to condescend to submit to the priest questions consisting of the ten articles. The articles

THE SOJIJI CATHEDRAL

treated on the most profound subjects in the doctrines which were never explained satisfactorily by the learned priest. But Josai-daishi with his comprehensive learning and clear reasoning made graphic replies, with which the Emperor was highly pleased, and presented him with the purple robe and the Imperial autograph, such being the highest honour a Buddhist priest in Japan may enjoy, and honored the position of the temple as the sacred spot wherein the divine tutelary influence issues forth, and made it the temple for his devotion.

The temple of Sojiji with such a brilliant history has grown to be the headquarters of the Sodo-shu and exercises a great influence in the religious circle, in as much as that it has been decreed by the Emperor that priests of the Sodo-shu are not allowed either to preach or teach unless they go through such religious steps as are required by the temple. In the temple of Sojiji thus authorized, and guided by such principles the culture of character and protection of humanity has come to inspire the spirit o loyalty and patriotism, and has a great influence upon the minds of the people by inculcating the doctrine that keeps them above human desires and fear of death; in fact, the spirit of Bushido was developed in the people at large. Converts were found not only among the members of the Imperial family, lords and *samurai* but also among the people at large. Prior to the Restoration when Feudal government was in existence, numbers of branch temples were established in estates owned by barons who made donations to such temples in the shape of land; and there were several million believers. With the establishment of the Meiji Government, many of the estates of the temples were confiscated by the Government, but this temple was comparatively free from disturbance. At present, the temple owns 13,500 branch temples throughout the country and the faith has about 8,000,000 believers. In obedience to Imperial Instructions given by the Emperors of five generations the prestige and dignity of the temple were sustained, while imposing buildings, embodying the very essence of Japanese architecture, were constructed attracting the attention and causing the admiration of the people.

The constitution of the sect was drawn up defining the hierachical orders. The synodical system, the regulations of the sect, particulars of propaganda and of education as well as other religious instruments were completed. In fact, the temple has under its control 4 middle schools and 1 university with a view to bring up priests well educated. Students are also sent abroad to complete their education. In the works of charity and other religious activities, the temple has always taken the initiative. It was in the year 1898 when a fire broke out in the temple, reducing all the buildings to ashes. Thereupon, the Temple of Soji, or Soji-ji in the Ishikawa prefecture was removed to Tsurumi in the neighbourhood of Yokohama, where the temple is being rebuilt covering such a large area as 100,000 *tsubo*. The old site of the temple as the holy sepulchre of its founder is still preserved and detached chapel is now under construction there. The buildings in Tsurumi are of purely Japanese style containing buildings, chapels, such as the Taisodo or the temple for the founder, Butsudo or the temple of Buddha, Hoko-do or the temple of light, Shiundo or the temple of purple clouds, Sōdo or the temple of priests, Daikuri or the great kitchen, Shuryo, or house of the people, Kihinkwan, or the hall for noble guests, Sammon the gate, the Shokuri, or the small kitchen, Chokushi-mon the Imperial Reception gate and Sanshokaku or the Tower of Pines, etc.

Both in appearance and stability, these buildings will be good specimens of the Japanese architecture. When the construction is completed, we shall have a large Buddhist temple of imposing appearance standing in the vicinity of the capital. The abbot of the temple is Daidan Genchi zenshi whose name stands high among the priests. He is the only priest in Japan who received gō or a name from the Emperor, the like of which is not known in any sect besides Sodo-shu.

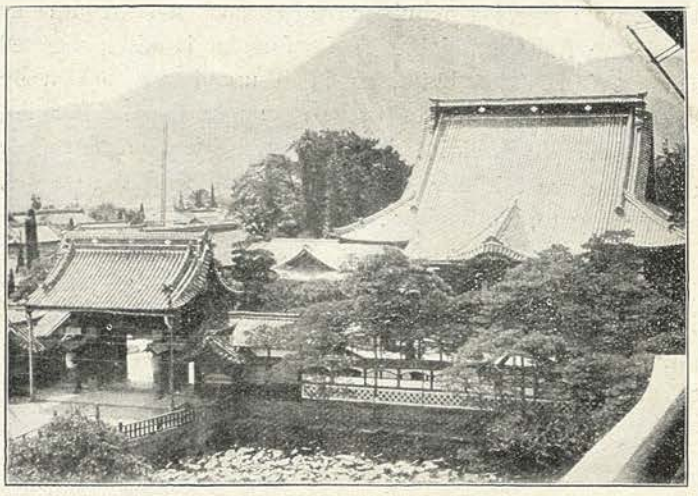
ZENKO-JI (In Shinano Province)

As elsewhere stated in the earlier part of the present work, Buddhism was introduced into Japan in the reign of Emperor Kinmei. The image of Buddha then introduced to Japan, the oldest of the kind, has been preserved until the present time in Zenkoji, Nagano. The image is over 1,300 years old. It has an old history of its own, and known as the "Sangoku-denrai"—hereditary to the three countries,—because it was first made in India and taken to Korea, whence it was introduced into Japan. Tradition gives miracles performed in connection with it.

KŌJUN ISHIDO THE ABBOT OF THE DAIKANJIN

When Sakya, founder of Buddhism first preached his doctrine in India (500 B.C.), there was a certain wealthy man, a Hindoo who was avaricious to an excessive degree. The Divine Sakya had compassion upon this miser, and condescending to express his pleasure to bring him back to the way of Buddha, explained to him about the existence of the Amida, the Buddha, who is the saviour of all souls, and by healing diseases, showed him wonderful signs and miracles. The man being deeply struck with them was brought into repentence and piety. He came at last to the consciousness of the pure and undefiled and expressed his wish to make an image of Buddha, to which he would pay homage and reverence.

Upon this Sakya imformed him that a special kind of gold was to be procured at the Dragon Palace. When this precious gold was procured, there were the three images. One in the centre is Amida or the Buddha one *shaku* five *sun*, in height, i.e. about one foot and six inches, those by its sides are Kan-non-Buddha and Seshi, another Buddha, both of which are one *shake* each. All three are made of gold. They are enshrined in the temple of Zenkoji.



THE DAIKANJIN CHAPEL

In the year 413, these images were brought to Korea owing to the piety of the King of Kudara, and another king of Korea presented them to the Emperor Kinmei (523-553). But Moriya, the highest military officer of Japan was against the Hindoo doctrine and threw the idol into the pond of Horie, Osaka, which is now known by the name of the Amida Pond. In the reign of Empress Suiko, one Zenko Honda, a native of Shinshu discovered the image at the bottom of the pond, and brought it back to his native province, when a temple bearing his name "Zenko" was built in which the idol is enshrined. Zenko-ji means the temple of Zenko; ji is a temple.

Since then until the present time, the glory of the image of Amida, the Buddha has shone bright. There are two chapels attached to Zenko-ji namely, Daikwan-jin and Daihongan. The abbot of the Daikwan-jin is a priest called Kōjun Ishido who was born in 1852, and has most ably fulfilled his duties till to-day. Let us repeat once more, that Zenko-ji is the temple where the oldest image of Buddha is worshipped.

THE TENRIKYO

(A Sect of Shintoism)

The observation of nature and her phenomena makes us at once to reflect upon the origin of the cosmos, the nature of Providence and the destiny of man. Will the ablest of philosophers and the profoundest of classic records enable us to understand the real secret of nature? How much will man's wisdom be able to fathom? To the eye of the sceptic, the whole may appear unknowable, but if one opens wide the eye of faith, and in an attitude of respect and piety, watches things both heavenly and earthly, one will at once be amazed at the vastness, and infinitude of the objects around him. Once struck with the perception of this infinite and eternal soul, heaven becomes significant, and the way of humanity full of meaning. If the enlightened one should make the salvation of man and the world the object of his life, let him expound the mystery of the cosmos so as to enlighten the poor, benigh'ed souls, and effect the salvation of the world by setting forth both by word and example the way of life for man. Such enlightened ones were Christ, Confucious, Buddha, and Soctrates. These men we e human and yet divine. They came down to speak from heaven and were born among us in order to show mankind the way they must walk in. To such men, there can be no sceptical apprehensions, no scholastic deductions, much less perverted sophistry. They enjoy the *a priori* conception of the great truth and dive into the depth of the cosmical mystery so that they are the ones who succeed in turning back, the myriads of souls from the paths of aberration. The pople will at once listen to them and their minds and wills will be changed and their conduct reformed. The enlightenment, the peace of mind and the assurance of destiny could thus be attained by man. These men are very properly designated by the world as the sons of God, the Buddha, the saints and sages, and kept in highest respect. We find men or women of this type everywhere in the world, who start a new tenet of teaching either by divine reveration or by many year's contemplation. The founder of the Tenri-Kyo is one of this class of women. The chief characteristics of the Tenri-Kyo are not its tenet, but rather practical cultivation of the spirit of loyalty, filial obedience, kindness and faithfulness; and virtues of piety and patriotism. The following instance coroborates the truth of our statement.

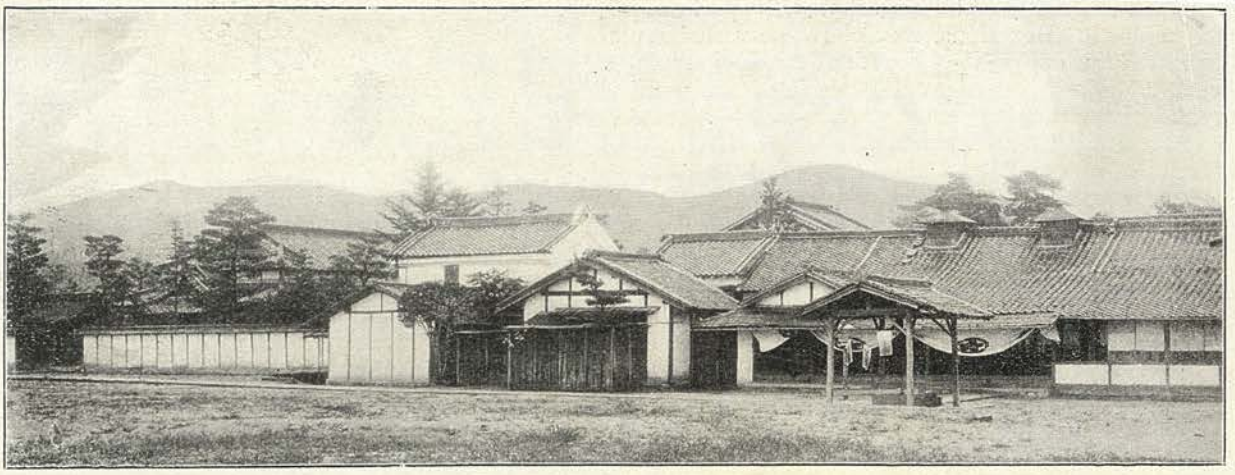
THE HIGH PRIEST OF THE TENRIKYO

" There was a certain famous novelist in Osaka who at the end of the summer of 1887 paid a visit to Nakatsu village, Ena county, Mino province, starting from Shimo Shinano village, Higashi Kasugai county, of the same province. On the way, he had to cross over many mountains and valleys. The days were burning hot and no help could be obtained in the way of a vehicle of transportation. The path was getting steep, and the satchel with books hung heavly on his shoulders. Not being u ed to such an arduous trip, he was entirely worn out, so he laid himself down by a road side. Just then, a farmer, about forty years of age gentle and peaceful in appearance came along and offered to carry the novelists burden, who was overjoyed at such opportune help. Indulging himself in the kindness offered, he followed after the farmer who was soon found to have by far the strong legs. From some hundred steps behind, the novelist watched the farmer as he appeared to be surroundsd by a heavenly halo. On parting with his strange guide at the entrance of the Nakatsu village,he offered him a 20 sen silver piece for his services, but the farmer did not even touch the coin, but said, " I am a believer of the Tenri-kyo, and did you that service for the sake of the deily so that I can not accept your offer nor can I find any excuse for doing so. He was but a simple ignorant farmer, and yet having listened to the teaching of the Tenri-kyo, he became ultruistic, self-sacrificing and sympathetic. This example shows what great stress is laid by the Tenri-kyo upon practice. The tenet of the Tenri-kyo may be expressed as follows :—

" The soul of man is received from the deity. It is infinite and immortal, and its movement without end. If cultured, refined, and enlightened, and made so pure as not to mix with any foreign

element, it will be brought into contact with the divine enlightenment. This forms the essence of the union between the deity and man. If there be a single soul among the innumerable sons of men who attains this degree of enlightenment, to him the deity will be pleased to show his will and pleasure so that he may instruct others, either by his words or deeds. The founder of the Tenri-kyo was a woman who was early known for her piety, and who dived into the mystery of nature, and was made a recipient of the heavenly truth. The deity revealed to her the divine truth so as to found this religious organization. The work of propaganda in which she was engaged for several decades was actuated by such an inspiration. The believers of the Tenri-kyo believe that the precepts of the founder are divine, that they are in consonance with the ways of heaven, which will bring to men peace of mind and assurance of destiny. They abide by the tenets of their religion, and render their thanks for the graces." "We human beings, enjoy our existence in the world by the grace of God. This body, this world and all things therein belong to God. We have simply made a loan of these under the divine grace. We were once too ignorant to notice this great and palpable fact, and lived under the false notion that all belonged to us. All the blind struggles actuated by selfish motives and passions are results of this want of knowledge.

This world which is a loan to us, and a possession of God is ruled with the moral end in view. In this world of God, there is nothing fortuitous. The seed sown will surely grow. The poor, the rich, the wise, the foolish, the noble, the ignoble, the healthy and the sick have all their causes. Should there be any one who bewails one's lot either in sickness or poverty, it is because of the failure not of comprehending and obeying the moral law. Should this law be understood, and obeyed neither

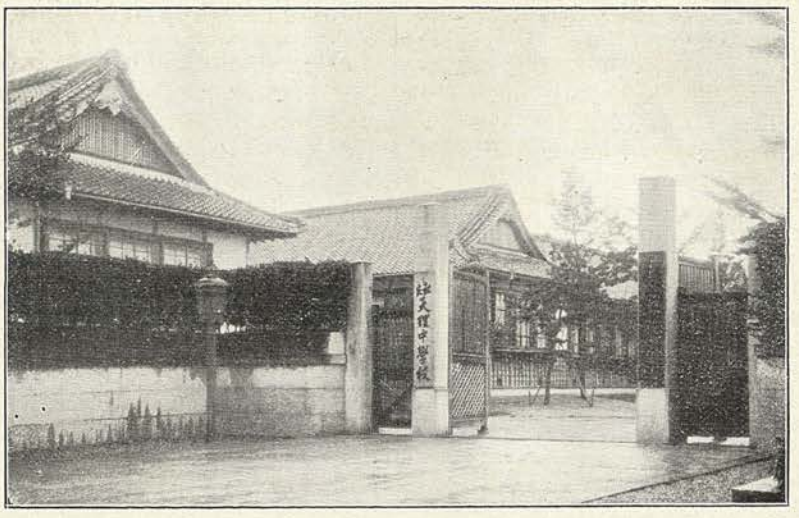


THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE TENRIKYO

the sick nor the poor need complain about their lot. This is all due to grace of God, who is perfecting His August Dan in this world. In order to abound in the grace of God, man must render services to perfect the will of God. This is the tenet of the Tenri-kyo known as Hino-kishiri. It is the free service to God. Believers in the Tenri-kyo are making efforts to lead this life of "Hino-kishiri." If man arrives at this stage, there can be no difference in knowledge, social ranks, rich or poor. They are received into one home of God where they one and all equally receive blessing."

Such is a sacred passage contained in the canon of the Tenri-kyo. The founder of this sect was a woman called Miki-ko Nakayama, who was born in San-maida village, Yamabe County, Yamato Province. Her father was called Masanobu Maekawa and the mother Kinuko. Mikiko was gentle and bright in her temperament. She was well versed in all manner of arts without being trained. At the age of 13, she married Mr. Nakayama, and faithfully performed her duties as wife. She was well known for her virtues, sense of piety and patriotism, and deploring the corruption of prevailing customs and manners, she desired that a better moral order should be introduced into the society around her, and earnestly prayed to the deities, both of heaven and earth. She grew in virtue to such a degree that in her the deity and the woman became one. In 1838 when she was 41 years old, she prayed to the deity for several consecutive days so that on October the 23rd, her person became so changed, that her eyes sparkled, and her whole presence became overawing she preached the tenets of the Tenri-kyo to her neighbours. Such being the circumstances, she was actuated to set about the organization of a religious society. Her friends at first were sceptical about her movements, and thinking that she had gone mad, few listened to her supposed ravings. Nothing daunted she preached to the people, clear in enunciation and rational in her reasoning and quiet and dignified in her manner, there was something in her that could not be despised. For the space of four days from the 23rd to the 26th, she preached to the people with such overpowering zeal that her audience was moved to

believe that she was under an inspiration, and they were all compelled to listen to her teachings. Standing single handed among the charges and reproaches of her foes she kept teaching with irrefragable zeal and earnestness, and in obedience to the will of the deity. She preached her teachings for the space of fifty years. The number of devotees grew to be as many as 1,000,000. In the 20th year of Meiji (1887) at the age of 90, she died a natural death, but her virtues remained



THE TENRIKYO MIDDLE SCHOOL

inexhaustive, and the number of believers has rapidly increased. On the 27th November 1908, the Government came to recognize the sect as an independent religious sect. Originally a sect of Shintoism, it differs from ordinary Shintoism it aims at the salvation of humanity, and contains in its tenets, certain teachings of Buddhism, such as the doctrines of cause and effect, the Paradise, and the compensation. According to this sect, there are ten deities such as Kunitoko-tachi-no-Mikoto, Kunisatsuchi-no-Mikoto to whom prayers are offered in order to purify ourselves from the piled up dusts of evil thoughts by doing good deeds. We give a few passages from one of their hymns, which being freely translated runs as follows :—

LAYING DOWN THE FOUNDATION OF THE TENRIKYO

All things in the wide world,
Man, beast, grass and trees,
Jewels and gold, are made by the deity
Nothing is uncreated by Him.
It is only after earnest prayers
That all our desires are heard,
Those not believing in the deity are
Men of nature, not of spirit.
To pray for the Divine Salvation,
Better be like children of three years old,
In hearts pure and simple,
Pray, Pray for the sake of the world.
Salvation is offered by the Great Deity of Tenri.
Salvation is offered by the Great Deity of Tenri.

A passage inculcating homage towards the Sovereign runs as follows :—

The Sovereign rules on behalf of the Deity
Who loving the people as children
Sheds virtues of charity under heaven,
Such a reign is regarded as wise,
This great ruler is the offspring to the
Heavenly Deity and Eternal,
The Imperial Throne with the heaven and earth
Lasts without a limit.
Nations have princes and rulers,
But none is greater than ours
None is greater than ours.

The patriotic hymn runs as follows :—

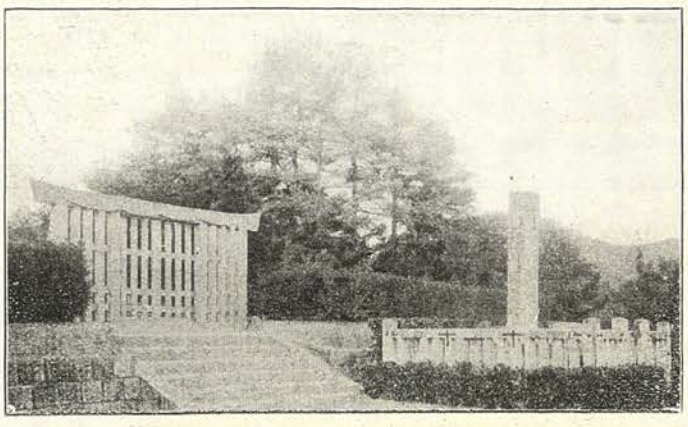
"The Land of the Risin Sun" created by the Deity
Is an island in the Eastern Seas.
It has mild climate and fertile soil,
None is comparable to it,
The weeds (people with flowers and fruits
Basked in the dew of heavenly graces.
From generation to generation they prosper,
The will of the Deity is obeyed,
The will of the Deity is that of the Sovereign,
The majestic glory of the Sovereign.

No nation opposes the flag of the Rising Sun;
Make the will of the Sovereign that of ours,
Let each one be diligent in his occupation,
Labour, and be encouraged,
The houses of the people will then prosper.
The prosperity of the people is national wealth,
When the country grows wealthy,
The Deity will rejoice,
The Sovereign will rejoice.

The song of purification runs as follows :—

The soul given by the Deity,
Pure as undimmed jewels,
Gets soiled with eight impurities
Every look and every act of listening

Is tainted with impurity;
Purify and clarify, and thus
The wealth and glory may become ours.



THE TOMB-STONE OF THE FOUNDER OF THE TENRIKYO

The so-called eight impurities are (1) greediness, (2) covetousness, (3) partial and wicked love, (4) partiality, (5) malice, (6) anger, (7) evil desires, (8) pride.

These are negative sides of this tenet, and at the same time there are positive sides to it such as (1) loyalty and filial obedience, (2) friendship, (3) love and obedience, (4) faithfulness and (5) love.

The idea of purification was derived frem the practices of Shintoism, and the idea of eight impurities were probably derived from eight commandments of Buddhism, while such virtues as loyalty, filial obedience, friendship, faithfulness and charity owe their origin to Confucianism and the characteristic ideas of the Japanese. Thus it will be seen that the Tenri-kyo was perfected by the combination of the three teachings of Shintoism, Confucianism and Buddhism. The headquarters of the Tenri-kyo is in Tanba-shi, Yamabe County, Nara Prefecture. The arch-superintendent is Mr. Shinjiro Nakayama, and there are branches all over the country. There are over 2,400 preaching places with believers numbering over 4,000,000. Indeed, the Tenri-kyo is one of the largest religious sects in Japan.

THE TOYOKAWA DAKINISHINTEN

Tradition has it that when Buddha has made appearance on Earth he was ministered by such deities as Bonten, Taishaku, and Shidaiteno, and when Denkyo, the great teacher, was engaged in the propagation of Buddhism in Japan, San-no-gongen protected him, while Kōbō-Daishi was supported by Inari, the Great Deity. Almost all cases, when a noble faith is propagated, miracles follow, so that religions seem to be under the guidance of superhuman being.

THE TOYOKAWA INARI SHRINE

Toyokawa Dakinishinten the deity of whom description is given here, has a very interesting tradition. It was during the reign of the Emperor Juntoku (1211-1220) that a prince of the blood became a Buddhist priest, and assumed name of Kangen-giin-zenshi. In 1256, he crossed the seas to China where he was instructed in the mystery of sect, and returned home after completing his study. On his way home, he had a vision, and saw the sky brightly illuminated and heard heavenly melodies and sweet odor in the atmosphere. Being astonished with the phenomena the priest turned towards the point, whence the rays emanated, and lo! there appeared in the midst of the purple clouds a divine being clothed in golden robes, with a silver girdle and riding on a while fox. Receiving homage from the priest, this supernatural being spoke to him thus:

"Thou hast made an earnest study of Buddhism, and art going to engage in the propagating of the sacred doctrine through country. Thy intention hast well pleased me and I appreciate it. I am Dakini-shinten, and will be thy patron deity in the noble pursuit of thy work." Thus saying the divine being repeated the sacred words. "Onshira-hadaniriunsowaka." And he was there no more. Being greatly struck with these strange manifestations, the priest had an image of Dakini-shinten made exactly as he revealed himself, and enshrined it, this is the origin of the Toyokawa Daki ishinten.

In the year 1441, Priest Tokai Gieki succeeding to the heritage of the Kangen laid the foundation of the Myogenji. As a tutelary deity, Dakinishinten secured numbers of devotees. Nobunaga Oda one of the greatest heroes of Japan was an ardent believer, and during the Tokugawa government, the number of believers rapidly increased. The deity is enshrined in Omote-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo, where large numbers of believers are constantly drawn.

THE ENOSHIMA SHRINE

Enoshima is most attractive to foreign tourists who sigh for green hills and pure air when they are tired of the stir and bustle of Tokyo, and hotel life there. Enoshima (island in an inlet) is otherwise called the "Island of Picture," on account of its picturesque sights. It is a pleasure resort for all classes of Japanese people.

THE ENOSHIMA SHRINE

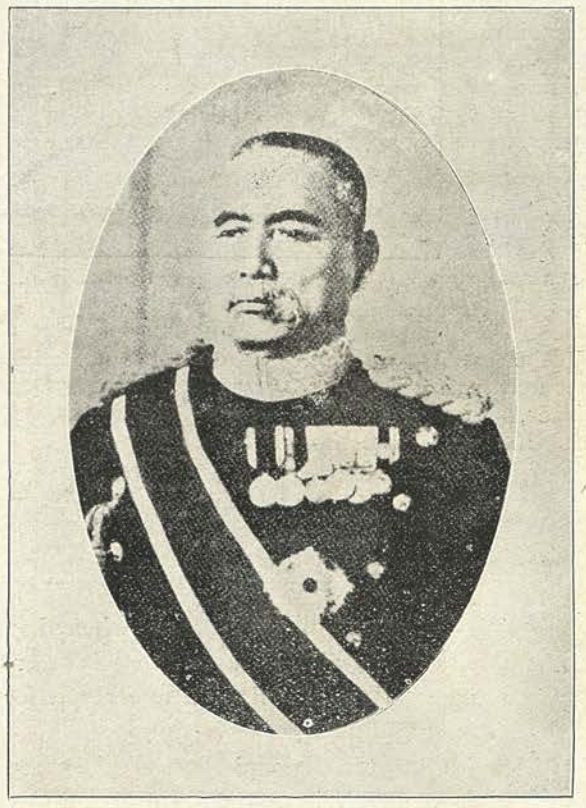
This islet lies on the Sagami Bay off the coast of Kawaguchi village which is reached by a railway journey of 30 miles to Fujisawa and from there a tramcar journey of 2 miles. It is a graceful-looking islet all covered over with green trees; has a circumference of a little over one mile. It is communicated with the main land by a bridge, which can, however be dispensed with at low tide, visitors being able to reach the islet by walking all the way to it. The graceful outline of Mount Fuji, the extensive expanse of the water of Sagami Bay, and ranges of lofty peaks showing their blue outlines in the hazy distance, coupled with the salubrity of the climate make a visitor feel as if in the garden of Eden. It is no wonder that the islet is frequented by foreign tourists all the year round as an ideal pleasure resort

There is a shrine called the "Enoshima Shrine" on the island.

OUR SUCCESS IN FORMOSA

It is generally recognized that Japan has passed with honor the examination held to test her administrative capacity, in ruling successfully her new territory, Formosa. Though Japan did not lack colonial ability, yet it is a fact that she had not proved it even once. The acquisition of Formosa as a result of the Japan-China War (1895) was a remarkable incident in Japanese history, extension of territory having been realized for the first time in 1000 years or more since the expedition of the Empress Jingo. In fact, the examination above mentioned, has been watched with great interest by the various powers. It was like that of an actor who appeared on his first night to try a maiden play.

On the occasion of the peace negotiations held at Shimonoseki, the Minister Plenipotentiary Li Hung-chang told our Minister Plenipotentiary that Formosa is a country very hard to rule and therefore Japan would have a great deal of trouble in governing that island, the people being addicted to many bad habits such as opium-smoking. It was a question of that time, whether Japan would be successful with her new dominion, for the cession of the island was brought about by Japan without going through all the necessary preparations and measures such as other conquerers had used. This being the case, the various powers which had experienced difficulty in the administration of newly acquired territories, expected that Japan would assuredly prove a winner in war and a loser in territorial administration, but the reverse has been the case. The colonial policy of Japan for Formosa began to bid fair to be fruitful a short time after its acquisition, to the astonishment of all the powers. Let us refer to the history, and the felicitous condition in which we find Formosa of to-day.



VISCOUNT S. SAKUMA
Governor-General of Formosa.

KUMAJI OSHIMA
The Chief of Civil Administration of Formosa.

Formosa as our Territory

Formosa consist of the Main sland, the Pescadores and their accessory islands. It lies a little over 40 ri from Amoi Harbour and about 90 ri from the Philippines. The Pescadores lie close thereto. The Main Island is 40 ri in its width (measured in the widest part between the east and west sides) and is about 100 ri in its length. Its circumference is 290 ri, its area being 2,317 square ri. The aggregate area of the Pescadores and their dependent islands is about 14 square ri. The formation of the Main Island is such that a steep range of lofty peaks one after another traverses the island dividing it into two parts. The eastern part stretches away to the sea making an abrupt slope while the other half forms an even extensive plain of fertile soil. The climate is warm all the year round so that green leaves and flowering grass and trees are visible at any season each. Two crops of rice can be gatheral in one year.

The population of this island consists of Japanese, the Islanders including aborigines, and foreigners. According to the latest census (1907), the total population amounts to 3,212,000 and a certain fraction. It is not a small figure in proportion to the area of the Island.

Formosa Previous to its Annexation by Japan.

Formosa not being far away from China, maritime folk of Japan, as well as the Chinese, frequented the Island about the middle of the 14th century. However, in or about the year 1623, the Dutch practically took possession of it, and opened the Island for foreign commerce. But they swore never to interfere with the Japanese and the Chinese traders living in the Island. Though the colonial policy of the Dutch in the Island was successful, yet friction between the Japanese and the Dutch frequently occurred there because the Island was governed, not by the Dutch government but by a private company.

Thus, Hamada Yakichi, a sea-captain and adventurer at Nagasaki, happened to have a combat with the Dutch Viceroy of the Island. Subsequently, Teiseiko, a half cast Japanese-Chinese invaded the Dutch colony of Formosa and subjugated the Island in 1662. In spite of strenuous exertions on the part of the Dutch their administrative policy practiced on the Island was brought to naught at one sweep, together with the good customs inculcated among the natives by them. After the death of Teiseiko, his son succeeded him but he was driven out of the Island by Chinese soldiers. It was under the rule of the Tei Family for only 21 years and then passed into the hands of the Chinese Government in 1683, whose sole aim was to keep it in its possession, rather than to colonize and develop its resources. Since the Chinese conquest of the Island, there occurred as many as 22 wars, till it was ceded to Japan in 1895. In the mean time the internal condition of Formosa was so boisterous as to cause foreign powers to rivet their attention upon it, while the savage character of the aborigines gave rise to various diplomatic complications. In 1860, Prussian marines were fired upon by the savages, when they landed. In 1867, the crew of an American vessel the Rover were murdered when it got stranded on the coast. In 1871, the crew of a wrecked Japanese merchantman were all cut down.

THE FORMOSA LINGUISTIC SCHOOL

Thus, the Island became an abomination to foreigners. A war breaking out between China and France, the French flag was hoisted upon the forts of the Pescadores in 1884. Finally, as the result of the Japan and China war it was conceded to Japan by China. The Island during the period of 280 years had undergone many vicissitudes of fortune since it was first taken by the Dutch. During that time, it changed rules four times. There were three persons, each of whom declared himself the King of the Island. Rebellions worth recording number more than 20. Since it was brought under the influence of Japan, there seemed no end to the occurrance of rebellions. However, the benevolent aministration of Japan, her military power quelled the disturbances, though not without much effort. Japan had great success in the commencement of her Formosan administration, not only a felicitous matter for the population of the Island, but a source of pride for Japan to show her ability in governing.

Formosa Entering the New World

Formosa showed a brilliant prospect for the first time, on being annexed to Japan entered the new world of civilization. It was on the 10th of May, 1895 that General Kabayama was appointed the first governor-general of the Island. He was succeeded by Count Katsura (the present Prime minister, Marquis Katsura), and General Nogi, both of whom remained in office only a short time. In 1895, General Kodama became the fourth governor-general created Mr. Shimpei Goto (Baron Goto, the present minister of communications), Head of Civil Administration in Formosa and pursued his principle of doing work in silence. Viceroy Kodama was succeeded by General Sakuma, while the vacancy caused by the removal of Baron Goto was filled by Mr. Tatsumi Iwai, who was, soon succeeded by Mr. Kumaji Oshima. We are not going so far as to critisize the administrative ability of these personages who have held the important office, but on the countrary let it suffice to refer, to the facts concerning them. General Kodama and his aissistant achieved great success, after the various governors and heads of civil Administration who took upon themselves the development of the resources in the Island, when it was in a chaotic condition. The present authorities in Formosa are also the right men in the right place and capable of finishing up the work left untouched by their predecessors. General Kodama was a hero in our army, while Baron Goto was looked upon as a promising young statesmen of startling ability. Both were possessed of sound judgement and striking wit and were said to be unequalled in ability and ideas. As the public had expected of the two, only a few years after their appointment to the Island, every feature of administration in the Island, both foundamental and branch, was readjusted, the finance was placed on a sound

basis. The officials both military and civil were appointed to their proper places; the administrative divisions were revised; medical education was encouraged; the rebellious natives were quieted; culture was diffused all over the Island. No branch of administration was neglected. Thereupon, Formosa began to conceive a bright future. We will next see how the state of things is actually going on.

Administrative Organs and the Official System

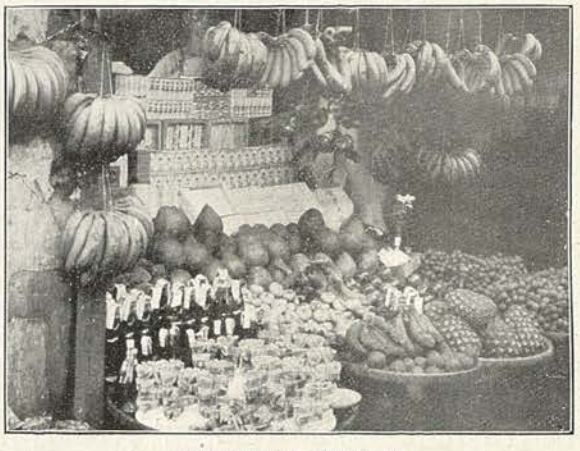
The administrative organs of the Island are divided into two parts; namely, central and local.

1. The Central office is that of the governor general's which is divided into three parts viz: the governor's secretariate the Bureau for Civil Affairs, the Naval and the Military Staffs; and under the control of the governor general there are the Railway Bureau, the Monopoly Bureau, the Bureau for Sugar Production, the Customs, the various schools, hospitals, and Land and Naval Quarantine offices, the prisons. Each of these offices is attended by the various officials including the number of the departments or bureau officials of the higher rank, engineers, experts etc. and is in perfect order.

2. As the local administrative organs, the chiefs of the "Cho" (a term applied to a certain kind of administrative division), the chiefs of the branch offices of the "Cho" and other organs were created by taking into consideration the various old customs in existence. As the judicial organ, there are two kinds of law-courts, namely, the court of appeals and local courts. The official discipline is maintained, as a principle, by the law of Japan proper, but there are also various special laws or rules to meet with the special circumstances of the Island. The judges here do not enjoy that special privilege accorded to those in Japan proper concerning a guarantee for their position. They are receiving the same treatment as the officials of general civil affairs.

Military and Police Systems

In reference to the military movements of Japan since the annexation of the Island, the whole Island was quieted in November of 1895, yet the ferocious rebels were not completely subdued, and our army was kept excessively busy with them. However, the expedition sent to Hozan Prefecture in May 1902 proved the death blow to them, ferocious as they were. Though the garrison is not needed now, yet is still stationed there. The organization of the garrison of Formosa was revised in 1907. It is now composed of the soldiers enlisted from among the inhabitants of the Island instead of being sent over from Japan proper. It is provided with a regiment composed of the best elements and is recruited every year. The regimental flag is granted to them. Such is the organization of the garrison of Formosa.



FORMOSAN FRUITS

The central police office is a very important organ of administration. The police men of the Island had contributed a great deal towards the subjugation of the rebels before 1902. Various equipments having been made for administrative purposes after the subjugation of the rebels, central police station became an important factor. It now has more to do with the protection of people than figthing against the wild people. The police men in the Island are instructed in the art and duty of constable unlike those in Japan proper. Moreover, muskets, mines and bombs are used by them in case of necessity. They are to be commended for their diligence by which the inhabitants are kept quite unmolested. Though a police man in Japan proper would not like to have another police man belonging to a different police station put his hand to a matter that occurred within his own jurisdiction, yet it is not the case with the Formosan police men. They combine together at once in prefect order, if an instruction is given by the Chief of the Central Police Office. Besides this police system there is a party of young men called "Hokosei" which had been created by the former government to protect the people against the rebels and which was reorganized by the recent government. The number of youths is 124,612 while that of the officials including corporals and the chief of the party figure 4,410.

The Aiyu is also a kind of the police whose function is to keep the savages within their own limits.

The greater part of our newly acquired territory needs police control, so that the police system of this Island is in an excellent condition, the necessary equipment being made for both ordinary time and emergency.

Finance and Economy

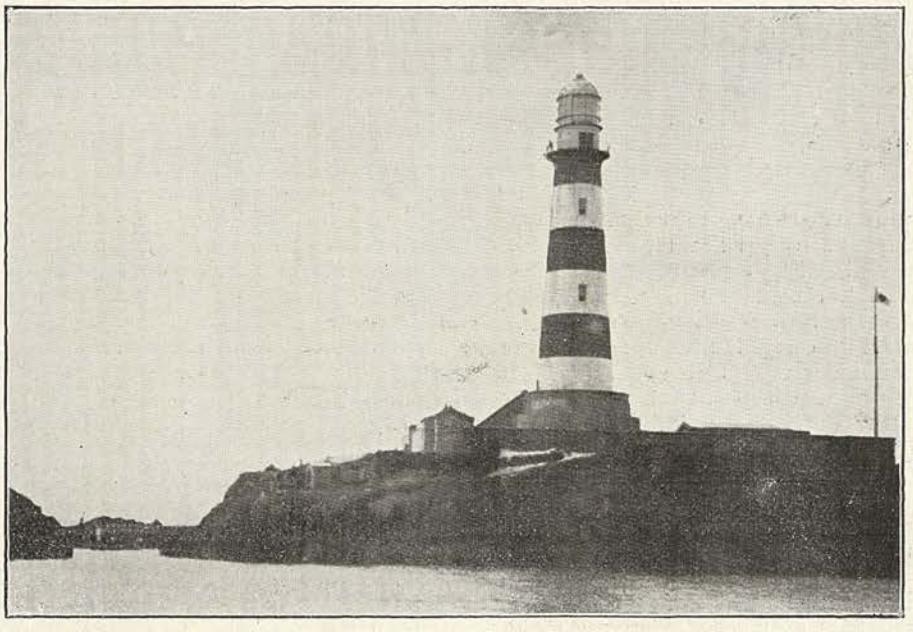
The finance of Formosa consists of special accounts and local tax accounts. The former has been enforced since 1897 while the latter was resorted to in 1898. The income of the Island and State subsidy form the special accounts, which are appropriated for the various expenses needed for the administration and are to be made independent by decreasing the State subsidy. The local tax accounts were established to assist the special accounts in administrating the Island. According to the original plan, it was expected to dispense with the State subsidy in 1909, but the period for the existence of the aforesaid subsidy was shortened by four years, and the finance on the system of special accounts has been managed with the sole income of the Island since 1905. Later on, to make up for deficiency loans were made and is getting on successfully. This is indeed what we regard as our greatest success in Formosa. The following are the special accounts above referred to.

In reference to the coinage system and banks, the former is based on the almost same basis as that of Japan

proper, and the issue of convertible notes is entrusted to the Formosan Bank. In order to prevent the outflow of cash and the prevalence of the gambling spirit, Formosan lottery was begun but people in Japan proper, got too much interested with it so that the aforesaid lottery was suspended in March 1907.

Since the establishment of a branch of the Osaka Churitsu Bank in September, 1895, several branches have been established as financial organs in the Island. However, in June 1897, the Formosan Bank was established as "a privileged bank" which was to be looked upon as the central bank of the Island. It is now recognized as the most important financial organ in the Island started on a solid basis.

The Formosan government has adopted the monopoly system as a principle. At present, the manufacture of camphor, opium, salt and tobacco is monopolized by the Government. Camphor was taken into the hands of the Government in 1899 and opium in 1896 and salt in 1899. As to tobaccos, the business was started by the Government as early as 1905. The Monopoly Bureau is conducting its work on a large scale, establishing branches and temporary offices in various places, and is fast advancing towards the fulfilment of its object. In 1907, the government's income through camphor trade was 7,221,853 *yen* and that from opium was 4,461,485 *yen* and that from salt, 745,414 *yen* and that through tobacco was 3,500,852 *yen*. Comparing this result with that of every year since the foundation of the office, the government income through this channel increased year by year. (Opium has, however, had its ups and downs). It is to be especially noted that the monopoly business holds the first rank among the various resources of the Island. The camphor monopoly may well be said to be the first step in the practice of the system of commercial imperialism adopted by Japan. It is due to this monopoly system that she has been able to maintain permanently her commercial interests. But for it, this staple would have been denounced as of careless or inferior manufacture in foreign markets. The opium monopoly once attracted the keenest public attention and became an object of animated discussion, its advantage having been questioned, but the evil habit of opium-smoking among the natives of this Island is deep-rooted and can not be easily done away with, their taste for it being extremely great. The Government found it the most expedient way to put down this evil by degrees, fearing that absolute prohibition would cause troubles to



THE KEELUNG LIGHT HOUSE

the administration of the Island. The proceeds from this monopoly amounted to 4,234,000 *yen* in 1900, but it abruptly decreased to 2,800,000 *yen*. However, since then it has to the astonishment of the public been showing an upward tendency every year. There are reasons that can be assigned for this strange tendency of things. On the one hand, the police control over the smuggling or secret trade of opium, caused an increased demand for the opium of Government manufacture and on the other hand, the amount of consumption augmented with the betterment of economic condition of the people.

In regard to salt, the Chinese Government applied the monopoly system to it 40 years after the annexation of the Island, but the Japanese Government entrusted it to the management of private individuals. However, such bad results as the sale of the salt of poor quality, the devastation of the salt-fields, the excessive rise in the price etc. having been brought about, the Government placed it under a monopoly system and obtained favourable results. Lastly, the tobacco monopoly was necessitated as the result of the monopoly having been practised in Japan proper. The tobacco consumed in the Island is of three kinds, namely, Japanese tobacco, foreign tobacco, and Formosan cut tobacco. The home made tobacco is furnished by the Monopoly Bureau. The foreign tobacco is imported through the Mitsui Company, while the manufacture of the Formosan cut tobacco is left to the charge of the tobacco manufacturers in the Island.

Development of Industry

The soil of the Island is adapted for agriculture, yet owing to the absence of an effective agricultural policy, while it was under the influence of the Chinese Government this industry has not been able to make a due development. However, it has been advancing favourably since the annexation of the Island by Japan owing to the encourage-

ment of the Government. The following figures show the development attained by various industries, namely, agriculture, pasturage, fishery, forestry, mining, sugar-manufacture etc.

Outlook of the Foreign Trade of Formosa

The total value of the foreign trade of this island is on the increase year by year. That for 1903 amounted to 26,000,000 *yen*, showing an increase of 5,400,000 *yen* compared with that of the preceeding year. The imports during that year exceeded the exports by 7,700,000 *yen*. Like other colonies, Formosa is still in the stage of imports, though possessed of various industries. This shows, however, the fact that the island is capable of taking in and utilizing commodities from abroad.

The trade with the mother country has shown considerable increase. The exports for 1908 figured 24,000,000 *yen* while the imports amounted to over 29,000,000 *yen*, and the total value of foreign trade for the same year compared favourably with that for any of the few years, showing an increase of more than fifty per cent, compared with that of 1904. Though there may be various reasons for the greater progress of the trade of the Island with the mother country compared with its foreign trade, the custom tariff and the industrial relations with the mother country may be the principal ones. At any rate, the general condition of trade in the Island shows its richness in resources as well as wonderful power of digesting new things.

Sanitation and Engineering Systems

The people in the island have had to drink dirty river water or stagnant water from pools all the time. The sewage system was also bad, the drains being stopped everywhere. The Japanese Government therefore found it necessary to perfect the sanitary system of the Island as the first step to introduce civilization into the Island. Accordingly, the water works of Taihoku (both upper and lower) were established and the street improvement in Keelung, Shokua, Taichu and Tainai, was on a large scale, and of quarantine offices established at the various harbors for the purpose of preventing the spreading of contagious diseases including plague. The enactment of the opium law and the establishment of medical schools and hospitals and other various sanitary measures were attended to with due care, according to the plans which Baron Goto had formed, when he was in the position of the Chief of the Sanitary Bureau. Indeed, he deserves much credit for having been aware of the necessity to perfect the medical institutions for the good administration of a new territory. It being a matter of urgent necessity to renovate the public works, the authorities lost no time in attending to the repairs of the water works and of the streets and roads and to the general improvents of cities and towns, the number of public works undertaken reaching more than 30. The work of street improvements in the Northern Districts of Daihoku was started in 1895 and it will be completed in ten years from the present, the estimated expense for the work being 6,000,000 *yen*. At the end of 1907, the extent of the roads reached 11,677 ken, and the total length of sewers was 12,941 ken, the expense incurred for the work being over 631,000 *yen*. The other cities are now undergoing similar improvements. In regard to harbor works, the first terminal work of Keelung harbor having been completed in July 1 03, the second terminal work is now being attended to. The harbor works of Takow are also in progress. The two harbors just referred to being important ones in the Island, the aspect of the Island will be greatly renovated on the completion of their harbor works. The estimate for the above-mentioned harbor works is 11,000,000 *yen*. Besides these harbor works, numerous works for the repair of roads and for the building of water works are in progress. Among others, the development of irrigation deserves special attention. The rich crop of rice which the Island yields is due to it. Electric works on a large scale contributed much to the development of the resources of the Island.

The Postal System and Communications

Since the commencement of the civil administration which followed the withdrawal of the military administration in 1896, the Formosan Government put forth its greatest energy for the management of the postal system. The people of the island having been used to an imperfect postal system started during the administration of Ryumeiden, it was no easy task to make the people appreciate the value of our postal system and the Government had a great deal of trouble to make them put their confidence in our system. Formosa having been subject to frequent outbreaks of insurrection at the time it was ceded to Japan, the postal affairs had to be managed under the protection of a military force, but now-a-days there is no place in the Island which does not enjoy the benefit of our postal system. The postal system of the Island is fast advancing, towards perfection.

The amount of postal money orders drawn figured about 8,287,000 yen during 1907, and the amount of the postal savings reached 772,000 yen. With regard to the maritime as well as inland communications, steamship of various companies afford service along the coasts and between islands or inlets Besides that, light houses and salvage offices and other organs for the management of harbor works were established. As to railway communications, there was only one railway of an extent of 62 miles connecting Keelung and Shinchiku at the time the Island passed into the hands of the Japanese, but subsequently, the floating of the Formosan enterprise loan, 28,800,000 yen the establishment of a trans-Formosan railway and the repair of the former line having been voted in the Parliament, a railway traversing the Island from the south to the north was completed in April 1908 after ten years' work of construction. There is no doubt that the commerce and the various industries will derive considerable benefit from this railway. The total length of the railways is now 271 miles. Thus the railway communication of the Island has made marked progress.

Education.

Education is most indispensable to the development of Formosa, but its promotion a very difficult task, for, in educating the natives, it is necessary to make them change not only their manners and customs, but also their entire characters. Resort can be had to arms, yet no administration can be carried out by arms. Therefore, the authorities, knowing the importance of education for leading the natives to civilization, are making strenuous exertions for their education and their efforts are showing favourable results. The following table will give some informations concerning the general condition of education in the Island.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT OF THE FORMOSAN GOVERNMENT

(Expenditures and Revenues)

REVENUES

	1906	1907	1908	1909
Ordinary Account:—	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
Total of Revenues	25,656,672	28,850,117	26,862,438	26,101,213
Extraordinary:—				
Proceeds from the sale of government property	5,035,501	6,445,655	10,173,326	3,850,236
Grand Total of Revenues	30,692,173	35,295,770	37,005,764	29,951,449

EXPENDITURES

	1906	1907	1908	1909
Ordinary Account:—	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
Taiwan Jinja Expenses	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Formosan Government Expenses	879,363	775,186	841,335	910,899
Law Court Expenses	355,096	371,895	386,874	405,195
Local Court Expenses	458,662	593,429	628,492	692,466
Police Expenses	310,020	350,079	381,463	441,123
Police and Jailors training institutes	99,056	128,220	106,796	127,599
Prison Expenses	464,929	495,231	469,450	496,504
Hospital Expenses	276,393	297,371	325,533	386,541
Medical School Expenses	55,902	73,104	73,104	66,128
Educational Expenses	110,626	133,699	155,324	191,237
Customs duties	286,861	277,851	284,143	301,311
Communications	1,169,066	1,195,726	1,208,643	1,354,943
Railway works	343,316	1,441,152	1,449,226	1,524,028
Monopoly	8,059,616	8,790,914	7,524,513	7,520,456
Central Investigation Office	—	—	—	51,809
Electric works	—	—	—	275,509
Experimental farms	—	—	72,019	85,728
Sundry payments	58,100	51,211	62,824	225,058
Carried to the Ordinary annual revenue	2,039,299	2,349,771	2,535,820	3,436,469
Local Expenses Supplement	2,200,423	2,626,933	3,242,093	3,271,707
Reserve	—	—	—	400,000
Total	18,874,722	19,669,672	19,758,176	22,202,130
Extraordinary:—				
Publishers	1,586,573	6,290,426	5,461,113	2,601,595
Sugar Affairs Bureau	138,741	162,895	154,190	154,190
Miscellaneous	9,459,448	8,040,080	10,908,279	7,749,319
Expenditure Total	25,334,206	27,709,752	30,666,455	2,,951,449

N. B. Accounts for 1906 settled. Account of 1907, 1908 unsettled. Budget for 1909.

Some explanations concerning the details in the table are necessary. The Japanese Language School is divided into three departments, namely, the Normal, the Japanese Language and the Commercial. The Normal Department is intended to turn out teachers to public schools. The Japanese Language Department imparts a middle school education to the native youths in Japanese. The Commercial Department has as its object to give the necessary education for farming, telegraphic art and railway business.

The Middle school is meant to give the higher as well as the common education to the sons of the Japanese residents. The elementary school is intended to give common education to the children of the natives as well as to the Japanese in the Island.

Besides the above mentioned schools, there are a numebr of private schools which are contributing much to the enlightenment of the Island, and the number of students in these private schools is decreasing year by year in consequence of the progress made by the public schools. As regards religion, the authorities welcome religionists both foreign and Japanese, as religion is also indispensable to the enlightenment of the natives. The different religions at home have despatched evangelists or missionaries who are now competing with each other in spreading their respective doctrines. They are all encouraged by the authorities, who are aware of the necessity of religion for administration as well as for the training of the people's minds.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN (Formosa)

The progress of the island of Formosa in the past ten years is wonderful. Especially so is the development of its industry and commerce in which the island has now come to surpass even Japan proper in some respects. The colonizing power of the Japanese is amply shown in their administration of Formosa. But one who admires the great progress of Formosa can not overlook the great services that the Bank of Taiwan has rendered in the past towards that island.

The Bank of Taiwan holds a similar position in Formosa to that of the Bank of Japan, in Japan proper. Its aims are to induce the development of productive industries, help the Government enterprises, adjust the coinage system, take charge of the Treasury money in Formosa, and money orders between Formosa and Japan proper as well as foreign countries.

MR. K. YAGIU
The President of the Bank of Taiwan

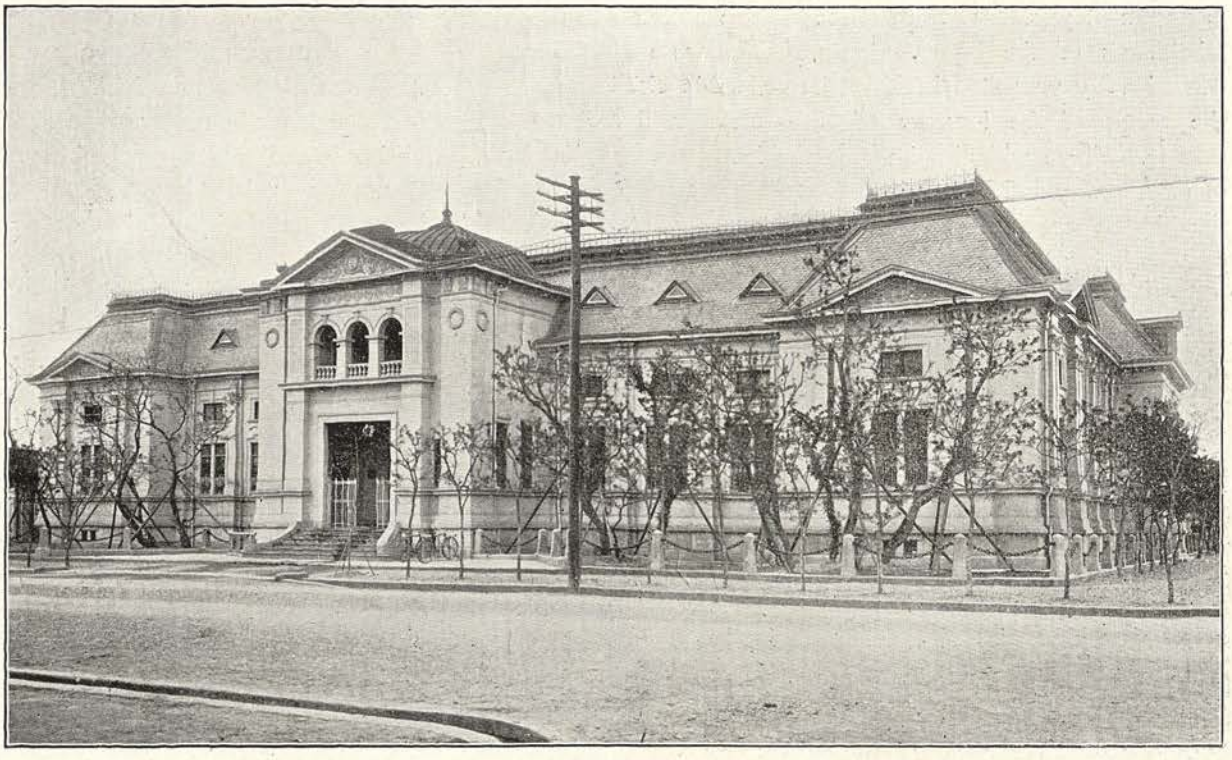
Besides, the bank desires to enlarge its sphere of business in order to establish itself as a monetary organ such as the modern banking system. The island being an agricultural land, no big commercial transactions were made except in a few special kinds of products, and these products were generally dealt with by the merchants from China and Europe, their method being first to lend money to the native farmers and then to have it paid for with the articles produced with the money. Besides there were also some European merchants who acted as agents for certain banks in their home country, but all carried on their business with a small amount of capital.

Such being the case, when the island came into Japan's possession in 1895, Japan had many things to do for the civil progress of the island, especially in regard to the coinage system which was in a most chaotic condition. It was a little later that the Nippon Churitsu Ginko (Japan Neutral Bank) which had its head office in Osaka, started an agency at Taihoku, which was the first introduction of the modern banking system in Formosa. In the following year, the Bank of Japan established its agencies in such towns as Taihoku, Tainan, Taichu, Kagi, Giran, Hozan, Shinchiku, Kobi, and the Pescadores. These agencies were however still far from being commercial banking institution in its full sense, and what these agencies did then was simply to take charge of the management of the Treasury money and exchange paper money for silver. This being only a short time after our possession of Formosa, the Government was too busy with other equipments of the island to give it a well established and fully equipped monetary organ. Thus several years passed, till the development of the economic world of Formosa came to necessitate the establishment of an independent monetary organ in the island.

In 1897 the Government promulgated the regulations of the Bank of Taiwan with the approval of the Imperial Diet, and in 1899 a subsidy law for the bank according to which the Government takes up the shares of the bank to the amount of 1,000,000 *yen*, the dividend upon which can be reserved for the compensation of losses of the bank in the first five years, besides the Government

can lend the bank the silver money to the amount of 2,000,000 *yen*, without any interest during those five years. The Bank of Taiwan was thus established and the Bank of Japan simultaneously closed all its agencies in Formosa the business conducted by the latter in regard to the Treasury money being transferred to the new bank.

As already stated, when the Bank of Taiwan first came into existence, the coinage system in Formosa was in a state of disorder. The first thing that the bank had to do after its establishment was to adjust the chaotic condition of the coinage system. This was soon effected. The silver standard was changed to the gold one. And a coinage system as complete as that adopted in Japan proper was established in Formosa at last. The rate of interest was lowered so that the native inhabitants came to appreciate the credit and convenience of the modern monetary organs. Every convenience was afforded to those people of Japan proper who undertook enterprises in Formosa. Thus work after work was undertaken such as the Government enterprises for the construction of Takao harbour, the Eastern Railway lines, irrigation, electric plants, and forestry, and also such private works as sugar refining, salt, paper, and tea manufacturing, the cultivation of lands, mining, ware-



THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE BANK OF TAIWAN

housing etc. The savage districts were also exploited and such works as camphor refining, forestry, and mining were started in these districts. And all the funds needed in these enterprises, no doubt large amounts, were all supplied by the Bank of Taiwan.

The Government also deemed it necessary to establish in Formosa a specially organized monetary organ which should engage in advancing funds for a long period in order that the productive industries of the island could be developed thereby. Thereupon the Government revised the regulations for the Japan Hypothec Bank so that the latter could advance funds on security of gyoshiken in Formosa. As this afforded much convenience to the agriculturalists the Bank of Taiwan entered into a contract with the Hypothec Bank to act as the latter's agent in Formosa, taking charge of the said advances for a long period. The promulgation by the Formosan Government of its Registration Law provided greater facility for this kind of financial operation. Meanwhile the people come to understand the advantage of these advances, and the demand gradually increased so that at the end of last year there were 109 applicants and about 1,630,000 *yen* advanced. It has been therefore

successful so far, especially the advances to the public corporations for the repair of irrigation works. Such being the case, this kind of advance shall in the future constantly increase with the Formosan Government's encouragement for the development of agricultural and industrial works.

In 1898 the Government enacted, in Formosa, regulations for savings banks as well as for ordinary banks. And in the following year the Formosan Savings Bank (capital 150,000 *yen*) was established with a view to encouraging the spirit of thrift and savings among the people. On the other hand the improvement of the means of communication, and other civil equipments brought about great development of industry and commerce in Formosa, necessitating consequently further accommodation of the monetary organs. And the 34th Bank, which incorporated at this time the Nippon Churitsu Bank, enlarged business in its branches at Taihoku and Kelung, which belonged formerly to the Churitsu Bank. The Kagi Bank was also established in the form of a joint partnership corporation, while a little later there appeared the Shōkwa Bank whose form was that of a joint stock corporation. These two banks were established by the native capitalists with the money which the Government gave them in the form of a public loan in compensation for the Taisoken (These right of collection of taxes from the land owners by those who first exploited the land) which the Government purchased from them. These banks are therefore the monetary organs for the native inhabitants of the island. Thus, banks were established one by one to meet the necessity that occassionally presented itself in the economic circles of the island. And their business increased as the result of the increase of their credit and the development of enterprises both government and private. There will also be seen the increase of capital by the existing banks, and the establishment of new banks, and branch offices and agents according to future circumstances, inducing step by step the improvement of monetary organs in the island. Such being the case, the Bank of Taiwan is also contemplating the increase of its capital from 5,000,000 *yen* to 10,000,000 *yen*.

When the Bank of Taiwan was first formed, Dr. Juichi Soyeda, ex-Vice-minister of Finance, was appointed its president, later on he was succeeded by Mr. Kazuyoshi Yagiu who is an able financier and has held the post up to the present. Besides, the present directors are Tōtaro Shimosaka, Vice-President, Messrs. Muneyoshi Tatsuno, and Isotatsu Kajiwara, Commissioners, and Messrs. Kihachiro Okura, Kahei Otani, Kinzaburo Kada, Rinjika, Auditors. The bank has its head office at Taipeh (Formosa) and branches and agencies at Amoy, Canton, Dairen Foochow, Honkong, Keelung, Kobe, London, Moji, Nagasaki, Newchang, New York, Osaka, San Francisco, Shanghai, Swatow, Taichu, Tairan, Takao, Tamsui, Giran, Shinchiku, the Pescadores, Tokyo, Yokohama. Both the president and vice-president are appointed by the Government from among the holders of more than 100 shares, and their term of service is five years, while the method of appointing commissioners is at the general meeting of shareholders, candidates of twice the number wanted are elected from among the holders of more than 50 shares, and the Government selects from among the candidates elected, and their term of service is four years. Auditors are to be elected at the general meeting of shareholders from among the holders of more than 30 shares, and their term of service is three years.

According to the regulations of the bank, which are modelled after those of the Bank of Japan, in issuing its notes the bank has to prepare a reserve of gold or silver specie or their bullion to the same amount of the notes to be issued. And when the bank wants to issue its notes without this reserve, it has to prepare for the issue a security of Government paper money, bills, convertible bank notes, or other creditable bills or commercial notes, and the maximum amount of notes to be issued in this way is 10,000,000 *yen*. Besides these two cases in order to meet the necessity, the bank can issue notes with the sanction of the Minister of State concerned and in this case, the bank has to pay the Government a tax not below 5% a year.

We insert herewith for reference a list of banks in Formosa and also the tables of the amount of deposits and advances standing at the end of each year since 1899 and comparisons, of the annual reports on the amount of notes issued by the Bank of Taiwan and the amount of advances made for industrial purposes.

Banks	Date of opening the business	Capital	Paid up capital	Reserve funds
		yen	*yen*	*yen*
Bank of Taiwan Ltd.	Sept. 26th, 1899...	10,000,000	6,250,000	2,210,000
Thirty-Fourth Bank, Ltd.	April, 1878...	5,000,000	5,000,000	1,760,000
Savings Bank of Formosa, Ltd.	Dec. 21st, 1899...	150,000	60,000	66,000
Kagi Bank Ltd.	May 1st, 1905...	25,000	25,000	60,000
Shoka Bank, Ltd.	Oct. 1st, 1905...	220,000	220,000	125,000

Notes:—We can not ascertain the amount of Capital of the Thirty-Fourth Bank in Formosa. The figures, therefore, in the above table represent the amount of capital of its head office.

THE DEPOSITS OF THE BANKS IN THE ISLAND STANDING AT THE END OF EVERY YEAR

Years	Bank of Taiwan	Thirty-Forth Bank	Savings Bank of Formosa	Kagi Bank	Shoka Bank	Commercial Bank of Formosa	Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Formosa	Total
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
1899	794,254	582,353	—	—	—	—	—	1,376,607
1900	4,493,639	1,698,354	267,592	—	—	—	—	6,459,585
1901	4,151,445	869,013	187,151	—	—	—	—	6,207,609
1902	4,399,468	904,357	240,915	—	—	14,340	—	5,559,080
1903	4,247,208	767,855	234,901	—	—	27,986	—	5,277,950
1904	4,804,250	921,691	164,426	—	—	—	59,654	5,950,021
1905	5,131,828	1,061,180	15 ,097	61,124	114,487	—	16,919	6,538,637
1906	6,695,574	1,120,639	279,250	122,480	175,455	—	292	8,393,690
1907	6,090,789	1,836,464	317,510	185,268	222,753	—	—	8,652,784
1908	6,155,928	2,003,761	455,783	239,547	352,699	—	—	9,207,718
1909	13,210,363	2,356,218	584,693	455,358	542,049	—	—	17,148,681
Of the above deposited by the natives of the island	2,716,743	270,885	78,240	60,192	67,001	—	—	3,193,061

Notes:—The Commercial Bank of Formosa failed in 1903, while the Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Formosa was closed in 1906. These two banks mentioned in the following table are the same.

THE ADVANCES OF THE BANKS IN THE ISLAND STANDING AT THE END OF EVERY YEAR

Years	Bank of Taiwan	Thirty-Forth Bank	Savings Bank of Formosa	Kagi Bank	Shoka Bank	Commercial Bank of Formosa	Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Formosa	Total
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
1899	2,604,467	400,510	—	—	—	—	—	3,004,977
1900	6,843,311	2,233,652	116,326	—	—	—	—	9,184,289
1901	6,425,616	775,783	215,583	—	—	—	—	7,416,982
1902	8,965,662	612,385	268,960	—	—	12,530	—	8,959,537
1903	5,477,942	750,524	269,805	—	—	22,583	—	6,520,854
1904	6,474,912	1,607,984	189,851	—	—	—	153,328	8,426,075
1905	5,241,146	1,576,133	157,699	270,208	141,048	—	124,840	7,511,074
1906	5,101,146	1,143,575	251,110	383,757	377,816	—	92,8.6	7,350,230
1907	8,668,629	1,297,266	373,275	449,844	426,723	—	—	11,215,737
1908	10,987,318	1,443,996	499,969	470,989	608,563	—	—	14,010,835
1909	17,539,930	1,732,106	515,975	705,776	743,273	—	—	21,237,060
Advanced to the natives of the Island	4,070,038	712,895	13,799	320,818	637,808	—	—	5,755,358

THE AMOUNT OF THE BANK NOTES ISSUED BY THE BANK OF TAIWAN AND IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF EVERY YEAR

Year	Amount Issued			Amount in the the safes	Amount in the circulation in the market
	Silver notes	Gold notes	Total		
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
1899...	1,724,822	—	1,724,822	912,600	812,222
1900...	3,690,892	—	3,690,892	1,368,907	2,321,985
1901...	2,943,751	—	2,943,751	479,857	2,463,894
1902...	3,977,349	—	3,977,349	586,904	3,390,445
1903...	4,161,163	—	4,161,163	560,508	3,600,655
1904...	1,588,733	4,342,512	5,901,245	616,085	5,285,160
1905...	1,031,345	6,783,629	7,814,975	1,734,304	6,080,670
1906...	43,238	9,844,782	9,888,020	955,279	8,932,741
1907...	23,398	10,612,104	10,638,502	977,717	9,640,785
1908...	20,649	9,685,563	9,704,212	677,525	9,026,687
1909...	—	13,007,234	13,007,234	1,799,634	11,207,600

THE ADVANCES OF THE INDUSTRIAL FUNDS

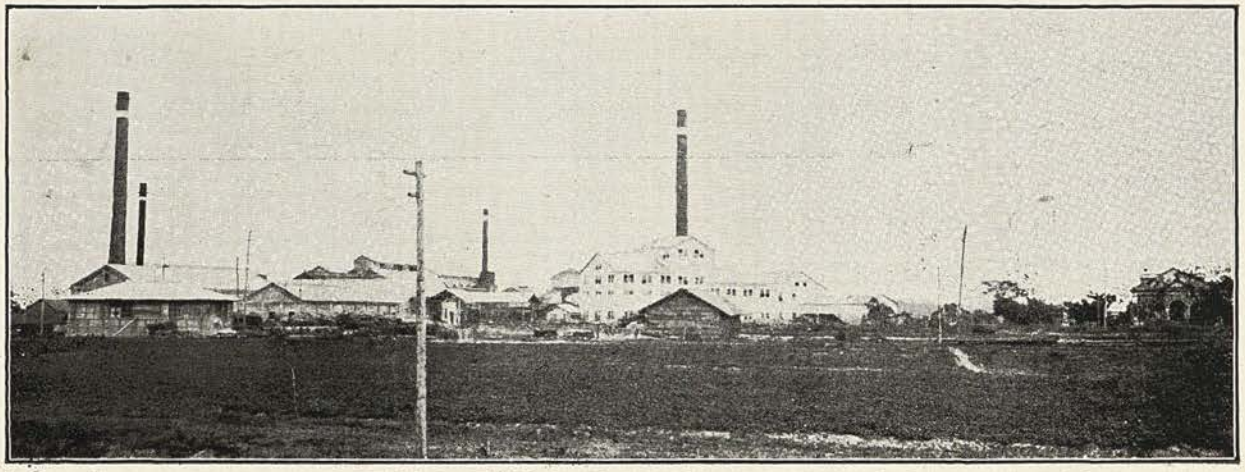
Years	Opening lands	Reservoirs for irrigation	Redemption of old loans	Manufacturing Sugar	Salt fields	Miscellaneous	Total
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
1905	25,000	20,000	—	12,000	—	16,000	73,000
1906	62,000	10,000	—	45,000	—	—	117,000
1907	213,500	149,370	—	5,000	10,300	7,000	385,170
1908	126,463	267,400	100,000	13,000	20,000	25,000	551,863
1909	222,700	187,000	10,500	8,000	45,300	37,500	511,000
Total	649,663	633,700	110,500	83,000	75,600	85,600	1,638,033

Notes:—The figures under the column "Miscellaneous" include those advances of funds for planting trees, manufacturing oil, camphor, cultivating sugar cane, other plants and improvement of land.

THE TAIWAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY

The cultivation of sugar cane as well as the refining of sugar was started in Formosa at a comparatively early time. When the Dutch came to the island in 1624 sugar formed already one of the important exports of the island, and it was exported to Japan at the rate of about about 80,000 piculs a year. During 50 years from that time, the Formosan sugar industry made remarkable progress owing to the improvement in the method of cultivation of sugar cane and the method of refining, etc; and the output so increased in consequence that the Formosan sugar was exported not only to Japan, but also to China and Europe particularly to England, America and Australia; though it was afterwards driven out of the Australian markets by the products of some other country which it came into competition.

In 1880 America imposed a high rate of duty upon the imported sugar, consequently the Formosan sugar was driven out of America too but at this time its amount exported to Japan and China was no less than 150,000,000 *kin* a year. The Chino-French war of 1884 which suspended for a while the exportation of the Formosan sugar and two years' famine which took place in the island commencing with 1892 were enough to bring ruin over the plantations of sugar cane in Formosa and by the time the island was ceded to Japan (1896) the amount of sugar products had greatly decreased.



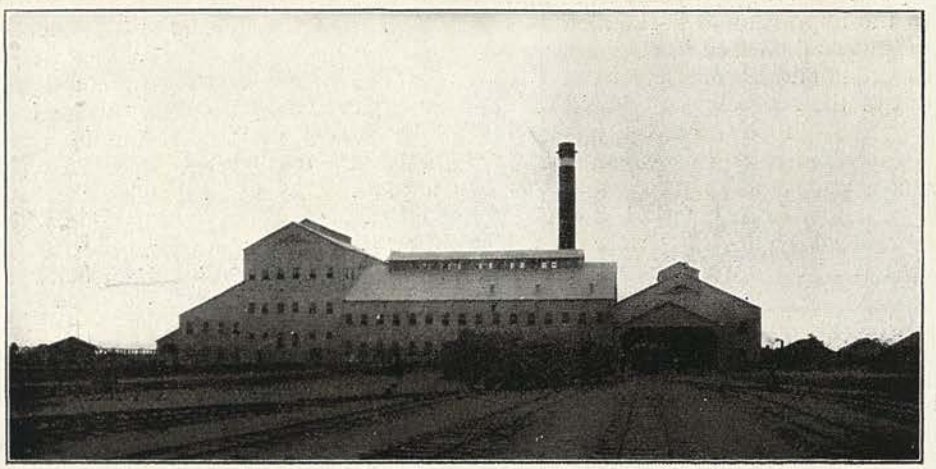
THE FIRST FACTORY OF TAIWAN SUGAR REFINING CO.

This is the outline of the history of the sugar industry in Formosa before the island became a Japanese possession. In 1896 the new Government formed its plan for the administration of productive industries in the island, in which much importance was attached to the development of the sugar industry. In 1900 a sugar company was started under the auspices of the Government. This very company is the Formosan Sugar Refining Company. As said before the company was first established under the protection of the Formosan Government and the support of some leading business men with a capital of 2,000,000 *yen*. The Mitsui, Mori and some other wealthy families were counted among the promotors, while its 95 shareholders were mostly nobles and rich people. Support was also given by the Imperial Household Department. The company held its inaugural meeting in Tokyo on December 10th, 1900.

The company was formally organized, when half of its subscribed capital that is, 500,000 *yen*, was paid up. The refinery was established in Kyoshito, Tainan province. As to sugar cane it was first decided to buy from the natives, though the directors of the company soon came to think it profitable to undertake by itself its cultivation. On January, 5th 1901, after their conference the directors decided to have the other half of the capital, amounting to 500,000 *yen*, paid up. Soon the company purchased a piece of ground of about 1,000 *cho* (1 *cho* is 3,000 *tsubo*) near Kyoshito started its sugar plantation there. In spite of some unexpected obstacles the refinery was completed and the refinery works commenced on January 15th, 1902. Since then, drought, storms and other inclemency of the weather have diminished some time the amount of the output of raw material but the company has had its amount of refined output steadily increased season after season (the sugar refinery season begins in December and ends in May next). The buildings and the equipments were also enlarged, and at present the company is capable of pressing the material at the rate of 650 tons a day. This is the history of the present first refinery at Kyoshito. When the refinery was first established it had to encounter many difficulties. The attack of rebels was one of them. The company had indeed to strictly guard against these attacks by the presence of military detachment; so that a curious sight was witnessed of a sugar refinery being operated under Government military guard. This state of things has however all passed and the work is now going on peacefully.

The prosperity of the company continually increased and in August, 1906, the capital was increased to 5,000,000 *yen* with a view to establish another refinery at Kyoshito capable of pressing 450

tons a day, a factory for brewing alcohol out of the molasses, and the third refinery capable of pressing 1,000 tons at Gohekirin, a place of fertile soil and conveniently situated for irrigation purposes. Besides the company now undertook to improve the means of transportation, which had been effected by the Government railways and ox wagons, causing much loss of time, and great expense. The company decided to build its own railway for the purpose. The first instalment of the increased capital was paid in on the 15th, of December of the same year.



THE GOHEKIRIN REFINING FACTORY

At this time the promising condition of the sugar industry in Formosa became well known so that several new companies were started for the purpose. The state of affairs made the company ambitious to attain a predominency over these companies. The province of Ako the southern part of Formosa being full of fertile lands had long been well known for its production of rice and sugar. The Formosa Sugar Company aimed long since to start operations in that province also, but the company had been too busy with its works in both Kyoshito and Gohekirin to devide its time with other places. But the quick start of its works in Ako province seemed urgent. The company decided therefore to form a new company and to establish a refinery in that province under the name of the "Daito Sugar Refining Company." The new company had a capital of 5,000,000 *yen*, the greater part of which was taken up by the shareholders of the Formosa Sugar Company. One month after its establishment, the new company was amalgamated with the Formosa Sugar Company.

In October 1909, the company also united itself with the Tainan Sugar Refining Company which stood next to itself, and had good plantations in Tainan province and was in such a position that their amalgamation was profitable to both parties concerned. Thus before ten years had hardly elapsed after its establishment, the company increased its capital to a vast sum of 12,000,000 *yen*, which was divided into 240,000 shares of which 9,900 were taken up by the Imperial Household Department.

Since its establishment the company has thus made steady progress in its business which was declared in every term. After the 5th term the net profit has always proved considerable, but most of it was laid aside as reserve funds, in order to make firm the foundation of the company, so that a comparatively small dividend was declared tothe shareholders. Yet the rate or dividend was 10% per annum after 1905 and 14 % for 1908 and 1909. The statement of the balance sheets at the end of July 1909 is as follows :—

THE STATEMENT OF THE BALANCE SHEET

(At the End of July 1909)

Liabilities	*yen*	Assets	*yen*
Shares paid up	10,000,000	Shares Unpaid	4,500,000
Reserve Funds	357,300	Fixed Capital	9,099,690
Debentures	150,000	Agricultural Tools, Furniture ...	281,403
Taxes unpaid	1,747,583	Negotiable Bonds...	512,842
Bills Payable...	5,242.895	Deposit for the Payment of Taxes	1,379,363
Deposits	605,790	Account due from Customers ...	2,380,985
Account due to the Mitsui Bussan	520,524	Account of Manufactures	1,195,924
Other Accounts	112,439	Account and Bills Receivable ...	195,431
Profits of the Current Term... ...	1,656,561	Miscellaneous	847,447
Total	20,393,096	Total	20,393,096

In the above table we find the fixed capital greater in amount that the paid up capital and the reserve find. It is because the fixed capital is in the form of land, buildings, machinery and apparatus, railways, ships, cattle, locomotives cars and railway materials etc. And it is also seen that bills obligatory are used for the balance between the fixed capital and the paid up capital and reserve fund. Let us next consider the latest condition of the company. In 1909 the total income of the company

was 6,980,000 *yen* while the expenditure 5,320,000 *yen*, leaving a balance of 1,650,000 *yen* or more than 20 *%*. Consequently a dividend of 14 *%* per annum was declared, besides a large amount being laid aside as reserve funds and bonus, carried forward to the coming term. The particulars are given below:—

	Paid Capital *yen*	Reserve Funds *yen*	Income *yen*	Expenses *yen*	Net Profit *yen*	Rate of Dividend
July 1907—June 1908...	5,500,000	247,300	1,859,516	1,387,268	472,297	10%
„ 1908— „ 1909...	5,500,000	357,300	6,980,894	5,324,332	1,656,561	14%

	Per diem average capacity of pressing cane
Mill No. 1, Kyoshito	650
„ „ 2, „	450
„ „ 1, Gōhekirin	1,000
„ „ 1, Akō	1,200
Kokwanshō Sugar Mill	60
Tainan Sugar Mill	1,380
Total	4,740
Mill No. 2, Akō (under construction)...	1,800
Grand Total	6,540

This large amount of profit was obtained partly owing to the good crops of sugar cane, a good sale of brown sugar, the economical use of the capacity of the machines, the protection afforded by the Government, but partly by the increase in the capacity of the machines. Namely the capacity of machines which was 710 tons in 1908 was suddenly increased to 2,650 tons 1909. The following table explains the changes in the capacity of machines of the company in these years :—

THE ESTIMATED CAPACITY OF SUGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANIES FOR 1910

Companies	Estimated Capacity ton	Total Capacity of 120 days ton	Quantity of Sugar Cane Pressed *yen*	Amount of Sugar Produced *yen*
Formosan Sugar Manft.	6,540	784,800	1,063,190,000	106,319,000
Dai Nippon Sugar Manft.	1,200	144,000	172,800,000	17,280,000
Oriental Sugar Manft...	1,750	210,000	284,492,000	28,449,000
Ensuikō „ „	1,380	165,600	198,720,000	19,872,000
Meiji „ „	1,810	217,200	294,247,000	29,424,000
Shinkō „ „	500	60,000	72,000,000	7,200,000
„ „	300	36,000	43,200,000	4,320,000
Takasago „ „	1,000	120,000	144,000,000	14,400,000
Niitaka „ „	1,000	120,000	144,000,000	14,400,000
Rinhongen „ „	750	90,000	121,900,000	12,190,000
Hokkō „ „	1,000	120,000	144,000,000	14,400,000
Total	13,680	2,067,600	2,682,550,000	268,254,000

Thus the capacity for pressing sugar cane during a whole day is 4,740 tons at present, but when the second refinery at Ako, which is now in the course of construction, is completed probably in the course of this year, the capacity will increase to 6,540 tons. The company will then be able to turn out more than 100,000,000 *kin* of sugar a year, which is more than half the the amount of sugar produced in Formosa. There are now 6 companies besides the Formosa Sugar Company and the number will probably be increased to 11 within this year; so that the total of ten other companies barely equals that of the Fomosa Sugar Company. The capacities of sugar refining companies at the end of 1909 are as follows :—

Companies	Present Capacity ton	Total Capacity of 120 days ton	Quantity of Sugar Cane Pressed (Capacity, 80%) *kin*	Amount of Sugar Produced (10%) *kin*
Formosa Sugar Manft....	4,740	568,800	770,382,000	77,038,000
Dai Nippon Sugar Manft.	1,200	144,000	172,800,000	17,280,000
Oriental Sugar Manft.	1,000	120,000	144,000,000	14,400,000
Ensuikō „ „	1,380	165,600	198,720,000	19,872,000
Meiji „ „	810	97,200	116,640,000	11,664,000
Shinkō „ „	500	60,000	72,000,000	7,200,000
„ „	300	36,000	43,200,000	4,320,000
Total	9,390	1,191,600	1,617,742,000	161,774,000

What we intend to do here is to state what position the Formosa Sugar Refining Company occupies among our sugar companies, and we are not concerned as to the question whether the crude sugar works shall suffer from its over production or not.

Let us here refer to the present condition of the company's geographical position, its refineries, plantations, railways etc. The sugar plantations of the company are in both provinces of Ako and Tainan, which are well known for their fertile lands, the most fertile lands in regard to sugar products in south Formosa. The plantations are divided into four places, Ako, Kyoshito, Gohekirin, and Tainan. Besides, there are about 8,000 *cho* of sugar cane plantations belonging to the native farmers who are under contract with the Company and all the product from these plantations is used by the company. Thus there are about 76,000 *cho* of plantations altogether that supply materials to the company, so that the company may safely expand its business without anxiety concerning the supply of raw material. The company has all its refineries situated near Takow, which form the only good harbour constructed in the south of the island, and railways have been between the harbour and refineries, offering a great deal of convenience for the traffic.

The sugar cane plantations of the company lie both at Gyoshito and Kohekirin. The plantation in Kyoshito is owned by the company, and it covers an area of 1,488 *ko* (1 *ko* is 2,600 *bu*) and the company itself engages in the cultivation of sugar cane there and in one part of the plantation irrigation is operated by means of pumps. The field in Gohekirin covers an area of 2989 *ko* and it has many facilities for irrigation. Its geographical position makes the place suited for plantation on a large scale, and the land is very fertile. Deep cultivation is practiced and the selection of seed cane carefully made for this plantation, by far the best managed in Formosa.

Besides the aforesaid, the company contemplates to establish a few refineries, and has besides established a factory for the distillation of alchohol. All the buildings of these refineries are strongly constructed with iron framework so that they can stand well against strong storms. The refineries are all equipped with the latest inventions of machinery and some of them being made out of special experiences in Formosa so as to be specially fit for the work there. They will compare well with the first rate sugar refineries of the world.

The company laid its railways in various directions from each of its refineries and factories. They are of a narrow gauge 2 feet 6 inch, the part already completed being about 150 miles besides 100 miles under construction. Besides a telephone service is opened all along these railway lines. Materials are conveyed as quick as possible by these railway lines. Some parts of these lines are, moreover, open to the public for both passengers and freight, which affords facility of communication in general. The mileage of the railway lines exclusively used by the company is given below :—

	mile	
Kyoshitō...	40	Branch Lines besides this Besides the above, portable tracks are employed
Gohekirin	19	Branch Lines besides this Besides the above, portable tracks are employed
Ako...	83	Branch Lines besides this
Under Construction ...	100	

In concluding our observation on the company we should like to make the brief mention of lifes of the directors of the company and the description of the location of the company.

Mr. Shiro Fujita, President of the Company, was once the Vice-minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and afterwards left the Government service and has since worked for the development of the sugar industry in Japan.

Mr. Teijiro Yamamoto, Managing Director, is a member of the Imperial Diet and for many years studied Agricultural Economy abroad. He is a business man with highest education. His service to his company has been very great.

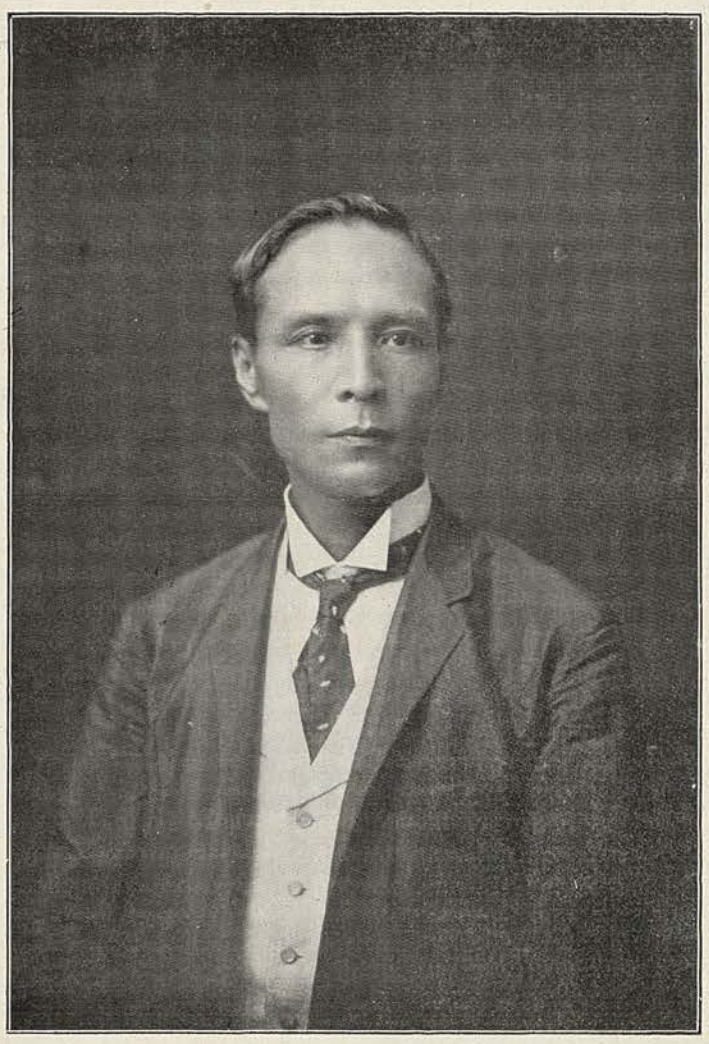
Mr. Naomichi Takechi, Managing Director, is one of the prominent business men in Japan who has connections with many other companies.

These three gentlemen hold each a most important position in the Formosa Sugar Refining Company, all the business of the company being done under their care. They have other fellow directors all of whom are equally prominent business men and besides two councillors, Mr. Takashi Masuda, of the the Mitsui firm, and Mr. R. W. Irwin. The head office of the company is Kyoshito, Ninju-kari, Tainan Province, Formosa and the Tokyo office at Kamimaki-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Thus far we have given the general outline of the works of the Formosa Sugar Refining Company. And as we have said at the outset, the company was established and brought to the present prosperous condition by able business men under the encouragement and protection of the Formosan Government and the support of prominent wealthy people. The company has done a great service to our industry and has great influence in the sugar industry of Formosa, as the oldest and biggest figure among the sugar companies in that island. The company has not yet attained by any means the end of its development, and its future will be watched with keen insterest by all outsiders.

THE ENSUI KO SUGAR REFINING CO. LTD.

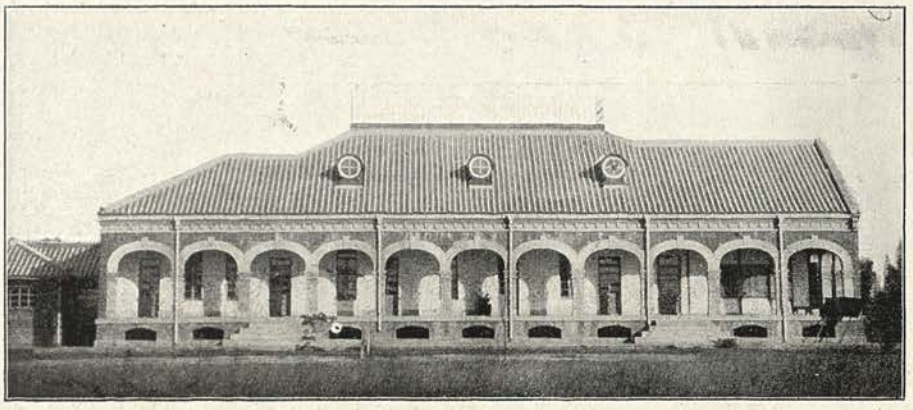
After Formosa came into our possession as a result of the Japan-China war there were a large number of men who made investments in building up various branches of industry in this island. At first, all the efforts of the Government were spent in subjugating rebellious natives and opening up roads, but through the efforts of the late General Kodama and Baron Goto, peace was restored in the island, and everything was done on the part of the authorities for facilitatiug the development of industry. Under the fostering care of the Government the sugar industry in particular has made marked progress. Since the raw material for sugar was so abundantly produced in Formosa, it was comparatively easy to develop this branch of industry. Under the protection of Governor General Count Kodama and the Chief of Civil Administration Baron Goto, a company called the Taito Sugar Refining Co. was started with more than one thousand shareholders. The machinery to press out 350 English tons of sugar cane per twenty four hours was installed, and with capital of 300,000 *yen*, of which one half was paid up, the work was commenced. The regulations for the Encouragement of Sugar Industry were published, and the company was about to enter a time of great prosperity. Just at this juncture the Japan-Russian war broke out which brought about a great depression of trade and had a disastrous effect on the sugar industry. It was at this time that Mr. Tetsu Maki was appointed managing director; and he, with the able assistance of Mr. Hori, succeeded in tiding over this difficult time, so that in the settlement of account for the 2nd period, the losses for the previous period were made good, and dividend of 8% was declared. The output of the company was moreover highly welcomed in the market. In 1906 the company was reorganized and the capital was increased to 5,000,000 *yen*. With the restoration of peace the economic condition of the country was greatly improved, so that



MR. TAIJI ARAI
President of the Ensui Sugar Refining Company

MR. TETSU MAKI,
Managing Director of the Ensui Sugar Refining Company

the sugar industry in Formosa has come to attract wide public attention. The company now found the demand for its sugar so great that it established two factories, one with a capacity of 550 tons and the other with 1,000 tons, and built a line of railway of fifty four miles for its own exclusive use. The work grew so prosperous that the company has continned ever since to make a dividend of 20% a year.



THE ENSUI SUGAR REFINING COMPANY

Present Condition of the Business

(1) Property and Dividend.

	yen
Capital	5,000,000
Amount paid up	2,000,000
Reserve Funds	612,000
Total of Property	2,998,000

Dividend (20%, of which 10% is ordinary dividend, 10% special dividend)

Debentures

(2) Officers and Employees.

President and Director	Mr. Taiji Arai.
Managing Director	Mr. Tetsu Maki.
Director	Mr. Shizuo Sakai.
„	Mr. Saburosuke Fujisaki.
„	Mr. Soichi Hori.
„	Mr. Tatsuzo Aodo.
Auditor	Mr. Tokujuro Iwasaki.
„	Mr. Mitsu Murakami.
„	Mr. Kohei Abe
„	Mr. Shingoku Ryu
Chief Engineer	Mr. Yuji Okada.

Employees	Japanese	148
	Natives of the Island	258

(3) Area covered by Factory buildings and other attached houses.

	tsubo
First Factory	892
Second „	1,472
Three Balance Houses	56
Three Warehouses for Refined sugar	340
Five Warehouses for general stocks	240
Thirty Five Building Houses and Clubs	3,513

(4) Annual Production.

	ton
1909	10,780
1910 (Estimate)	16,130

(5) Markets for Formosan Sugar.

The markets for Formosan sugar are found in Japan proper, Manchuria, Korea and South China.

(6) Comparison of the Quality.

The refined sugar of the company is most popular on account of its superior quality, superior to all other kinds of sugar produced in Formosa, comparing most favorably with the best Hawaiian product.

(7) Chief Firms and Banks in Business Relation with the Company.

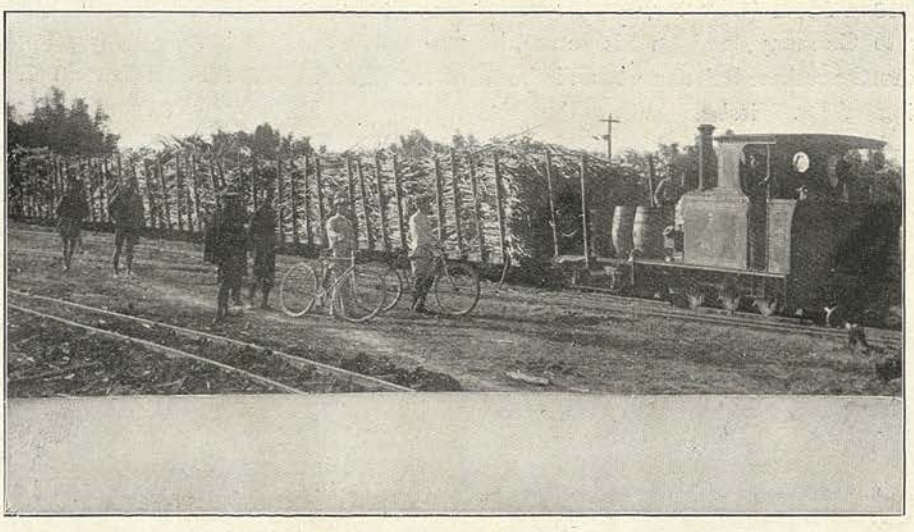
Firms	Mr. Kohei Abe, Yokohama. Suzuki & Co., Kobe. Osaka Sugar Co., Osaka
Banks	Bank of Taiwan, Murai Bank, Toyokuni Bank, Mitsui Bank, Taiwan Chochiku Ginko (Formosan Savings Bank).

Notable Features of the Company's Business Management

Control of Business.—The general control of business is with the head office in Formosa. The Tokyo Agency deals only with the business connected with the transfer of the shares and general correspondence. The general business is transacted under the control of three sections, namely, of Business Affairs, Factory Affairs, and Agricultural Affairs, which have each respective chiefs. The managing director is responsible for the superintendence of these sections above mentioned.

THE ENSUI SUGAR REFINING CO'S REFINING WORKS

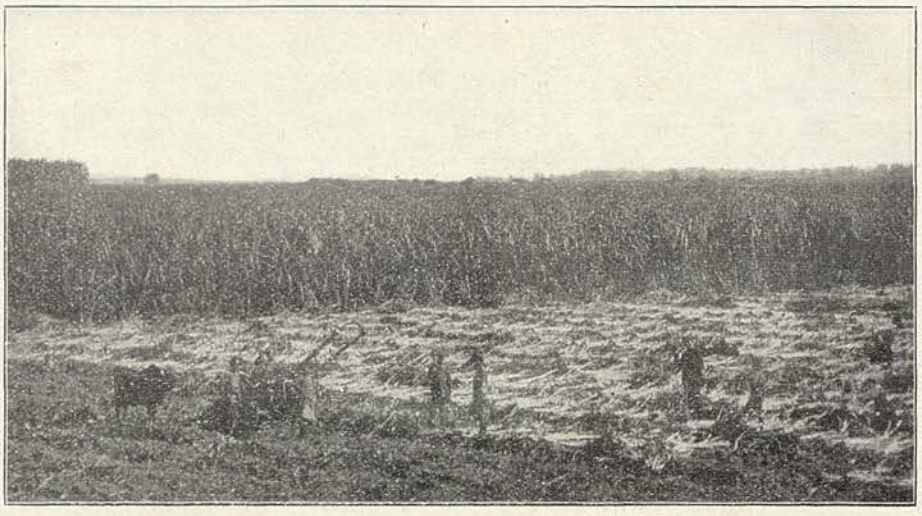
The Treatment of the Employees and Factory hands.—The company has boarding houses for the employees and factory hands, and clubs of various descriptions for their recreation and amusement. A certain amount of profit is set apart at the end of every business term as a fund for pensions for those who retire from the service.



SUGAR CANE LOADED FOR TRANSPORTATION

As referred to in a preceding paragraphs the company was established under the auspices of the Government, while in reference to scale of business, this company is not so large as, for instance, that of the Taiwan Seito Kabushiki Kwaisha (the Formosa Sugar Manufacturing Co.), but it has served as a model refinery to other companies and its services must be said have been very great. Before concluding, it may not be out of place to make a brief notice of men whose efforts and assiduity have contributed to the present prosperity of the company.

Mr. Taiji Arai (President)—Mr. Arai is a native of Sendai and was formerly a private secretary to the president of the Bank of Japan. Later on, he was a managing director of Kanega-fuchi Spinning Co. and then successively filled such important posts as the director of the roduce Exchange, the manager of the Fuji Spinning Co. and the president of the Dai-hoku branch office of Samuels and Samuels Co. In 1907, when the company increased its capital, he was appointed the president of the company. A great deal must be accredited to his extraordinary ability that the company was enabled to make a handsome profit as a result of the introduction of foreign capital.



SUGAR CANE PLANTATIONS

Mr. Tetsu Maki (Managing director)—was educated in the Keiogijiku, and showed his ability as a manager of the Oji paper mill. Later on he went over to America, and on return he was appointed manager of the company and then a director.

Mr. Soichi Hori (Director)—After having been graduated from the Sappro Agricultural School, he went over to Germany, and on his return, he was made the president of the Sappro Sugar Refining Co., but he shortly resigned the post and became an official of the Formosan Sugar Bureau at the recommendation of Dr. Nitobe. When the Eusuiko Sugar Refinery was established, he became the chief expert, but owing to illness, he resigned his post, and is staying in Germany at present.

Mr. Yuji Okada (Chief Expert)—Mr. Okada is the highest authority in the sugar business. Since he associated himself with the company he has been assiduously working towards the improvement of the output.

TAKASAGO SUGAR CO.

This company was formed in 1909 with a capital of 2,500,000 *yen*. Its affairs being managed by the same directors who manage the Ensuiko sugar works, these two are regarded as sister companies. The board of directors is composed of President Mr. Kichiemon Hamaguchi; Standing Directors, Messrs. Taiji Arai, and Kunishige Watanabe; Directors, Messrs. Saburosuke Fujisaki, Kobei Anbe, Shinsaburo Kinoshita, and Auditors, Messrs. Yozo Ito, Gunnosuke Sakurai, and Otokichi Yasuda.

MR. KICHIYEMON HAMAGUCHI.

The development of the sugar enterprise in Formosa, which has made the Island one of the largest sugar plantations of the world, is chiefly due to the wise policy of the Government of Formosa. It was in the year 1902 that the Government of Formosa considering the condition of the sugar manufacturing industry of Japan in the past, and seeing its fair future prospects, formed a plan for ultimately supplying the whole of the home demand and inaugurated a new office called the Rinji Daiwan Tōmukyoku (Temporary Formosan Sugar Bureau), and at the same time promulgated the regulations for the encouragement of the sugar industry, the detailed rules and sugar factory regulations, and thus continued to encourage the importation of capital and the improvement of the sugar industry, and in order to encourage the adoption of new machinery the Government fixed the rate of the Government grant of interest on the capital, gave aid for the reclamation of the wilderness, manures and cane seedlings; sugar cane nurseries were laid out at Dainan, Mato, Daihoku, and Daichu; and at Daimocko a sugar laboratory was constructed, for the purpose of various experiments, and for the training of technical experts. For these arrangements and institutions the Government has been disbursing 300,000 or 400,000 *yen* annually, and the result is the sudden and grand rise of the sugar enterprise; not only in the extent of the sugar plantations but in the amount of production a big jump has also been made. In 1909, on account of the favourable arrangement of the sugar tax and the advancement of the market quotation of sugar, the sugar companies gained the net profit of 4.50 *yen* per 100 *kin*. This successful result gave a great impulse to the enterprising world, and this year has seen the establishment of new companies. So great was the expansion of sugar farms, there, that the amount of production is estimated to have reached fully 240,000,000 *kin*. The prosperity of the enterprise is indeed extraordinary.

In Formosa three species of sugar cane, called Chikucha, Ancha, and Rocha, had been cultivated for 200 years in the island. These species, however, on account of being repeatedly planted have greatly degenerated, and the production per *cho* did not exceed 30,000 *kin*, and in some places where they were not properly attended to, but were left to their natural growth, the product indeed did not reach beyond 10,000 *kin*. To improve this condition technical experts were sent to Hawaii and Java for the importation of the best species. The Rese bamboo that is largely cultivated at present was brought from Hawaii 7 years ago. The product of this cane is 50,000 to 100,000 *kin* per *cho*.

Should the improvement of factories be lacking such liberal protection given on the plantation would be of little avail but in order to encourage the establishment of factories of the newest model the safety of the interest on capital must be ensured. The Bureau, therefore, fixed the rate of subsidy for the companies. If, however, the boundaries of the plantation for gathering the cane had not been fixed,

the capitalists would feel uneasy, because in order to purchase the plantations, they have to pay at least 300 *yen* per *cho*, and to keep machinery whose capacity is 1,000 tons, at work. 3,000 *cho* of cane plantation will be necessary; that is the company must pay 900,000 *yen* for plantation alone, this is a drawback to the enterprise. In order to remove this difficulty the Government limited the boundary for the gathering of cane and fixed the boundaries of the plantations attached to each sugar factory, the extension of such plantation attached to one factory is 20,000–50,000 *cho* and the cane produced within the boundary is forbidden to be sold to any other factory or for any other purpose than to the factory to which they are attached. Each time when a new sugar company is granted establishment, the director of the Sugar Bureau will decide the boundary of the plantation to be attached to this company. This regulation may be regarded as a condition for the importation of capital, and this is undoubtedly a very convenient protection to the sugar companies. This condition alone, it may be said, induced the establishment of many companies. Such an exhaustive encouragement of the enterprise has excited the activity of the capitalists and worked a marvellous progress in the industry, and the present great prosperity.

From the table below it is easy to see what rapid progress the sugar industry in Formosa had made:

Years	The Area for the Plantation of Sugar Cane	Output of Sugar Cane Harvest	Amount of the Production of Sugar
	kō	*kin*	*kin*
1902	26,167	1,267,025,000	91,436,000
1903	17,526	683,157,000	58,019,000
1904	21,594	1,074,974,000	72,725,000
1905	24,976	1,072,223,000	82,797,000
1906	34,805	1,679,245,000	128,398,000
1907	29,859	1,363,595,000	107,228,000
1908	—	—	110,155,000
1909	—	—	207,536,000
1910	—	—	236,300,000 (estimate)

Note:—One *kō* is equivalent to about 9 *tan* 8 *se* 23 *bu*.

The decrease of the area of the plantation in 1903 was due to the drought at the planting season, this decrease of the area of plantation together with storms greatly reduced the crop. The decrease of plantation in 1907 was due to unfavourable weather and to the fall of the market price of sugar, but the product did not fall in proportion; this was due to the planting of better species.

The Formosan sugar industry is thus hopeful and prosperous, but by the addition of our Takasago Sugar Company the business will have still greater prosperity.

The object of the present company is the manufacture of crude and refined sugar.

The first factory and the office of this company is established at Kibi, Banshoryo, Ako Prefecture.

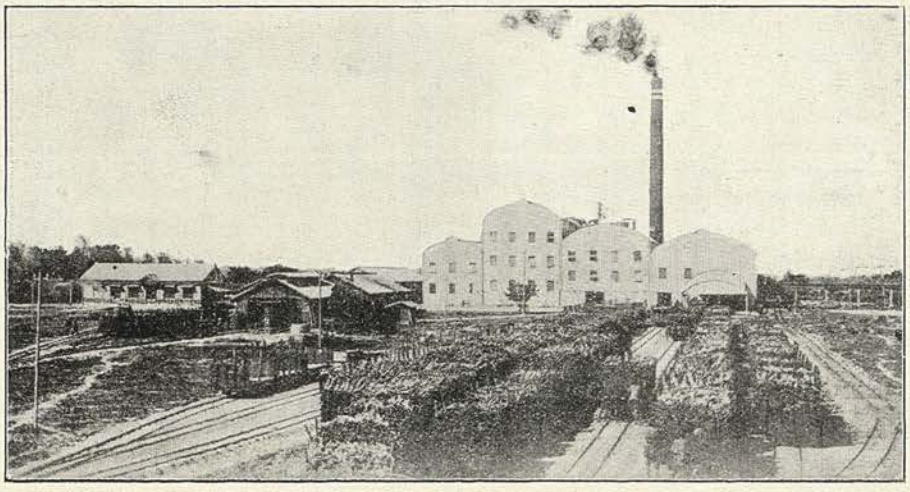
The strong point of this company over other sugar companies is that it has above 3,000 *cho* of its own sugar cane plantation, called the Takasaga plantation, and the company intends to put this plantation on the same plan as those of the sugar companies of Hawaii and Java. The first factory, which is to be fitted up with machinery of the 1,000 English-ton compressing capacity, is at present under construction, and is expected to be completed in time to begin work in the sugar manufacturing season of December next, and the Directors expect to manufacture 200,000 bags during this season.

The special railway of the company extends its trunk line 18 miles and the branch line 30 miles, of which the construction of the former has already been completed and is now opened to traffic.

We heartily welcome this prosperity to the Formosa sugar industry and the rise of new companies, as the best means for the cultivation of the national resources.

THE MEIJI SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LTD.

The amount of sugar consumed throughout the country at present has reached 500,000,000 *kin*, of which the domestic products do not exceed 150,000,000 *kin*, while the rest is imported from foreign countries. This fact alone proves that there is ample room for the development of this branch of industry. With the raising of the standard of living the amount of sugar consumed is also increased. At present the yearly consumption of sugar per capita does not exceed 10 *kin*, while the ratio in England is 24 *kin* and in Germany 20 *kin*. Let us observe the sugar business of Japan of to-day. In 1895 since Formosa was ceded to Japan, various companies were formed as Formosa afforded splendid soil for the cultivation of sugar cane. As a result of using up-to-date machinery, the output of sugar was greatly increased. Availing themselves of this splendid opportunity there were formed various companies of which the Meiji Sugar Refinery Co. attracts our attention. The company was established with a capital of 5,000,000 *yen* in 1906, and among the promotors we find such distinguished business men as Messrs Ogawa Senkichi, Asada Seibun, Takei Morimasa, Shibusawa Eiichi, Morimura Ichizaemon, Kakinuma Tanizo, Asada Matahichi, Makoshi Kyōhei and Kusaka Yoshio, besides some twenty other men of influence in our industrial circle. The name of Baron Shibusawa



THE MEIJI SUGAR REFINERY (FACTORY NO. 1)

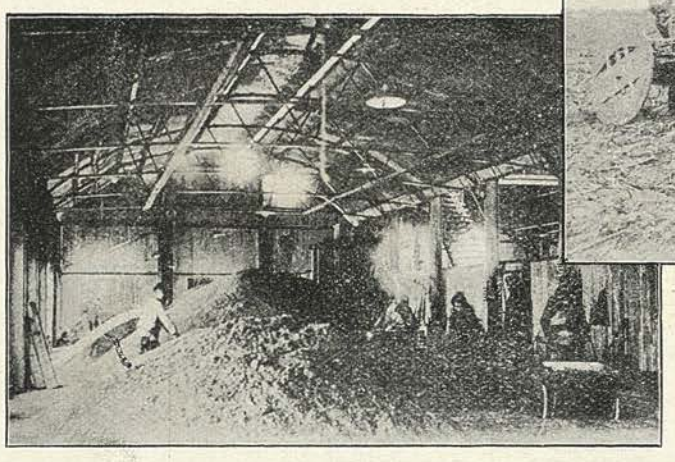
in connection with sugar industry of Japan must be forever remembered by the Japanese. Deploring the inactive condition of the sugar industry in Japan, Baron Shibusawa established the Nippon Sugar Refinery Company in 1896, which was really the pioneer of the sugar industry carried on a large scale. With the successful result of the Japan-China war there was an industrial uprising of all descriptions which raised the standard of living among the people so that the demand for sugar was greatly increased, but it had to be met by imports from foreign countries because the domestic output was quite insignificant. The cultivation of sugar cane, beets and other materials involved heavy expenses, and the sugar refinery was not a paying business. It was then almost impossible for the Japanese product to compete against the foreign imports. Efforts were therefore made towards the development of the sugar industry at this juncture. As said before Formosa was a splendid place for the cultivation of sugar cane, so that there was a bright hope for the building up of the sugar industry n this country. Baron Shibusawa being fully conscious of this state of affairs promoted the sugar

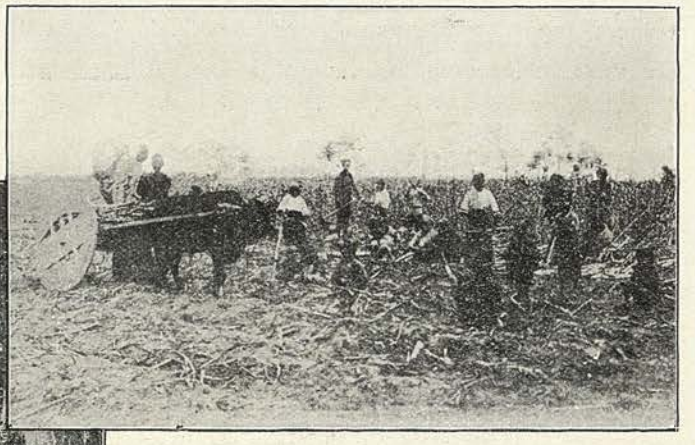
company relying upon his experience and credit. The company at present makes a dividend of 10% annually while its reserve amounts to a considerable sum.

Prior to the occupation of Formosa by the Japanese, the sugar industry in that island was conducted by the natives in a most crude manner and consequently the output was quite limited but since the Japanese occupied the island, the Formosan Government has employed every possible means of encouragement for building up the sugar industry. The company is now being placed on an independent footing. It may be of some interest to give the capacity of the factory.

Number 1. Factory is equipped with up-to-date machinery brought from England, its pressure per day being 750 tons. With the recent improvement the output is increased to 900 tons. No. 2. factory is provided with machinery newly imported from Germany and when fully completed it is expected that the capacity will reach over 1,000 tons. The sphere of the district where the material is collected extends over 100 square miles. The sphere is specified by the Formosan Government at the request of the company at its formation and the sugar cane cultivated by the natives in the specified area is

DRYING CHAMBER





SUGAR CANE PLANTATION

allowed to be bought by the Company. Should other companies make a purchase of sugar cane cultivated in these specified districts, the company has the privilege of stopping it by appealing to police force. The 2nd factory is located in the Kagi prefecture and the sugar cane collection districts extend 10 miles from east to west and 6 miles from north to south. Not only is the sugar cane obtained here of a fine quality, but since it is thickly grown, a considerable amount of expense is saved in making a collection of these materials. The company is now shaping its course to make purchase of land and engage in the cultivation of sugar cane. The sugar cane out of which sugar is manufactured used to be thrown away but lately they have invented a method of making alcohol out of the residue. Owing to the imperfection of machinery, only crude sugar used to be made out of sugar cane, and in order to make white sugar it was necessary to refine this crude production, but the new machinery installed makes white sugar out of the cane at once, so that the quality of sugar is fine, and it enjoys a very extensive patronage in the market for which the company is to be highly congratulated.

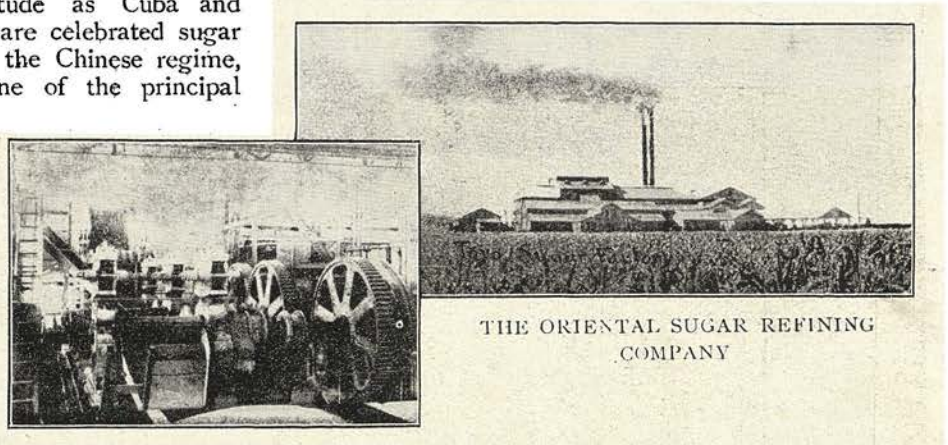
THE ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

Japan has always been one of the sugar producing countries of the world. From ancient times, those who were interested in sugar production bent their energy and efforts to the improvement of the sugar industry and the extension of its plantation. The output, under these strenuous efforts, was considerably increased, but it was far from meeting the growing demand made by the rise in the standard of living; consequently the import of foreign sugar has reached a considerable amount. Statistics prior to the Japan-Russian war are given below :—

Year	Amount of Brown Sugar picul	Amount in Cash *yen*	Amount Refined picul	Value *yen*
1902	1,784,467	8,878,657	853,662	5,589,156
1901	2,281,822	12,381,465	6,646,253	21,111,900
1900	2,091,788	11,007,633	1,953,999	15,598,853
1899	1,602,184	8,359,736	1,129,633	9,156,303
1898	1,619,890	7,333,700	2,749,156	1,206,045

In reference to the importation of the sugar, it may be noted that brown sugar is chiefly imported f om the Philippine Islands and Dutch Indies after which come Hongkong and China. As regards refined sugar which is imported, about the same quantity come from Hongkong and Germany proper, while sugar from Austro-Hungary ranks next.

As a result of he Shimonoseki treaty, Formosa was ceded to Japan. This island is located in about the same latitude as Cuba and Hawaii, both of which are celebrated sugar producers. Even under the Chinese regime, sugar was regarded as one of the principal articles of export from the island, but the business conducted by the natives was necessarily on a small scale and their process of manufacturing was crude and primitive.



THE ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY

Considering that the import of foreign sugar was greatly increasing and finding our new possession was one of the most promising sugar producing districts of the world, the Government decided to develop the sugar business of Formosa so as to check the import, and strengthen national resources.

In 1902 the Temporary Formosan Sugar Bureau was founded for the advancement of the sugar industry. Items of protection may be condensed as follows :—

1. The people have been persuaded to reclaim wild land with a view to planting sugar cane. The land already under cultivation is to be thoroughly manured, both the fertilizer and the expenses for irrigation and drainage being supplied by the Government.

2. Those who engage in sugar refinery are encouraged by the grant of implements and machinery.

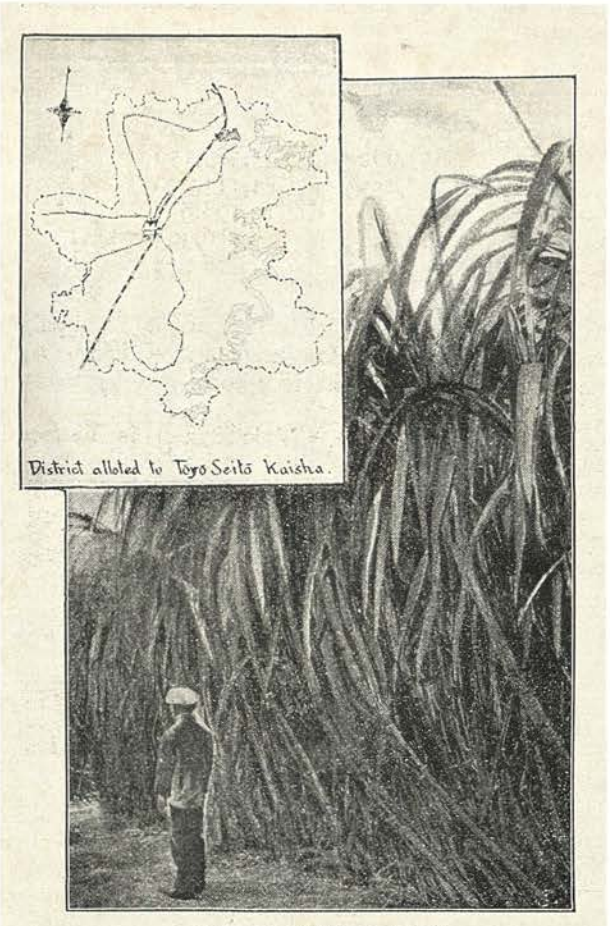
3. The sphere for the cultivation of sugar canes is limited, and provisions made to save every sugar refinery from competition which is likely to arise in connection with the purchase of materials, and to find the planters ready customers, while the latter can make purchases without experiencing any great difficulty.

4. Sugar Experimental Farms were laid out and at the same time seed sugar cane was imported to improve the quality as well as the quantity of the production.

Results of such assiduous care proved quite prolific, so that opportunities were created for the establishment of sugar refineries backed up by large capital. In fact, Formosa has now come to be one of the up-to-date sugar plantations of the world.

The Oriental Sugar Refining Co. here introduced to the readers has its chief business office in Formosa. It is one of the influential sugar concerns in the island. The company was established in 1907 with a capital of 5,000,000 *yen*. The company had a capacity to produce 1,000 tons as the work of its first period. Its T. B. brand now enjoys world wide reputation, the work for the 2nd period is under progress and when the second factory is completed, company will be able to produce an output of 2,000 tons. The company used to return a dividend of 12% every term which was lately increased to 15%. The officers of the company consists of the following persons :—

President and Director.	Tsunenori Tokuhisa.
Special Director... ...	Tomosada Asada.
Managing Director ...	Iwao Aoki.
Director	Teizaburo Iwasaki.
,, ...	Ryusuke Tagawa.
Director	Kanomo Kozu.
Auditor	Jittoku Sonoda.
,, ...	Shimzaburo Kinoshita
,, ...	Kuraji Kano.
,, ...	Zenemon Hashimoto.



SUGAR CANE PLANTS

The latest business return from July 1908 to June 1909 is given in the following table:—

Liabilities	*yen*
Shares	5,000,000
Promisory Notes	30,000
Money temporarily received	296
Reserve of the staff	2,190
Cash payable	402,870
Sum brought forward	23,431
Profit	673,300
Total	6,132,088

Assets	*yen*
Shares unpaid	2,500,000
Land	41,304
Buildings	298,462
Machinery and tools...	1,227,060
Railways	552,957
Utensils	8,119
Cattle	873
Stock on hand	11,119
Cane seedling	7,134
Bonds Convertible	890
Money lent out	38,807
Money temporarily paid out on agriculture	8,820
Money temporarily paid	32,620
Sum unpaid	7,665
... ...	17,153
Sum entrusted	405,000
Sum deposited at Bank	886,676
Stock on hand (Manufactured articles)	85,523
Cash	1,892
Total	6,132,088

GROSS GAIN

Expenditure	*yen*
Expense for Business transactions ...	106,184
,, ,, Manufacture	504,292
Taxes	404,704
Expense for Medicine	2,338
,, ,, Agriculture	13,431
Total	1,030,950

Income	*yen*
Income from Products	1,649,077
,, ,, Agriculture...	17,244
Miscellaneous income	37,929
Total	1,704,251
Balance (Profit)	673,300

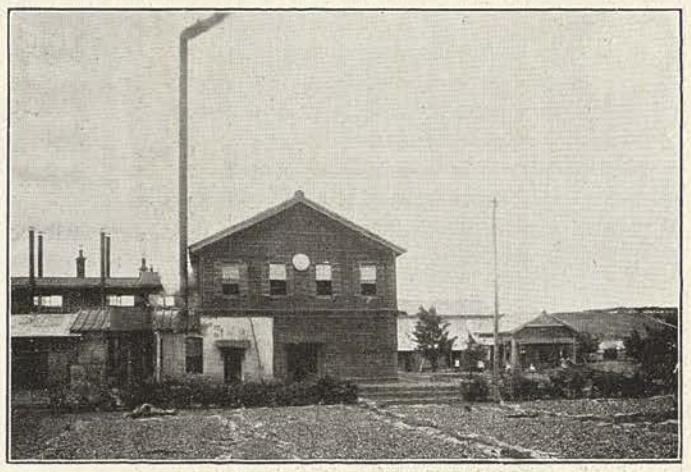
DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT

	yen
Profit	673,300
Sum brought forward	23,431
Sum	696,731
Details	
Regal Reserve	35,000
Reserve for wear and repairs	100,000
Special Reserve	100,000
Bonuses	50,000
Dividends	300,000
Sum brought forward	111,731

THE JAPAN FORMOSAN TEA CO. LTD.

(Nippon Taiwan-cha Kabushiki Kwaisha)

Tea forms one of the most important articles of export from Japan, being highly welcomed in foreign countries. While very little is known as to the origin of the export, it appears that some fifty or sixty years ago Japanese tea was exported for the first time to a few foreign countries from Yokohama. After the Restoration, great necessity for the protection and development of the industry being felt, the tea section was created in the Industrial Bureau of the Development of Home Affairs, where investigations were made regarding the tea industry. The Japanese tea being a variety of green tea its demand was confined to America only, and there was often danger of overstocking the market. The Government therefore thought it wise to encourage the making of black tea, for the sake of experiment, in Shikoku and Kyushu, hoping to find a market for it in Europe. At first, some Chinese tea manufacturers were employed in instructing the Japanese in the art of making black tea. The results of such arrangements having been satisfactory, the samples won high favour abroad. Houses for training black tea manufacturers were established in various places.



TEA FACTORY AT ANPEI-CHIN

Thus was added another important article in the list of our exports. At about the same time, as a result of the Japan-China war, Formosa came into our possession. It formed a turning point in the history of tea manufacturing in this country. Even under the Chinese regime, Formosa was known as the chief producing region of the Oolong tea; and this important article of export now came to be added in the list of the important exports of the Empire of Japan.

There were established numbers of companies for the purpose of manufacture and exporting Formosan tea, among which the Japan Formosan Tea Co. Ltd. stands conspicuous.

The company owns a large tea plantation covering 100,000 acres of land in Formosa, and raises Oolong tea of the best quality as well as black tea made by special process. For the output of the company the market is being opened in England, America and Russia. The Oolong tea made by the company is also of the best quality possessing a high and sweet flavour. This being a special kind produced nowhere else in the world, the annual exported amounts to several million *yen*. The Japan Formosan Tea Co. is not only one of the largest tea manufacturing companies in the Empire of Japan, but it commands a high position even among the tea companies of India and Ceylon. The Japanese tea finds strong rivals in foreign markets, in the Indian and Chinese teas. The Japan Formosan Tea Company has fought its way in the face of this rivalry, and the results accomplished by the company in opening markets abroad have been very great. The company has a head office and branches in the following places:—

PICKING OF THE SPROUTS IN TEA PLANTATION

Head office—Anpei-chin, Toen prefecture, Taiwan.

Branches—4 chome, Benten-dori, Yokohama, St. Petersburg, Russia.

The officers of the company consist of Mr. Kōbei Abe, (president), Mr. Zensuke Tanaka, (managing director), Messrs. Shinshiro Sasaki, Yoshiaki Hamamoto, Rihei Okano, Katsutaro Fujie (directors) and Messrs. Nizo Yoshinaga, Tokusaburo Miyoshi, Naganari Oba, (auditors) and Messrs. Fusajiro Shimomura and Kahei Otani, (advisers). Mr. Shimomura is well known for his thorough acquaintance with all things relating to the Japan-Russian trade, while the name Otani stands very high among exporters of Japanese tea.

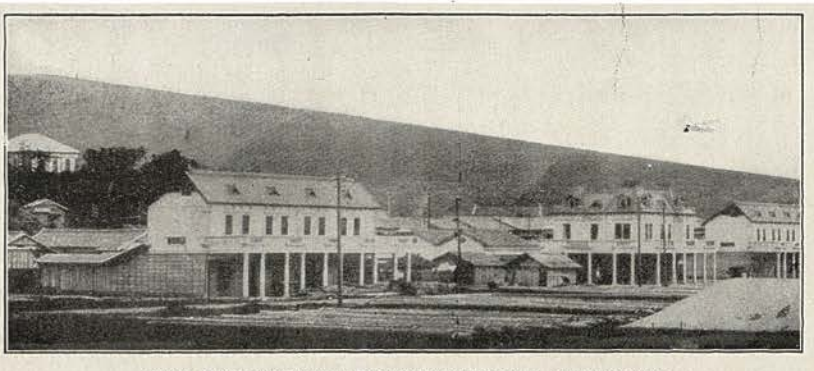
THE FORMOSAN ARCHITECTURAL CO. LTD.

Since our possession of Formosa, the state of affairs in that island has been greatly changed from what it was under the Chinese regime, but the condition of the streets and dwellings has been anything but desirable. Houses were all built after the Chinese style. They were poor buildings either in respect of their construction or from a sanitary point of view. Not only they were not adapted for Japanese dwellings, but were certainly great drawbacks to the civilization of island. Such a condition of affairs precluded the Japanese from making permanent homes in the island, and they did not shape their plans with that object in view. Such was not confined to Formosa alone, but the same is true of the newly acquired territories. We have an example in the case of Tientsin, China, where efforts were made toward the improvements of the streets which led to the establishment of commerce in North China. Therefore as a means of bringing about permanent settlement, the building of Japanese houses was felt to be a matter of urgent necessity. The Formosan Government set about the re-building of the streets, and that of the houses had to be left under the popular management. The Japanese were however hardly in a position to make an investment in this line excepting a few who were successful. There was under the circumstances every necessity for the formation of a company which will act both as capitalist and builder of houses. In order to meet this need, the Formosan Architectural Co. Ltd. was brought into existence.

PRESIDENT MR. S. KINOSHITA

The company was established in the year 1908, and its object was the exploitation of the land for settlers so that the Formosan Government subsidized the company to a certain extent. The total capital of the company is *yen* 1,500,000. Mr. Shinzaburo Kinoshita, one of the most influential men in Formosa, is the President of the company.

The work of the company for the first period was to build houses in Taihoku, the capital, and Keelung, the commercial port of Formosa. In Taihoku, the company owns land covering an area of many thousand *tsubo*, where it was proposed to build houses to let at the company's own expenses. These houses were rented or sold on the instalment plan. Such arrangements caused the general



THE FORMOSAN ARCHITECTURAL COMPANY

depreciation of house rents so that they afforded considerable facilities to the Japanese. In Keelung, the harbour construction on a large scale was proposed and the company made roads and sewages so as to build houses which will eventually lead up to the improvements of the streets. The work of the 2nd period is to make purchase of the Government's land and public buildings in principal parts of Formosa as well as in Keelung and Taihoku, by means of instalments and other measures, with the purpose of properly building up houses on these streets. These houses are to be built under the direction of the Formosan Government, and the control of the experts of the Government. In addition to what is mentioned above, the company is also engaged to act as real-estate agent, contractor for buildings etc.

MR. TAIJI ARAI

President of the Ensuiko Sugar Refining Company.
" " Takasago Sugar Refining Company.
" " Takow Seichi Company.
" " Formosan Shokusan Company.

No doubt Mr. Taiji Arai is the man to whom one turns first attention when writing character sketches of the men in Formosa, for he is one of the most eminent business men of that island.

He was born in Sendai, the largest city in the north-eastern Japan. Early in life he learned the French language through which he became acquainted with modern learning. When Mr. Tetsunosuke Tomita was appointed the Governor of the Bank of Japan he became his private secretary, but afterwards as Mr. Tomita resigned his post Mr. Arai also left the bank. Then he became the manager of the Kanegafuchi Yarn Spinning Company, a director of the Tokyo Commercial Goods Exchange, and also the manager of the Fuji Yarn Spinning Company. Afterwards he served the Samuel and Samuels Company for several years as the head of the Company's Taihoku Branch, when he commenced active life in the business circles of Formosa. Since then his influence has been ever on an increase, and at present he forms not only the most prominent figure connected with sugar industry of Formosa but also he has either direct or indirect connection with almost all the big companies in that island. As we refer elsewhere to the sugar refining industry in Formosa, it will be sufficient here to state his relations with some other works which represent a part of his great influence.

1. The Kwasho Shokei Forest Industry—There are three big camphor forests under private management in Formosa. The first one is the Kisan forest which is owned by the Mitsui Firm, the second, the Kagi forest, owned by Mr. Kichibei Murai, and the third the Kwasho Shokei forest. The last is owned by Mr. Arai and it covers an area of 2,500 acres of hilly regions. At present these hills are full of thick forests of all sorts of trees, and these trees are being gradually felled and camphor trees planted in their place. Works were first commenced in 1909, and an area of 75 acres was opened during the year. The forest lies at a distance of seven miles south from Taihoku, the capital of Formosa, and situated along the upper course of the Tamsui River which runs through the city of Taihoku.

The production of camphor supply of the world is solely confined to the Orient, in fact almost exclusively. Statistics well explain this. Of the annual amount of camphor consumed in the whole world, one-tenth is supplied by South China, while the rest or nine-tenths come from Japanese territories. The camphor business is therefore almost monopolized by Japan. The demand for camphor in the world is practically unlimited, while the case is not necessarily so with its output in Formosa. According to the investigation made at the time when the Monopoly Bureau was first established, the total amount of camphor trees that existed in the island was estimated at about 8,000,000 feet in circumference, from which about 100,600,000 *kin* of camphor and about half as much of camphor oil might be extracted. Thus the conclusion was arrived at that should Formosa produce every year about 3,500,000 *kin* of camphor and about half as much of camphor oil, the island would lose all its camphor trees after 45 or 46 years. This must no doubt be a serious question.

The Formosan Government therefore made plans for the planting of camphor trees, according to which the Government planted trees every year on about 300 acres commencing with 1900. By doing so, they believed that these trees would be fit for the making of camphor after 40 years, and Formosa would never feel the deficit of camphor materials thereby. But further investigation proved that the trees did not exist to the amount first estimated, and also that the newly planted trees hardly grew up fast enough to be ready to be felled after 40 or even 50 years. The Government therefore, besides its own undertakings began to encourage private enterprise in the planting of camphor trees, by making free lease to individuals of land fit for the planting of camphor trees, and by supplying them with young camphor sprouts or seeds; and further by giving the planters of these trees the right of exploiting the forest. On the other hand, the Government decided to cultivate camphor trees in Japan proper also. The Department of Agriculture

and Commerce despatched experts to make investigations of lands fit for camphor trees and it was found thereby that Kyushu, Shikoku, Loochu, and seven Izu islands are fit for the cultivation of these trees.

Under these circumstances many private undertakings were started for the cultivation of camphor trees, of which one in a largest scale is that by Mr. Arai.

2. The Shikyakutei Coal mine—This is a coal mine of 725 acres for which Mr. Arai has concession. The mine, being the only good one in Formosa was dug to a large extent by the Chinese Government before Japan's possession of the island, and the output was used by the Chinese South Sea Squadron. Aside from the fine quality of its coal, the mine has the advantage of being conveniently situated. It lies at only 2 miles from Kelung to which port the coal is conveyed by means of suspended cable. The daily output of the mine is about 200 tons, and the price of the article delivered at Kelung is at present 4.50 *yen* per *ton*.

The coal of this mine is assayed as follows :—

Water	1.777	Volatile	41.070
Carbon	57.153	Heat...	7.480
Ashes	3.766		(calorics).

3. The Takow Land Reclamation Company—Takow is the only good port in South Formosa, and the harbour works are now in the course of construction by the Formosan Government, the works to be completed by 1912. At present there is provided a pier at which ten ships of 3,000 or 5,000 tons can lay anchor at one time. Along the pier there is a ground of 175 acres which is now a salt field but will become the centre of the city of Takow when the harbour works are completed. The object of the company is to reclaim this salt field so as to turn it into ground fit for streets. At present the company's capital is 500,000 *yen*, the amount however will be increased as the works are advanced. The president of the company is Mr. Arai, who is assisted by Mr. Tomokichi Ito, managing director, and Mr. Kan Tagawa, manager.

4. The Formosa Shokusan Company—This company is in Shinchiku Province. Its capital it 500,000 *yen*. Its president is Mr. Arai, while directors are Messrs. Shinzaburo Kinoshita, and Senzo Tsuchihashi besides two natives of the island Messrs. Li and Tei. The object of the company is to cultivate the mushrooms and also the various descriptions of oranges for which Formosa is well known. The company is one of the large agricultural companies in Formosa.

5. The Yamaichi Company--This is also under Mr. Arai's care and its business is to act as the agent of other companies.

A. The company is the agent of these following three insurance companies :—

The Meiji Fire Insurance Company.
The Yokohama Marine Conveyance Fire Insurance Company.
The Nippon Life Insurance Company.

B. The company is specially engaged in selling the articles produced by the following companies :—

The Nippon Cement Company.	The Oriental Timber Anticoraday Company.
The Nippon Porcelain Company.	The Osaka Fertilizer Company.
The Siemens Halske Company.	The Teikoku Steel Foundry.

There are many natural resources which are not yet opened, and the opening of these unknown resources needs much effort of such men of enterprise as Mr. Arai, himself.

THE KIMURA GUMI MINING OFFICE

The Kimura-gumi is one of the important mining firms in Formosa which is under the control of Mr. Kyutaro Kimura. There are a number of mines worked by the Kimura-gumi of which the largest are the Botan-ko and the Denryo-ko, the former produces gold and silver and the latter coal.

1. The Botan Gold and Silver Mine :—This mine is situated in the north-eastern corner of the island of Formosa, and extends over the Sansho-ho-bu-tanko, Keelung and the Ranko-Ryo-sho. The mine faces on the north and east the Tanaka mine, at Kinkaseki, while in the west, it is connected with the Zuiho mine owned by the Fujita-gumi ; and again the southern district is connected with paddy and upland fields owned by the people. The highest point reaches 2,300 feet above the sea level. The mining office is situated 1,300 feet above the sea level between valleys in the upper stream of the Botan-ko river which runs through the centre of the mine. The total area of the mine is 649,280 *tsubo*. The geology of the mine consists of sandstone and porphyry belonging to the Tertiary period, through which veins of andesite run. The numerous outcrops give an appearance of complexity but they may be divided into the north-south veins and the east-west veins. The former strikes to the east at 80° N. from south-west, and some of them stand upright, but in most cases, they have a slant of 80° south. The width of the veins is not very large in this, but the latter is superior to the former either in point of number and width of veins. Generally speaking, it has a strike from 20° to 30° north-west and a slant of 70° to 80° south-west. It was at the end of the year 1898 that the mine covering a space of 120,000 tsubo was conceded to a Formosan for the purpose of mining gold. Inexperienced without capital, and being attacked by bandits, they were unable to keep the work up any longer, and were about to abandon the same, when Mr. Kimura, the present owner of the mine had the concession transferred, and work started the year following. He fought against pestilential fever, wind, and heat, and devoted himself to the working of the mine, and his efforts were amply rewarded since he discovered rich mining veins running from north to south in 1901. Ever since the mine has made steady progress.

MR. KYUTARO KIMURA

Only a short time has elapsed since the opening up of the mine, but the progress of the work has been remarkable as shown in the following table :—

THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES FOR FIVE YEARS

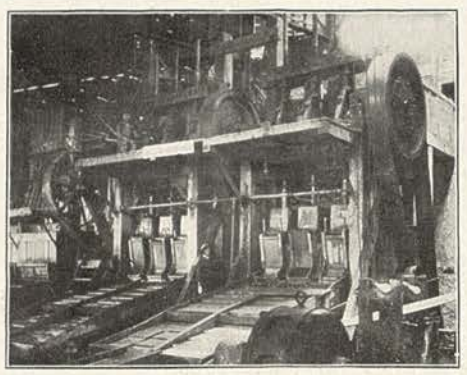
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Officials	28	35	64	63	86
Miners	38	54	85	82	94
Ore Refiners	—	23	35	69	87
Work men	50	58	73	118	159
Coolies	8	13	25	4	13
Labourers	215	427	553	542	623
Doctors	—	2	2	2	3
Nurses	—	—	1	1	2
Total	339	612	838	886	1,067

ORES DUG AND GOLD INGOT REFINED FOR FIVE YEARS

Years	Quantity of Ores Dug	Quantity of Gold Ingot Refined	Value of Gold Ingot Refined
	kwamme	*momme*	*yen*
1902	943,210	34,924	159,188
1903	1,856,177	72,838	322,972
1904	6,899,930	104,954	401,885
1905	2,494,053	105,762	448,580
1906	4,394,320	163,150	657,761
Total ...	16,578,690	481,630	1,990,388

There are two striking points in connection with this mine, one is the improvement in the method of smelting and the other that of the motor power; as results of these improvements, expenses were greatly cut down, while the output was greatly increased.

Ores from this mine contain sulphate, so that it was doubtful whether tailing could be cyanided or not, but after various experiments, it was shown that they could be cyanided, and in 1905, there were provided six iron tanks 18 feet in diameter and 5 feet in depth, and cyaniding was started. At the outset, the process involved heavy expenses, and the gold collected being limited in quantity, it was found that they could not make the both ends meet. After further investigation and experience, expenses were curtailed, and the output increased so that at present, the expenses for smelting per 100 *kwamme* is some 50 *sen*, and the percentage of gold collected is 75%. The output was greatly increased when six iron dissolving tanks 30 feet in diameter and 5 feet in depth were set up in the second refinery.

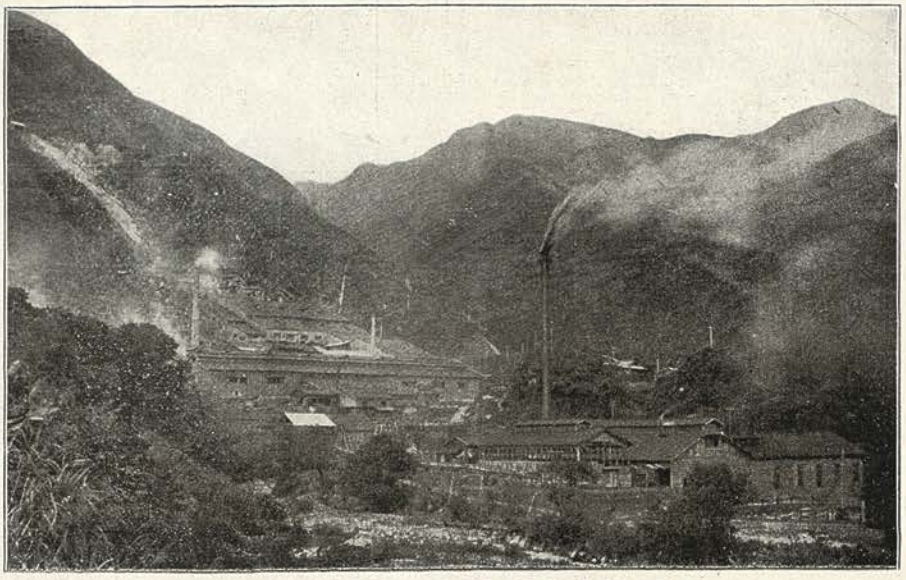


ORE CRUSHER

In reference to the motor power, it may be stated that in refinery No. 1, steam was used, but owing to the imperfect means of communication, the price of coal was so extraordinarily high that the expense for motor power ran up 45 *sen* per 100 *kwamme* of ore. When the 2nd refinery was built, it was proposed to use hydro-electric power for the purpose. With the adoption of the same in the First Refinery, the expenses for the motor power were lessened to 14 or 15 *sen* per 100 *kwamme*.

Gold ores mined and refined in this mine are sent to Keelung, and sold to the Keelung branch of the Bank of Taiwan through the head office of the Kimuragumi.

2. The Denryo-ko mine.—This mine is situated in the vicinity of Keelung and fully equipped with means of communication.



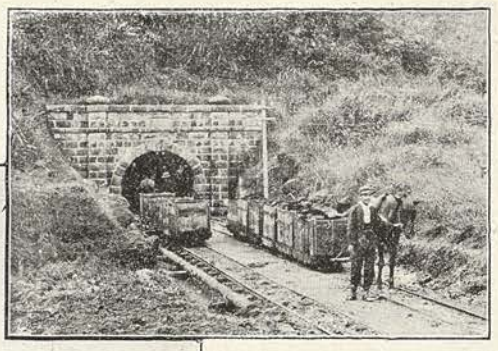
THE SECOND REFINERY AT BOTAN-KO

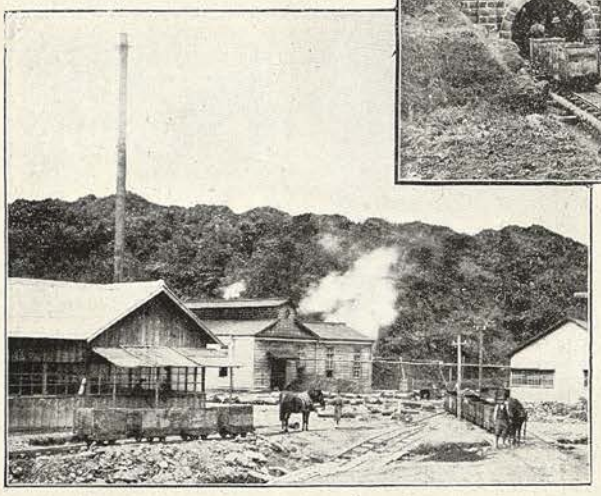
Going up the canal for a distance of about 4 *cho* from Keelung, one reaches the 1st mine, and going up another 5 *cho*, the 2nd mine is reached. The area of the 1st mine is over 599,000 tsubo, and that of the 2nd over 300,000 tsubo, both of which are contiguous with the naval colliery. These two concessions have four coal seams, namely, 3 *shaku* coal strata, the upper, the middle, and the lower strata. At present, the 3 *shaku* coal seam is being principally mined. In addition to this mine, the Kimuragumi owns 12 other concessions which are being opened up with the utmost care

contributing a great deal towards the prosperity of Formosa. The coal in Formosa was mined by the natives in a crude method, and it did not find a very extensive market owing to the smallness of the output and inferiority of the quality. The Chinese government employed a British expert for the purpose of starting the mining on an extensive scale, but owing to damages caused by floods, the coal mining was practically suspended. When the island was ceded to Japan, the mine again attracted the attention of those who were interested in mining, so that finally the mine came to be worked in regular manner, while the coal is used for the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kwaisha, the Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha and the Railway Department of the Formosan government. This fact proves sufficiently the quality of the coal produced from this mine. The analysis of the coal made by Formosan government is given here in order to prove the correctness of our statement :—

	per centage		per centage
Water	6.43	Ashes	3.63
Volatile matter	38.83	Sulphur	0.69
Coke	51.11	Heat	7.26

THE TRAM BELONGING TO THE FIRST ADIT





THE FIRST ADIT

In short, the coal contains a small quantity of ashes, and higher heating capacity, and is in no way inferior to the Chikuho-coal.

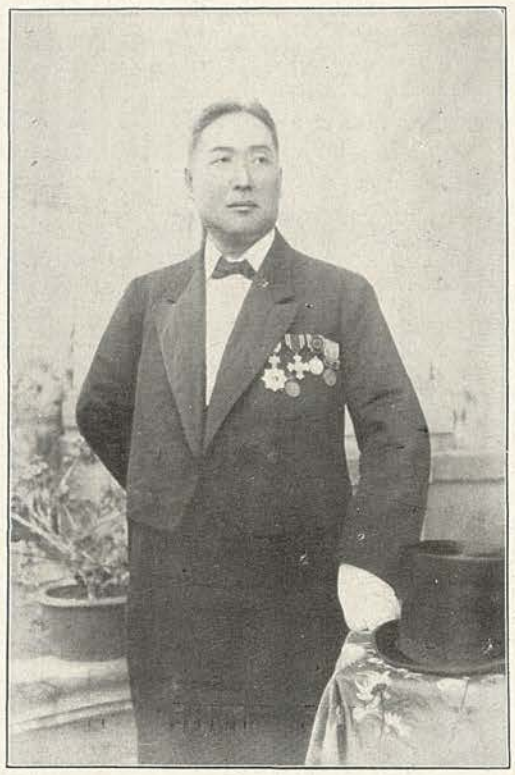
The output from the 1st mine is 3,500 tons per month and that of the second mine does not exceed 4,500 tons. With the progress of the work, the output increased by some 600 tons every month, and it is expected that during the present year the total output will run up to over 7,000 tons every month.

The coal store situated along the south-northern bank of Keelung covers an area of about 10,000 *tsubo*, with a capacity of holding 20,000 tons. Coal cars from the mine are run up to two piers each pier having a height of 21 shaku where coal is properly classified. A large number of vessels are moored along side a coal godown ready to convey articles at any time for steamship transportation. To provide against any difficulty arising in the conveyance of coal at a specified time owing to the high tide and against the time when the amount to be conveyed runs up over 500 tons half a day, the second store room has been built for the purpose of storing coal at all times amounting to 1,200 tons. In short, the history of the Kimura coal mine proves that mining in Formosa, together with other branches of industry is the subject of attention on the part of foreigners.

THE YAMATO COMPANY

(Under the Direct Management of an Enterprising Formosan who has been naturalized in Japan)

Since Formosa was handed over to Japan there have risen many undertakings in the land, but of those which are conducted both systematically and on a large scale ten to one are managed by Japanese, and the Yamato Company which is managed by a native is the solitary exception. This firm is under the direct management of Mr. Ko-Kenei. It compares favorably with the best Japanese firms and enjoys high credit in the Formosan business circle. The company is now engaged in salt-manufacturing, sugar refining and the shipping trade, and among these, the one conducted on the largest scale is salt-manufacturing. The salt-fields owned by the company are over 210 *cho* in Shinchiku and Taichu provinces. The company has the monopoly of purchasing salt produced in Formosa and of selling it in the island, for which privilege it has made a deposit of money amounting to 150,000 *yen* as security to the Government. The Formosan salt is much in demand as it is stronger in quality, has larger grains and cheaper price. As for the shipping trade the company owns three steamers, the Kinshu-maru, the Taiwanfu-maru, and the Taisei-maru which are engaged in the coast trade of South China. As for the sugar refining industry the company owns seven factories in Kagi and Taichu prefectures, which are fitted up with machinery of newest types, plans for Mr. Ko-Kenei, who as the head of the Company, is now busy with the enlargement of the sugar refinery. In addition to those undertakings, he has a hand in the light railway between Kako and Shoka, which has declared in recent years a dividend of 35% per annum. He owns one half of the shares of the Shoka Bank, though it can not be called a great bank, judging only from the amount of capital yet the bank is looked upon as one of the most trustworthy banks in Formosa. His active field is not limited to these, but he is now occupying the presidency of the Tobacco Wholesale Company in Formosa, and is a director of the Formosan Building Company, the director of the Formosan Newspaper Company, and councillor to the Taichu Government. He was decorated with the Fifth Class Order of Merit in recognition of his services towards the Government. In the Japan-China War he came over to our army and did us great service. When Prince Kitashirakawa landed in Formosa, as General of the army subjugating Formosa, he rendered valuable assistance to our army, and was appointed director of the Bureau for Protecting People and did his utmost for the protection and good of well-disposed inhabitants. He also performed a valuable service in supplying labourers and transporting provisions. When the Japan-Russian War took place he was the first contributor in Formosa to the war expenses; and also, when the War loan was issued, he at once subscribed 300,000 *yen*, and did his utmost to persuade others to give subscriptions. He is now enjoying the possession of property to the amount of about two million yen. Indeed he is one of the most trusted and enterprising men in Formosa. He works not only for the sake of his own gain, but he labours for the purpose of promoting public interests, thus exerting a great influence upon the industrial circles of Formosa.



MR. KO-KENEI

FAMOUS PULP WORKS IN FORMOSA

The Japanese who know well how to make good use of waste products are also losing no time in making a new article from newly discovered materials. The latter kind of work is thus seen almost everywhere in Japan as it can be seen from the statements in many places in the present publication, but it is most actively undertaken in Japan's new territory, Formosa. The pulp work is one instance of this. In Japan the manufacturing of European papers has greatly developed in these years as the journalistic works have advanced in the country. But the European paper

BAMBOO, MATERIAL FOR PAPER PULP

manufactured here is still much inferior in quality to that made in Europe, because of the lack of materials of good quality and on account of the undeveloped condition of the art. The Mitsubishi, firm which is engaged in many lines of work in Formosa has started the making of a kind of European paper from the bamboo pulp, having its factory for the purpose at Rinnai in Formosa. All successful conditions of the work are introduced together with other works of the firm on page 455. In inserting here the picture of a bamboo forest, what our desire is that many other unknown sources of wealth in Formosa shall be discovered and worked out by our prominent men of business similar to this pulp work by the Mitsubishi firm.

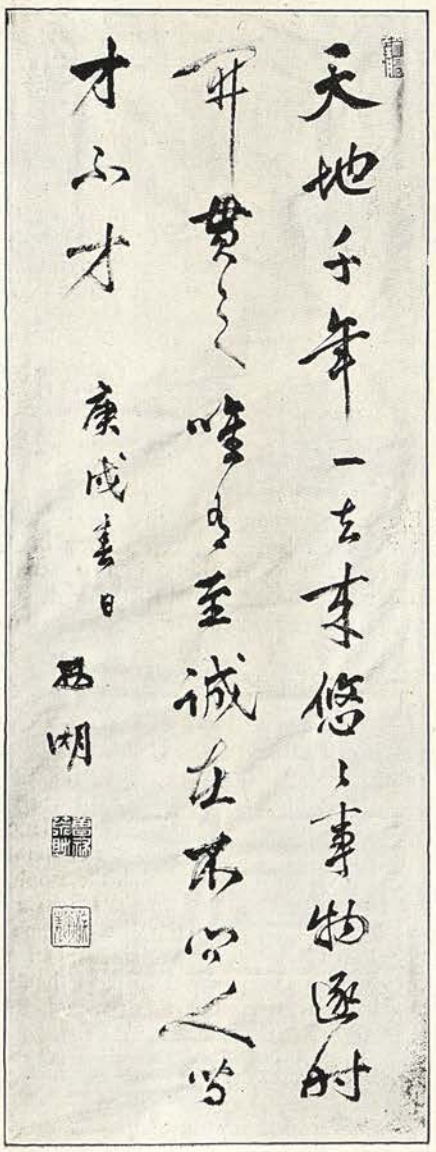
GREATER JAPAN AND HER SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

Blessed be the majestic ruler of the Empire of Japan, whose military glory and influence spread far and wide, and whose civil virtues shine resplendent. Formosa on the south has been baptized with the waters of civilization, and Saghalien on the north favoured with a beneficient administration. Korea was rescued from impending perils, peace was restored to the Orient, while Manchuria was freed from an armed occupancy and the open door policy firmly established for the benefit of all nations. We bless our Emperor for the present glorious prosperity and international position of the country after 43 years of His Majesty's far-sighted and beneficient rule. With the accession of the present Emperor Japan rose up anew, relying upon the great principle of humanity, as a pioneer of civilization in the East. In view of the perilous situation into which the countries of the Far East were thrown Japan felt the pressing need of being armed for self-defence. We read of nations waging wanton wars against other countries, with the object of encroaching upon other nations' possessions but instances are rare where a nation has acted as a champion of humanity, the guarantor of peace, the liberator of neighbouring countries, while it accomplishes the great work of extending its territories. Of all the nations of the world, we only find such an instance in case of Japan. The Japan-China war was fought because the very existence of Japan was jeopardized owing to the high handed policy of China toward the Korean Kingdom.

In view of these circumstances Japan entered into war with China, in the cause of righteousness and civilization. The war resulted in ceding finally the island of Formosa to Japan by China. The Japan-Russian war broke out when Russia with her wish for expansion towards the east showed her intention to absorb Manchuria and Korea, which would have greatly disturbed the peace of the Orient, endangering the independence of Japan. Japan mobilized her armies and great campaigns were conducted, to the utter defeat of the Russian armies. As a result, Russia surrendered to Japan the southern half of Saghalien, recognized the fact that Korea was under the Japanese influence and transferred all the rights in her possession in South Manchuria, whereby the peaceful relations between the two countries were finally restored. Korea is the western fortress, so to speak, of Japan. That "fortress" must be kept strong and held safe at all cost. Empress Jingn in early times was actuated to start an expedition against Korea, just for this same reason. From this time on Japan's national policy towards Korea has always remained invariable. In persuance of this policy, and for the preservation of our independence and peace, Japan was compelled to enter into war with Russia. Our protectorate is now established in Korea, while South Manchuria is now being quickly developed under the peaceful and open door policy of Japan. Japan did not enter into war with China for the sake of taking possession of Formosa nor with Russia for Karafuto, but they were ceded to Japan as compensation for Japans' expenditure in lives and money. As soon as they were ceded to her, she brought them under civilized administration, and placed many a wilderness under cultivation and converted savage tribes into peaceful subjects. With the extension of her territories, Japan has been assiduously engaged in extending civilized administration. Japan's policy toward her new territories has been crowned with success.

Notwithstanding the short period at her disposal, Japan was enabled to set an example of her colonial administration to other powers, winning favorable comments everywhere. These are the achievements of modern Japan as a champion leader of peace and civilization. Let us now proceed to describe what has already been accomplished in our new territories, and land under our jurisdiction, in restoring peace, in spreading civilization, in exploiting natural resources and encouraging industries, all being undertaken not for the sake of aggrandisement but for the sake of peace, civilization and well-being of humanity.

AUTOGRAPH OF VISCOUNT SONE



FOR MR. MOCHIZUKI

Rotundity and pliability of Ideas.

"The heaven and the earth remain permanent and identical thousands of generations. The permanence of things must evolve itself in the coursee of time. Sincerity our object. Genious or non-genious need not be questioned."

VISCOUNT ARASUKE SONE,
Resident General of Korea

KOREA

Korea is a peninsula stretching southward from the coast of Siberia and Manchuria. It extendeds 600 miles from north to south and 135 miles from east to west with the coast line of 1700 miles. It is washed, on the east, by the Japan Sea and faces Japan across the Tsushima Strait, Its south-western coa t is adorned with groups of islands numbering 200 in all. In the 10th century before Christ a race called "Tuyo" invaded the country from Mongolia and subjugated the aborigines and established a Kingdom under the title of Korea, but on the downfall of the Shang Dynasty (800 B C), Prince Kishi of China entered the country with 5,000 followes and settled at Pieng-yang making it the seat of his government. The administration was in the hands of the Kishi Family for 40 generations, but on the rise of Tsing dynasty in China (230 B.C.) they extended their sway to Korea. But owing to the tyrannous administration of Tsing dynasty a large number of tribes in the north-eastern part of China Shuntung and vicinity migrated to Korea. Thereupon, the inhabitants of the Peninsula formed a congromeration of Mongolians, the Chinese and native Koreans, thus sowing the seeds for internal troubles. By and by the influence of the Kishi Family declined and at last, the actual power passed into the hands of Eiman who soon made himself real ruler. At that time the extent of the Kingdom covered probably some 1,000 square miles, with rich resources and a large number of strong, brave soldiers. The emperor Hwei-Ti of China entrusted the defence of the frontier fortresses to him, creating him a special vassal. Thus the relations between the Pieng-yang Government and China became closer and the Emigration of Chinese to Korea became more numerous. But in about 130 B C. the Eiman family lost their power. The country southward of the Hankow river did not own the sway of the Pieng-yang Government but was partitioned into three states namely Bakan, Shinkan, and Benkan, each possessing its own government and customs. They were quarrelling with one another constantly. Soon the new states arose in their places, by the name of Shiragi, Kudara, and Koma which also constantly quarreled with one another. Of the three, Shiragi proved the strongest, whose yoke, however, such small countries as Mimana and Daikaya attempted to shake off by the help of Japan. Japan, at the request of these suffering states took it upon herself to put down the troubles of her neighbouring countries, but her efforts made no impression upon the rising influence of Shiragi, which on the contrary as a countermovement, caused a disturbance in the borders of Japan in collusion with the native savages of the south-western part of Japan. It was these troubles that necessiated the empress Jingō to lead an expedition against the three states above-mentioned, in the year 240 A.D. The expedition was successful. The king of Shragi surrendered himself and took an oath of fealty to her saying, "It the Sun were to rise in the west, and the moon set in the east, and the currents of the Yalu-River run up its channels, and the very pebbles at the bottom of the rivers rise up to the sky and be converted into stars. We swear that we shall never fail to pay homage and tribute." This example was followed by Kudara and Koma, and the south-eastern part of the peninsula was brought under the sway of Japan. The Empress issued instruction, strictly prohibiting pillage, to protect all peaceable people. What a remarkable similarity to modern principles of warfare! This has been the policy of Japan toward Korea followed invariably for more than 2,000 years. However her influence failed to put down the friction between the three states, and her Korean policy resulted in utter failure during the 8th century, and the payment of the tribute stipulated ceased altagether. Owing to the pressure of *Suy* and *T'ang* followed by the invasions of *Kitai Kin* and *Liao*, the peninsula had to put forth its best energy in diplomatic negotiation with the neighbouring powers and for its national defence During the 12th century, the peninsular government was crushed at a blow by the overwhelming force of *Yuan* which then attempted to swallow up Japan at a gulp causing the war of the *Koan* Era. After that the intercourse between Japan and Korea was entirely cut off. With the downfall of *Yuan* the peninsula became a dependency of *Ming* adopting its calendar. However party conflicts and succession disputes plunged the peninsula into a scene of great disorders and Riseikei the founder of the present ruling house seized the government. What this new sovereign troubled himself about most was his *Ming* policy. In those days there were Japanese adventurers who constantly invaded the Korean coasts, but these, called "Wako" were mere local troubles and did not in the least affect the independence of the peninsular Kingdom. However Riseikei thought he would be freed from these troubles if he placed himself under the protection of the Great Myng dynasty of China. He sent a general at the head of an expedition to Iki and Tsushima islands to chastize the "Wako." He saw the general off with great pomp at the Nandai Gate, when the expedition was starting for its destination. But this dramatic expedition was abondaned after less than a month, and he sent an envoy to the then Shogun, Yoshimitsu Ashikaga to open up intercourse with Japan. He then promulgated a national policy, the text of which ran as follows:—

"The respect to be paid to the West (Ming) should on no account be neglected, and the confidence of the East (Japan) should never be lost, because this is the only way of maintaining the independence of the country."

The national policy of serving the strongest became the established principle of Korea. This cycophantic policy of diplomacy pursued by the Ri Family for over 500 years may be regarded as an instrumentality through which the family succeeded in securing the independence of the peninsula, but at the same time, it became the cause of national mishaps. On the occasion of the Korean expedition undertaken by Toyotomi Hideyoshi in 1591, the Korean Government barely managed to keep its independence by appealing to China for help, and henceforward it relied upon Ming the more for the maintenance of its integrity. However, when the situation in Liaotung underwent a sudden change owing to the rise of Aishingyolo who menaced the independence of Ming by subduing Manchuria at one blow, dissension concerning the national policy whether to rely on Ming as hitherto or to seek the friendship of the probable conquerer occurred in the peninsular government and the national opinion was divided. On the establishment of the present Aishingyolo dynasty in China the pro-Ming party in the peninsula was altogether destroyed, and the peninsular government bowed before the newly arisen Chinese dynasty, Japan, owing to her exclusive policy, being completely and safely ignored. On the formation of the Meiji Government in 1868, Japan notified Korea of the restoration of the Imperial regime and sought to restore the warm relations of former days.

However, misunderstanding the import of the words, "the message of the Emperor of the Graat Japan" The Korean court made no response. Thereupon, Japan despatched an envoy with a view to clear up the misunderstanding; but it was all in vain, the Korean Government still remaining obstinate. In 1872 Japan sent Yoshitada Hanabusa (now Viscount) and made him enter into negotiations with the Korean Government. At that time, Tai-Inkun father of the former Korean Emp ror held the actual power of the government who on seeing Japan's envoy in European dress remarked that Japan degenerated into beasts, through contact with the barbarians. This anti-foreign spirit in him culminated in the bombardment of a Japanese warship, in 1875. In the meanwhile, the question of chastizing Korea for the insult committed by her in refusing a response to Japan's message was becoming a burning topic of the day, and finally caused the resignation of General Takamori Saigo, one of the most remarkable figures in the Restoration epoch. His rebellion known as the "Seinan Civil War" was nothing but an outbreak of the indignation of those who were displeased with the moderate policy of the Government (Vide the Outlines of the History of the Japanese civilization). But the Japanese Government stuck to the peace policy and tried its best to enlighten the Koreans regarding foreign intercourse and at last succeeded in persuading her to conclude a treaty of amity with Japan. This was the first treaty of the kind which the Korean Government ever made with any foreign power. It should not, therefore be forgotten that Korean's door was first opened by Japan. Since the conclusion of the above-mentioned treaty the fury of the anti-foreign spirit has abated. However, Tai-Inkun, leader of the anti-foreign party, gave vent to his smoulderi g complaints by inciting a mob to attack the Japanese legation in Seoul in 1881. The Japanese Minister, Mr. Yoshitada Hanabusa, barely escaped with his suite and succeeded in reaching Nagasaki on board a British gun boat, the Flying Fish. This trouble was however settled by the intervention and the high-handed policy of China by taking Tai-Inkun imprisoner, But trouble after trouble came, and the settlement of the trouble between Japan and Korea was dearly bought; because this caused the interference of China with the internal administration of Korea. There arose however a pro-Japanese party composed of progressive politicians and the pro-Chinese party mostly consisting of the conservatives; these began a great rivalry for political power. It was the policy of China to increase her influence in the peninsula by cajoling Korea, while Russia was fostering her influence in the Korean Court, steadily pushing forth her expansive Asian policy. Not only a considerable number of the Korean Court officials, but also foreigners in the service of the Korean Government were made tools of Russia through her skilful diplomacy. Korea seemed now as if thrown into the whirlpool of friction between Japan, Russia and China. At first the interference of China with the state affairs of Korea became greater, causing a night-attack of the pro-Japanese party and skirmishes of Chinese and Japanese soldiers, and finally gave rise to the conclusion of the Seoul treaty which was followed in 1885 by the Tien'sin treaty between Japan and China. The diplomatic attitudes between Japan, China and Korea would have been reconciled but for China's constant interference. The latter disregarding entirely her treaty pledge, treated Korean officials of high rank as if they were her own servants, without recognizing the right of independence of Korea, while Korea, instead of resisting the insolent action of China, became submissive to her. When the administrative rights of Korea were on the point of being passed into the hands of China, the Togakutō (party of reformists) rose in rebellion. Thereupon, China sent a large army into the peninsula under the pretext of subduing the disturbance. Japan, too lost no time to send an army in accordance with the Tientsin treaty and required of China to act in cooperation with Japan concerning the readjustment of the internal administration which, thing however, China obstinately refused to do. The Korean Court dared not use its right of independence under the high handed policy of China, so that the Seoul treaty and the Tientsin treaty were both set completly at naught. Then the situation became serious the troops of China and Japan flocked into the peninsula which finally resulted in the Japan China war (1894-1895) Japan was obliged to undertake this war in order to protect the independence of Korea and to maintain peace in the Far East Japan succeeded in attaining her object by driving the influence of China out of the peninsula. But with the retreat of China's influence, there came in interference of Russia, by taking advantage of Japan's moderate policy, brought strong pressure on Korea by skillful diplomacy and high-handed military measures. Thus she pushed forth her aggressive policy step by step in the same way as China had done previously, causing the Russia-Japanese War (1904-1905). This war resulted in victory for Japan. Indeed, Japan took up arms several times for the maintenance of Korea's integrity and the maintenance of the Far Eastern peace, yet Korea has not proved herself able to throw off her evil administration and march in the parth of enlightenment and civilization.

The necessity of the situation made Japan put forth her utmost energy in carrying out her Korean policy. The peace treaty between Japan and Russia showed the closeness of the connection between Korea and Japan. In 1905, Japan established the Residency in Korea for the guidance of the peninsula in her administration both external and internal. Some time prior to this event, during the Russo-Japanese war in the year of 1904, an agreement was made between Korea and Japan to the effect that Korea should undertake the improvement of her administration according to the advice of Japan and that in case the integrity of Korea should be menaced, Japan should take the necessary steps for the welfare of Korea; and that Korea should manage her financial and diplomatic affairs under the guidance of Japanese advisers, deciding everything invariably in accordance with their opinions In the next year. 1905, the new Japan and Korea Convention was signed, providing for the transferance of the right of diplomacy to Japan, the establishment of the Resident-General, the continuation of the effects of all the contracts and treaties existing between Korea and Japan, the guarantee for the welfare of the Korean Emperor and the maintenance of her prestige, which completed the object of the agreement signed during the previous year. This is in fact at the basis of the present relations between the two countries. By this instrumentality, Korea is placed under Japanese protection, in order she might enjoy the benefit of internal and external peace and of civilized administration. Emperor of Japan then appointed, Prince Hirobumi Ito to be the Resident-General Korea, who was subsequently succeeded by the Vice-Resident General Arasuke Sone. The Japanese Government stations the garrison of one division for keeping the peace of the peninsula against foreign foes and domestic disturbances; it took over the management of affairs connected with communications so as to extend and readjust them, and appointed Japanese to hold some important offices of the Korean Government in order to assist in the management of the State affairs; and established the various organs of education to enlighten

the people. Thus all the equipments neessary for the carrying out of a civilized administration have been accomplished under the direction of Japan, and all the bad customs in the peninsula existing from ancient times have been swept away. At the same time the enterprising people of Japan, holding themselves responsible for the development of the resources in the peninsula are engaged in various enterprises in Korea, which are being mostly crowned with success. Though Japanese and Koreans belong to different nationalities, they equally enjoy the protection of the Japanese Emperor, being placed under the same political sphere of his rule. The Korean policy of Japan followed invariably for 2,000 years may be said to have attained a marked success; for both nations are now in perfect harmony, striving in concert at the establishment of permanent peace in the Far East. The following are the general outlines of the system of administration of the Residency General:

The Residency-General office consists of the Secretariate of the Resident-General, the Foreign Department, the Inspection Department and Local Administration departments.

Every Department is subdivided into several sections. The Foreign Department deals with the affairs concerning the foreigners in the peninsula, the emigrants from Japan, treaties and contracts, ceremonies, the appointment and conferring of decorations or orders. The Inspection Department manages the affairs respecting to the examination or inspection of the operation of law. The Local administration section supervise the affairs regarding local administration, monetary circulation, production, religion, education, the administration of justice and police. Residents offices are stationed at the following places: Fusan, Basan, Gunsan, Mokpo, Seoul, Yen-chan Piengyang, Chemulpo Gensan, Joshin Taiku, Shingishi, Seishin. A temporany outstation is established at Kanto, which takes charge of the affairs connected with the Koreans residing in the locality. Besides, those above-mentioned, there are the model experimental farm which acts as an organ for the encouragement of industries. The Railway Bureau, which manages the railway administration, the Juridical courts which hear appeals against the sentences passed by Resident office, and forestry bureau which presides over the forestry administraton. At the same time the order of the Korean court was greatly improved by the advice of the Residency-General. The deep-rooted corruption in the Korean Court which is the source of various political abuses was at its height a few years ago. Villanious men both inside and outside of the Court floated all sorts of intrigues, going in and out of the Court frequently; witches and fortune-tellers also entered the Court misleading the Emperor, interfering with the management of the state affairs, destroying the order in the Court, and disturbing the peace. The Resident General therefore took measures for the restoration of the order in the Court. In 1906, he advised the Emperor concerning adoption of his plans for the readjustment of the internal condition of the Court. Accordingly, Japanese policemen have been stationed in various places both inside and outside of the Court, guarding the Court gates in concert with Korean gendarmes, preventing the entrance of the obnoxious people above mentioned, and thus to establish order in the Court. The official organization for the Imperial Household Department was established modelled chiefly after that of Japan. The Korean Imperial Household Department employs a minister, a vice-minister, secretary, chamberlain, directors of ceremony engineers, a chief of court physicians, a chief of court musicians. The Imperial estate is administered by the Imperial Estate Administration Bureau.

The Monetary Circulation in Korea. Though the paid up capitals of the banks carried on by Koreans themselves amount to only 164,000 *yen* yet they are rendering considerable services to the business-men in Seoul. The Seoul Bank (Kanjo Bank) established in 1903 (in the 36th year of Meiji) is now carrying on its business under the protection of the Government. It was formerly doing its business under the protection of the First Bank of Japan, but there being no bright prospect for its future, owing to a lack of funds, it was placed under the care of the Government. Besides this, the Tenichi Bank the Kanichi Bank etc. are barely keeping their ground by the help of the Government or the various financial organs of Japan. In fact, the monetary circulation in Korea is harmonized by the financial organs managed by Japanese. The financial world of Korea is indebted mostly to the First Bank, the Eighteenth Bank, the Fifth Bank and the Japan Industrial Bank for the maintenance of its normal condition. Among others, the First Bank is acting as the central monetary organ in Korea, regulating the monetary circulation in the peninsula through its 14 branches. Lately, a bank under the name of the Korean Bank has been established as a joint enterprise of Japanese and Koreans, but the greater part of its capital is an investment of the Japanese partners (Statements concerning the Korean Bank referred to) The coinage system of Korea has been quite defective. The Korean Government adopted in 1898 a silver standard system, but gave it up after having issued a small quantity of coins silver copper chiefly. As a result a great deal of private coinage took place disturbing the national finance of the peninsula almost irretrievably, till the Japanese Government sent over Mr. Tanetaro Mekata as the financial adviser and made the Korean Government adopt the gold standard system in 1905, and caused the Japanese currency to pass as the legal tender in the peninsula. Thus the Japanese system of coinage came to be adopted by the Korean Government.

RAILWAY.—There were three railways, namely the Keifu line, the Wiji line, the Mayanho line all managed by the Japanese Government or the Japanese company, even before the establishment of Residency General. In 1906 the above-mentioned railways together with the military railways were transferred to the charge of the railway bureau of the Residing General above referred to in order to effect uniformity in the railway administration. However, in 1909, the Railway Board of the Japanese Government took them all under its superintendence. Thus with the economic relations between Japan and Korea becoming closer year after year the amount of the latter's foreign trade increased proportionately. The total amount of the exports of Korea during the year of 1908 figured 14,133,335 *yen*, against 41,025,349 *yen* which was the total amount of the imports during the same year. In regard to the Japanese trade of Korea during the same year, the exports amounted to 10,964,849 *yen*, while the imports figured 24,042,907 *yen*. This would be enough to illustrate what important commercial relations exist between the two countries. This is all due to the activity of Japanese shown for the promotion of the national welfare of the peninsula.

FORSTRY.—With regard to forestry, Korea is mountainous and naturally rich in forests, the area of the land covered by them being roughly estimated at about 10,000,000 cho, yet owing to reckless felling of timber which deprived almost all the mountains in the country of the trees, a lack of fuel and timber is keenly felt. However, soon after the Japan China war, the Korean Government, according to the advice of Japan engaged a forestry adviser from

Japan to recover the forests from their devastated condition and after the Russo-Japanese War drew up a plan for the forestry industry, thus carrying on a part of the forestry administration. Subsequently, the Korean Government formed a scheme for the establishment of model villages and started nurseries for sapplings as well as various other equipment concerning forestry administration, so that the mountains in the peninsula will soon be found to be well-wooded.

FISHERY.—The fishery of Korea bids fair to attain remarkable development and it is worth while to develop this industry in the peninsula it being situated conveniently. On account of the advantages of her geographical position, fishery is one of best industries, yet the people have a very poor knowledge of fishery, letting alone the precious gifts of the best nature, which have always been taken advantage of by Japanese fishermen who make not a little profit by fishing along the coasts of the peninsula. Under the circumstances, the rules concerning the commerce between Japan and Korea were arranged which conduced greatly to the development of the fishery of this country. At the same time, the Korean Fishery Association, the Korean Trading and the Fish Guild Encouragement Office were established for the promotion of this industry, and through these instrumentalities both Koreans and Japanese fishermen are making greater profits. The annual catch of the peninsula now-a-days amounts to 3,739,250 *yen* which is increasing year by year.

MINING INDUSTRY.—Though there are no statistics illustrating the condition of this industry in Korea, the amount of gold exported yearly is rated about 5,000,000 *yen*. Silver, copper, iron, graphite, coal etc. are abundant in the country, the total output of which is estimated at not less than 6,000,000 *yen* in the least. Considering the fact that this amount of profit is realized by the young mining industry of Korea, the future prosperity of this industry in the peninsula may be counted on. However, the mining industry of this country is in a chaotic condition. Officials of the Imperial Household or the officials despatched to the various local districts grant the mining rights to the people at their own discretion or sometimes they themselves attempt mining under the pretext that they have been specially permitted by the Emperor. In addition to this deplorable fact concerning of mining rights, the withdrawal of the mining right once conferred, and the conferring of the mining right of one and the same mine-lot to several individuals at a time, were frequently done. Thereupon, the Japanese Government advised and persuaded the Korean Government to enact a mining law with a view to protect mining rights. Thus in 1906, the mining law, placer mining and their appending rules were promulgated, at the same time, the mines belonging to the Imperial Household Department were left to the administration of the general mining public and a wonderful improvement of the mining industry in Korea has been effected. In conclusion, one thing which deserves the keenest attention of the readers is the Oriental Colonization Company which was established for the opening out of the national resources in Korea and is carried on as a joint enterprise of both Japanese and Koreans.

(1) THE AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES UNDERTAKEN BY JAPANESE IN KOREA

(Investigated in Jnne 1909)

Amount Capital Invested	No. of those Engaged	Areas of Land: Cultivated Land	Areas of Land: Uncultivated Land	Areas of Land: Total	Amount of Investment	Amount of Products
Over 100,000	18	18,240	2,6 4	20,924	3,573,067	387,165
„ 50,000	22	6,833	1,861	8,694	1,389,386	90,443
„ 10,000	84	12,797	3,869	16,666	1,904,555	198,562
„ 5,000	72	2, 35	393	2,829	496,196	57,146
Under 5,000	496	2,572	743	3,321	542,606	200,663
Total	692	42,879	9,556	52,436	7,905,810	933,879

(2) THE JAPANESE ON BOARD THE FISHING BOATS AND THE AMOUNT OF FISH CAUGHT

Years	No. of Fishing Boats	No. of Fishermen	Estimated Amount Fish caught	Average Amount of Fish caught: Per Boat	Average Amount of Fish caught: Per Capita
			yen	*yen*	*yen*
1908	3,899	16,644	3,418,850	877	205
1907	3,233	14,182	3,739,250	1,157	264
1906	2,748	12,215	2,014,110	733	164
1905	2,449	10,853	1,854,450	757	171
1904	1,581	6,975	1,499,800	949	215

(3) THE CONDITION OF THE MINING INDUSTRY IN KOREA

(Investigated in Dec. 1908)

No. of Mining Concession	Area of Mining Concession	Mining Tax: Japanese	Mining Tax: Koreans	Mining Tax: Foreigners	Mining Tax: Total
	tsubo	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
351	126,687,976	55,364	4,042	6,513	65,919

(4) THE CONDITION OF THE BANKING BY JAPANESE (Table 1st)

(Investigated in 1908)

No. of Banks	Capital	Paid up Capital	Reserve Funds	Principal in Korean Branches	Net Profits for the First Half	Net Profits for the Last Half
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
6	34,800,000	30,012,500	5,176,704	4,400,000	2,837,907	3,132,665

(5) THE CONDITION OF THE BANKING BY JAPANESE (Table 2nd)

Years	Deposits at the End of every Year	Advances at the End of every Year	Cash in hands at the End of every Year	Convertible Bank Notes Transacted	
				To other Places	From other Places
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
1908	12,911,719	12,515,754	4 668,233	92,965,077	93,619,055
1907	15,230,318	14,519,902	5.696,026	85,249,908	96,816,916
1906	13,939,161	10,283,019	5,130,277	53,456,161	54,277,773

(6) THE FOREIGN TRADE OF KOREA

Years	Value of Exports	Value of Imports	Export of Gold and Silver	Import of Gold and Silver	Receipt of Taxes
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
1908	14,113,310	41,025,523	5,016,686	3,247,881	3,353,259
1907...	17,002,234	41,436,653	5,547,193	1,992,186	3,165,230
1906...	8,902,357	29,521,779	6,057,552	1,329,642	2,190,237

(7) THE RAILWAYS (Table 1st)

Years	Average Traffic Mileage	No. of Station	Rolling Stock				Area of Land Occupied
			No of Locomotives	No. of Passenger Cars	No. of Freight Cars	Total	
1908...	641.60	101	109	159	1.034	1.302	18.988.431
1907...	641.36	101	104	158	955	1.217	23.074 418
1906...	637.56	98	93	656	684	884	22 .66,469

(8) THE RAILWAYS (Table 2nd)

Description	Unit	1908			Total of the Previous Year
		Seoul-Fusan Line	Seoul-Wiju Line	Total	
Average Traffic Mileage	*mile*	319	322	641	639
No. of Passengers	... ...	1,733,322	587,039	2,172,741	2.625,772
Tonnage of Freight	*ton*	438,711	378,235	737,693	391,175
Passenger Receipts	*yen*	1,641,913	694,619	2,336,532	2,119,653
Freight Receipts	*yen*	1,063,662	556,660	1,620,322	1,143,028
Total of Receipts	*yen*	2,705,575	1,251,279	3,956,854	3,262,686

(9) THE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS TONNAGE OF FREIGHT AND AMOUNT OF FARE AND FREIGHT ON THE JAPANESE SHIPS RUNNING BETWEEN OTHER COUNTRIES AND KOREA

Years	Entering Harbours				Clearing the Harbours			
	No. of Passengers	Passenger Fare	Freight Tonnage	Freight	No. of Passenger	Passenger Fare	Freight Tonnage	Freight
		yen	*ton*	*yen*		*yen*	*ton*	*yen*
1908	76,820	343,656	311,686	1,032,942	72,348	302,560	314,089	853,773
1907	68,222	300,019	447,053	1,553,117	76,630	351,223	331,460	947,117

N. B. The connecting line between Shimonoseki and Fusan is not included in this table.

(10) THE CONDITION OF COMMUNICATIONS

Years	No. of Corresponding Office	No. of Ordinary Post Matters Dealt with	No of Ordinary Postal Matters Delivered	No. of Parcel Posts Received	No. of Parcel Posts Delivered	No. of Telegrams Despatched	No. of Telegrams Received
1908	484	35,659,758	37,614,579	362,762	601,765	1,362,1 7	1,328,602
1907	487	31,641,690	33,027,789	228,035	438,516	1,191,209	1,146,378
1906	508	24,584,700	30,356,346	157,056	355,174	1,040,642	994,398

THE BANK OF KOREA

On the 29th October 1909, at the inaugural general meeting, directors of the Bank of Korea were appointed, and on the following day (30th), directors who were appointed took over the business of the bank from the hands of the inaugural committee, and visited Seoul about the 10th November, where they spent about ten days in making preparations for the transference of the business from the 1st Bank (Dai-ichi Ginko). On and about November 23rd, the entire business tranference was completed and the bank opened business. The question of the esablishment of the Central Bank for Korea had long been a disputed one, and its successful establishment coupled with the securing of the protective right of Korea will contribute a great deal, it is needless to say, towards the furtherance of harmonious relations between Japan and Korea, productive and industrial developments of both countries and will favourably meet the desire of unifying banking business, the perfecting of the currency system and of the smooth working of monetary organs. The establishment of such an important business organ is appreciated by us all.

MR. MORIHIRO ICHIHARA,
President of the Korean Bank

The late Prince Ito, ex-Resident-General, projected the establishment of the Bank of Korea, which was enthusiastically hailed by Baron Shibusawa, President of the 1st Bank. It was in the Autumn of 1907 that the authorities started negotiations to that effect with the staff of the 1st Bank. At that time, Rresident-General Prince Ito paid a visit to Japan and mentioned to Baron Shibusawa the neccessity of the establishment of the Central Bank in Korea and stated that the First Bank should transfer its headquarters to Korea, if they were desirous of discharging the business of the Central Bank, to which Baron Shibusawa replied that it was impossible to transfer the head office of the 1st Bank to Korea, and that the 1st Bank, as a monetary organ in Korea, was most studiously and enthusiastically engaged in business with its numerous undertakings, and that since 1905, the bank discharged duties similar to those of a Central Bank, such as issuing bank notes and handling public monetary transactions, so that it had reached such a stage of development as could be transformed into the Central Bank and that as no small amount of effort and pains were taken in this connection it was desiarable that the Central Bank should be established so and that these efforts and interests should not be lost altogether. Thereupon Resident-General Prince Ito instructed the Financial Ministry in Korea to make investigations regarding the establishment of the Central Bank as a result of which, in the Spring of 1908, a plan was proposed giving all due respect to the 1st Bank. Negotiations between both parties smoothly progressed so that now we witness the establishment of the Bank of Korea by way of reviewing the situation.

We give herewith the articles of the Bank of Korea.

Articles of Association of the Bank of Korea

GENERAL PROVISIONS:

The bank shall be organized by the Bank of Korea Act, Law No. 22, of the 3rd year Yung Heiu (1900) and be called the Bank of Korea.

The object of this bank shall be to carry on banking business in compliance with the Bank Act of Korea.

The bank shall have its head office in Seoul.

Branches and agencies shall be established in important places with the sanction of, by order of the Government, or it may enter into correspondence with the other banks.

The duration of the bank shall be fifty years from the day on which its formation is registered. It may, however, be prolonged by a resolution passed at a general meeting of shareholders and with the sanction of the Government.

Public notifications of this bank shall be made in the official gazettes and some of the newspapers of Japan and Korea, the choice of which shall be made by the Governor and be publicly notified in the official gazettes of Japan and Korea.

CAPITAL AND SHARES:

The total amount of the capital of this bank shall be 10,000,000 *yen* which shall be divided into 100,000 shares, the amount of each share being 100 *yen*. The capital, however, may be increased by a resolution carried at a general meeting of shareholders and with the sanction of the Government.

All the shares of the bank shall be registered and be held exclusively by Japanese and Koreans.

Shares of this bank shall be taken by the Government.

The share-certificates of this bank shall be of six classes, representing respectively one share, five shares, ten shares, one hundred shares and one thousand shares.

When a shareholder has made the first payment on his share he shall be given a receipt for it which afterward shall be changed into a share-certificate. On each payment, the share-certificate shall have the amount of the payment record on it and the seal of the Governor attached thereto

THE KOREAN BANK

The amount of the first payment shall be one quarter of the whole amount to be paid in, i.e. 2,500,000 *yen*, or 25 *yen* on each share.

The date, manner and amount of the second and later payments shall be fixed by the Governor according to the requirements of business and notice thereof shall be given publicly and to each shareholder at least one month beforehand provided that the amount of each payment does not exceed 25 *yen* on each share.

If a shareholder neglects his payment he shall be dealt with according to the provisions relating to the joint stock companies of Japan.

In such case, damages of 4 *sen* a day for every hundred *yen* shall be collected for the whole amount in arrear from the day following that fixed for the payment to the day on which payment is made.

A shareholder or his legal proxy shall file his seal and domicile at the bank and shall follow the same procedure whenever a change is made in either or both of them, and when the bank requests him to furnish proof as to his seal or limits of power of his proxy he shall take the necessary procedure in compliance therewith.

In case a shareholder desires to assign his shares to another person he shall have the share-certificates signed and sealed by both persons concerned on the back thereof and file them at the bank with an application with their joint signatures for the change of holder's name.

On receiving such application, the bank shall have the certificates signed and sealed by the Governor or his representative, and at the same time have them entered in the List of Share-holders, after which they shall be returned.

When the shares have been acquired by inheritance, legacy or execution of judgment, the acquirer only is required to sign and seal on the back of the certificates and annex thereto a formal document in proof of his claim.

When a share certificate of this bank has been destroyed by accident, the shareholder may apply for a new share by filing a document at the bank in which the particulars of the accident, class, amount, and serial number of the certificate are stated and by the production of two or more witness approved by the bank

On receiving such application, if the bank finds the evidence satisfactory, it shall deliver a new certificate. If not, provisions relating to the loss of share certificates shall be applied thereto.

When a share-certificate of this bank has been lost or stolen the holder may apply for a new share by filing at the bank a document in which the class, amount and serial number of the certificate are stated in detail.

On receiving such application, the bank shall advertise the fact at the expense of the applicant and after a month has elapsed, shall deliver a new certificate, causing the applicant to produce two or more witness approved by the bank.

If, during the period above mentioned, the applicant has discovered the lost share, he shall at once notify the fact to the bank and the latter shall advertise the fact as in the foregoing case.

If a protest has been lodged in regard to a certificate reported to the bank as destroyed, lost or stolen, the bank shall not deliver a new certificate except in accordance with decision given at the court having jurisdiction over the bank.

When a share certificate has been soiled or damaged, the shareholder may apply for a new certificate by filing at the bank a document containing the particulars of the fact together with the certificate in question

On receiving such application, if the bank on examination recognizes the genuineness of the certificate, it shall deliver a new one. In case its genuineness cannot be proved, provisions relating to the loss of share-certificates shall be applied thereto.

When applied for by shareholders, the bank shall change share-certificates from one class into another, provided that the applicant pay a fee of 20 *sen* for each new certificate.

The bank shall collect from the applicant a fee of 5 *sen* a copy for alteration of the holder's name and of 20 *sen* for the delivery of a new certificate on account of the old one being destroyed, lost, stolen, soiled or damaged

The bank shall suspend the authentication of assignment of shares for a period not more than one month prior to the holding of an ordinary general meeting of shareholders, provided that it be publicly notified beforehand.

BUSINESS:

The business of this bank shall be as follows:—

1. Bills of exchange and other commercial bills.
2. To collect bills for companies, banks or individual merchants who are its regular customers.
3. Bills and Documentary Bills.
4. Loans on reliable security.
5. To receive deposits, or to make advances in current account.
6. To accept the custody of gold and silver coin, and other precious metals, and of document of value.
7. To deal with bullion and coins.

The bank may also grant loans to public bodies without security subject to the Government sanction.

It may also purchase, according to the requirements of business, National Loan Bonds, Local or Municipal Bonds and other negotiable bonds of a reliable nature defined by the Government.

It may also act as agents of other subject to the Government Sanction

The bank shall not be allowed to undertake any business not provided for in these Articles excepting under Government order.

The bank shall not be allowed to purchase any movables or immovables except those necessary to the execution of business and those which have been taken over to the bank by way of payment of debt.

The movables taken over by the bank by way of payment of debts shall be sold within 6 months, and the immovables within a year, always with the provision that such sale may be postponed if there are no purchasers, or should there be purchasers, if the prices offered are not acceptable, and this with the sanction of the Government.

The bank shall take charge of the National Treasury money by order of the Government, and transact business relating to its receipts and payment free of charge.

It shall also transact business relating to the adjustment of coins and to the receipts and payments of the principal and interest of national debts in compliance with the order of the Government.

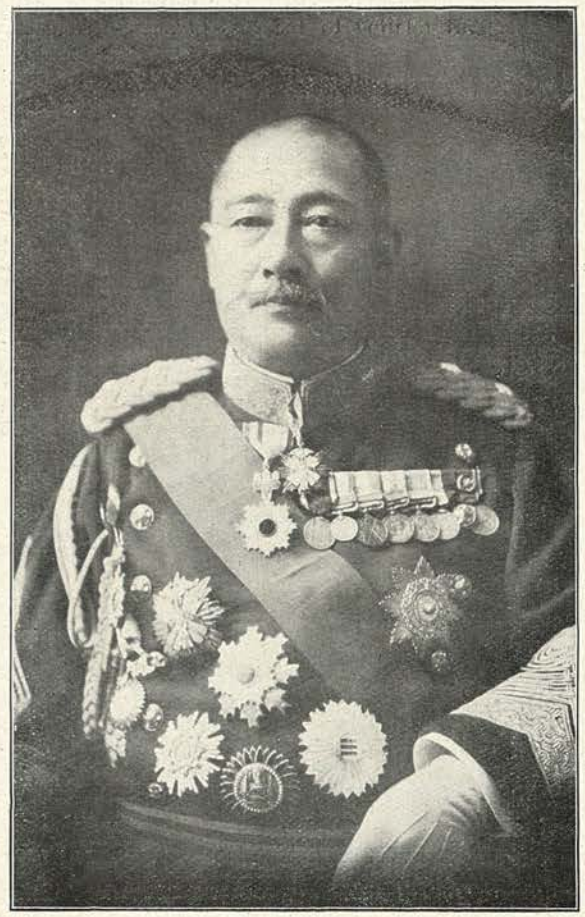
When entrusted by the Bank of Japan, the bank shall transact business relating the receipts and payments of the National Treasury Money of the Government of Japan.

The bank shall not be allowed to acquire its own share-certificates or accept them as objects of pledge.

The bank shall not grant loans under any circumstances to the officials or employees of the bank.

THE ORIENTAL COLONIZATION COMPANY

Upon Japan, which has entered into two great wars, for the sake of Korea devolves the responsibility to increase the wellbeing of that country not only by perfecting the administrative system and by restoring peace in the peninsula, but also to inspire the spirit of enterprise among the Koreans, for the development of the dormant economic resources. The sense of this responsibility is all the more accentuated in view of the close relationship between the two nations, brought about by the Japan-Korean Treaty of 1906.



MR. KAZUMASA USAGAWA,
President of the Oriental Colonization Co.

The fatal absence of the spirit of enterprise among the Korean people shuts up every possibility of using the resources, leaving all the rich and fertile land and fields deplorably idle and withered and with her wealth declining to the last extreme. This is due to the maladministration of the past several centuries. The first step of remedy toward the opening up of the natural resources lies in the improvement of argiculture, which is the foundation of all industries. As a natural course of things, success in agriculture facilitates the advancement and development of commerce and industry.

With her population every year fast on the increase, Japan may encourage the emigration to the peninsula of good honest farmers, thereby setting forth a good example of the practical method of agriculture and at the same time levelling the density of the population throughout the Empire. Japan may thus send skilled farmers and supply capital ae comparatively low rate of interest, taking advantagt of natural wealth and cheap labour of the Korean people. When both peoples thus once unite in their efforts for the exploitation of the peninsula, nothing will be more assured than the splendid success in the development of various industries. In this is to be found the fair way for the realization of Japan's aspiration for the successful uplifting of the people of Korea. Hence the establishment in December, 1908, of the Oriental Colonization Company with the capital of 10,000,000 *yen*, in accordance with the Regulations concerning the said company which was issued in the preceding August. This Company has its head office in Seoul, the following objects in view:—

(1) Agriculture. (2) Sale or leasing of land, necessary for developing the agriculture. (3) Dealing in and controlling of land. (4) Constructing sale or lending of buildings. (5) Invitation and distribution of both Japanese and Korean emigrants. (6) Accommodation of agricultural and other necessary instruments, the distribution of products, etc. required for exploitation enterprises. (7) The supply of the necessary capital.

Besides the above, the company undertakes marine industries and other enterprises calculated to contribute to the exploitation of the country.

The land in the possession of the company is of two distinctively different kinds: one is that directly committed to the Company by the Korean Government, and the other that purchased by the Company. There are besides other lands, under the Company' control which are leased by the Korean Government in place of the payment for shares due from that government. Some of such land is already leased and some others contracted for the future lease. The fields and farms under the direct control of the company amount to nearly 5,000 *cho*, of which 2,000 *cho* of rice-fields and 300 *cho* of farms have been purchased by the company, while 2,063 *cho* of rice fields and 555 *cho* of farms have been leased from the Korean Government. These being all rich and fertile, and situated near the line of traffic, the company is now devoting itself to the speedy improvement of agriculture, encouraging Japanese emigrants to cooperate with Koreans so as to form ideal farm-villages. As its preparatory enterprises, the building of aqueducts, the instalment of water engines fertilization of farm fields, repair works of embankments, and several other enterprises are being, judiciously undertaken. With these plans in view, the company first took in hand the fishery work

in the districts extending about 180 miles from the Yalu to the mouth of the Sei-sen River, to establish good fishing villages. In consideration, however, of the extreme shortness of the fishing season in these districts, the company contemplates to encourage agriculture as well as fisheries, selecting 10,000 *cho* of uncultivated land scattered in twenty plots along the coast, and is now carefully studying the proper way of allotting and distributing the fields.

MR. SABURO YOSHIIWARA,
Vice President of the Oriental Colonization Co.

The best part of the company's past efforts has been so far directed toward these necessary preparations; and owing to its recent establishment it has had but little time to engage in its contemplated undertakings. We may here give a bird's eye view of a few works already taken in hand and several other future undertakings contemplated by the company.

The object of the company is so far-reaching that it does not aspire to achieve any prompt success, but instead, aims at complete and systematic success by beginning with such works as are fundamental to the development of the country, and then after the due investigation and with necessary caution, it will try by degrees to completely put to practice all the schemes of enterprise. According to the plan of work thus judiciously laid out, the company goes on, making thorough investigations of the relative importance and conditions of national products, of traffic and transportation, trade and commerce both at home and abroad, of the people's traditional customs and manners and also whatever has a bearing on the financial resources of the peninsular empire. While, on the other hand, feeling it to be paramount necessity to draw the two nations into a closer relationship and a better understanding with each other, the company ever since its establishment, availed itself of every opportunity to give reassuring expressions, by explaining the nature of the company's undertakings, concerning its object which consists solely in the advancement of industries and the development of the buried wealth pf the country. For this purpose the company encourages the study of the Korean language by the officers so as to open up the direct channel of intellectual intercourse with the Koreans sometimes holding social gatherings where only the Korean language is spoken and sometimes distributing papers and pamphlets that may contribute to the furtherance of this aim.

The company's chief work, however, consisting in the land undertakings, it has felt the necessity of making surveys and other investigations of the lands belonging to the Government with a view to making selection of lands to be leased to the company as well as of other places in view of future undertakings. Thus the company has chosen the following districts for making investigations at the outset: Seoul and neighborhood; Masan and Shinshu and their neighborhood; Mokpo and Gunsan and their neighborhood; and Sainei and Heijo and their neighorhood. In these districts the company is now pursuing the most careful investigations of whatever is considered necessary, from the soil and topographical positions of land and fields down to conditions relating to hydraulic engineering, traffic and transportation and the prices of cereals. Since last autumn some ten surveying parties have been dispatched to these districts. It is intended to make the register of lands (cadastre) as a result of these surveys.

As for the circulation of money, investments of fund and capital are in brisk demand. But the company regrets that it can not meet them with any promptitude, owing to the absence of cadastres and title deeds to certify the ownership of lands or farms presented for securities. As the things stand now, it is necessary in order to recognize any individual's ownership of land and estates that the company's reprsentative proceed directly to the spot in each case and make complicated examinations. For all that the company never hesitates to accommodate as far as possible, provided that the enterprises proposed are of such a nature that they may contribute to the development of the country, completely and judiciously planned out, and are in conformity with the company's regulations for its investments. The Korean Government also, awakening to the defective systems of land administration, is contemplating to officially start a thoroughgoing survey of the whole country. When the surveys are completed it will not only facilitate the circulation of money but will confer benefits on the industrial enterprises of all kinds.

The lands both furnished by the Korean Government and purchased by the company being scattered over various districts differ from one another in the nature of soil and climate. The company has established, therefore, for the convenience of control, three branches or agencies, one at Toto on the Hankow river, one at Shariin near the Shaneiko river by the Seoul-Wiju line of railway, and another at Masan the vantage ground to the Chinhai Bay. These agencies will superintend and

encourage farmers in each district, also will undertake experimental cultivation for studying the methods best fitted to those respective districts.

Forestry is another of the undertakings that claim prompt attention by the Company. Among several works to be done in this connection, the matter of fire-wood plantation stands as the most prominent. The company starts a special investigation of plots best suited to afford stations in each section so as to gradually build up forestry.

MR. BIN-EIKI,
Vice President of the Oriental Colonization Co.

Regarding the marine industry, the company after due investigation has decided to undertake fishery work in the north western coast of Korea, for which the permission of the Korean Government has been already obtained. And every preparation is on a fair way now for the actual starting of the above enterprise in the spring. Emigrant fishermen will be properly provided, and every convenience will be afforded to enable them to take up both agriculture and fishery.

The above are what the company has by this time taken in hand. They are it is needless to say but few things in the initiary stage of the Company's undertaking. Other enterprises will be taken up one by one the more urgent ones of course claiming precedence of others less urgent. Thus the company has no small number of future undertakings in contemplation amongst which the following stand in bold relief:

(1) The improvement of land and fields presupposes the completion of hydrographic as well as irrigation works, to which therefore the company attaches much weight and importance, and to insure success in these undertakings many experienced experts will be selected.

(2) The cultivation of the agricultural products best fitted to the soil is most important considered from the standpoint of economizing lands, and the company has decided to investigate the soil, climate and other necessary matters; the experimental cultivation for some of these special products will be commenced in the course of the present fiscal year.

(3) For the purpose of agricultural improvement, the company will select some of the public spirited Korean farmers and send them to Japan for the study of the actual state of agriculture. At the same time Japanese farmers will be sent to Korea with the same object and thus will be encouraged the emigration of the farmers of the best type.

(4) The long and narrow geographical position of the country makes the soil and climate so divergent that to ensure practical achievement of success, the company has resolved to study the best way of making improvement, by experimental cultivation of seeds and the distribution of fertilizers and so forth.

(5) The improvement of agriculture needs capital. The company will enlarge its scope of work and establish many agencies in different districts for making investment of capital in order to meet the need of each locality.

Besides those enumerated above, doubtless there are many more which however can not yet be definitely mentioned owing to the lack of material for making plans for their undertaking.

In conclusion it should be emphasized that much of the company's work depends to a large degree upon the Government's undertakings in the country; such as the speedy construction of the important lines of railway which are so to speak the very arteries of the economic body of Korea, making of roads and other means of transportation, the repair works of rivers aqueducts and other engineering works necessary for land improvement. The Japanese Government, recognizing the paramount importance of railways are making every effort for their extension and efficacious management. These well directed efforts of the Government will contribute much to the future success of our Oriental Colonization Company.

THE JAPAN-KOREAN GAS ELECTRIC CO. L'TD.

Since Japan has come to bear the heavy responsibility of opening up Korea by offering her proper guidance in all economic affairs, numbers of undertakings have been planned both by the Japanese and the Koreans. The Japan-Korean Gas Electric Company under our consideration is one of the most important of the kind.

It was in 1904 that Mr. Kanji Sone became interested in the gas undertaking of Seoul. He went over to Korea the following year, and purchased the right of establishing the gas works in Seoul from the hands of certain Koreans, who had previously obtained the right from the Korean Government. Baron Shibusawa and others who were experienced in this branch of industry were consulted as to the formation of a company, and in 1906 Mr. Naito, the expert of the Tokyo Gas Co. L'td was requested to make an actual survey of the situation in view of the proposed undertaking. His report was quite favorable, and when Mr. Ohashi, Director of the Tokyo Gas Co. made his tour through Manchuria and Korea he also observed the conditions in Seoul. It was in the following year that Mr. Okazaki paid a visit to the Korean capital, when he made a thorough study of its economic conditions, with especial reference to gas works. In 1906 by the notification of the Department of the Imperial Household, of

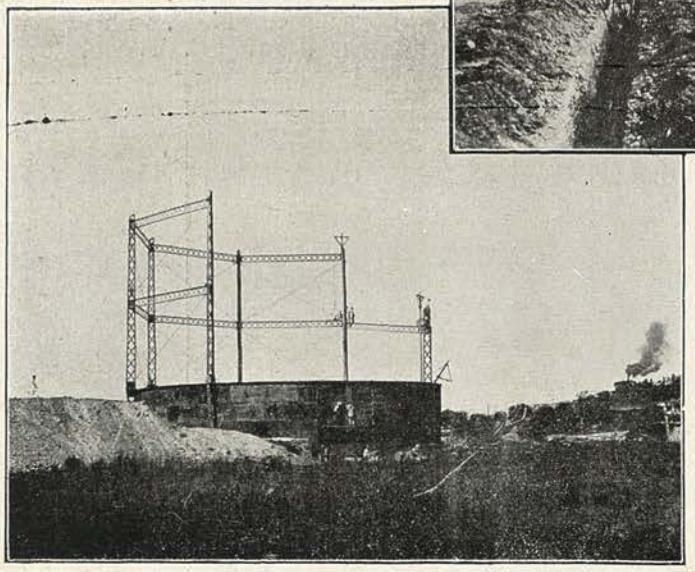
THE JAPAN KOREAN GAS ELECTRIC CO. L'TD.

Korea, the right to undert ke the gas works in Seoul which were purchased from the Koreans was invalidated. In the following year therefore Baron Shibusawa and others consulted together nd after drawing up the applications for a gas work concession, the prospectus of the undertaking, and the rules of the new company, Mr. Kanji Sone went over to Korea, and with the signatures of scores of prominent businessmen at home, and some other Japanese in Korea, the application was presented to the Korean Government. At this juncture, there appeared rival schemes formed by the Koreans and the Americans. The negotiations were held in Tokyo with these sets of men, as a result of which the Koreans readily consented to join in the project of Baron Shibusawa and others, but in the case of the Americans no satisfactory arrangements could be arrived at and their project proved unsuccessful, while the concessnoi was granted to the Japanese promoters. In 1907, Mr. Kanji Sone again visited Korea, and applied for the lease of lands in order to put up gas works and business offices, which was at once granted, the company obtaining 16,000 *tsubo* in a suitable locality. In September 1907, some new names being added to the list of promoters, the business office was established in Tokyo. The committee of promoters consisted of Dr. Toyokichi Takamatsu, Messrs Ryosaku Kume, Shintaro Ohashi, Fukusaburo Watanabe, Kihachiro Okura, Kanichi Ito, Michitsugu Hirosawa, Morihiro Ichihara, Tobei Yamaguchi, Tomitsu, Okazaki and Kanji Sone, and Baron Shibusawa who was appointed the chairman. The stock was floated on September the 23rd 1907 and the list was closed on September the 31st 1908 the 41st year of Meiji, being fully subscribed, notwithstanding the bad times the country was in. The inaugural general meeting was held at once and "The Japan Korean Gas Co. L'td." came into actual existence.

The capital of the Company was 3,000,000 *yen*, and the work was commenced after a quarter of the shares were paid up. Among the larger shareholders, we may mention the following names:—

The Korean Imperial Household Treasury, Hiroshi Yoshida, Shintaro Ohashi, Kihachiro Okura, Fukusaburo Watanabe, the Kanko Agricultural and Industrial Bank L'td. Kingoro Yoshimura, Kentaro Tamaki, Otohiko Matsukata, Heitaro Fujita, Soichiro Asano, Baron Eiichi Shibusawa, and Tomitsu Okazaki, of whom Baron Shibusawa, Enko Okazaki, Toyokichi Takamatsu, Ryosaku Kume, Shintaro Ohashi, Tahei Yamaguchi and Inki Haku were elected as directors, while Messrs Kanichi Ito, Michitsugu Hirasawa, and Kinji Gen were elected as auditors. Baron Shibusawa was further elected the chairman and Mr. Tomitsu Okazaki, the managing director.

LAYING GAS PIPES AND THE TANK OF THE CO.



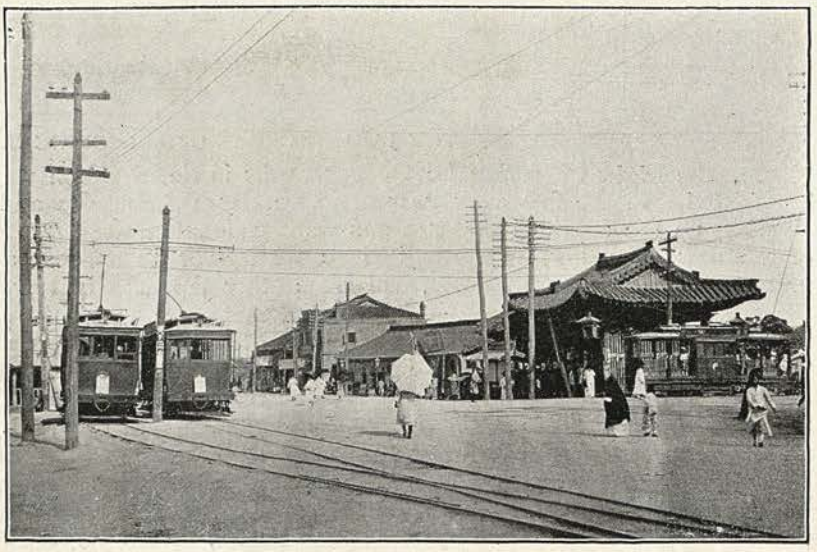
Having completed all the organization of the company, experts and officers were sent at once to Seoul, who began to put up factories, build offices warehouses and residences for company's officers and to lay gas pipes. Careful inquiries were instituted as to the number and economic condition of households and the condition of buildings, in the districts to be supplied with gas by the company. Since the work met the requirements of the times, it made satisfactory progress. Before the company commenced its work the number of applicants for the use of gas in Seoul and Ryosan reached over 1,000. In 1909, by way of the development of the company's business, the Kan-bi Electric Co. with all its rights and privileges and business, was bought up for the sum of 1,200,000 *yen*. The company's debts of 250,000 dollars were also taken up. The name of the company was chanegd to the Japan-Korean Gas and Electric Co., and in the articles the aim of the company was stated to be as as follows :—

(1) Manufacture and supply of gas, and refining and sale of by-products.

(2) Undertakings concerning electric railways, telephones, and electric lights, and the supply of electric power.

(3) Manufacture and sale of gas and electrical implements.

(4) All other business whichhare accessary to the above. All t e buildings, machinery and others works having been completed the Company opened its busine's by supplying Gas in February, 1910.



THE SHORO ELECTRIC RAILWAY

1. The Total Length of Branch Pipes Constructed :—Is 12,529 feet, and the number of households where the work is completed reaches 914.

2. Electric Engineering:—Since the Company took up the business of the Kanbi Electric Co. there were laid an increased numbers of lines for the supply of electric lights, as a result there are 778 principal supports, 92 branch supports, 480 miles of outdoor high pressure lines, 7 miles, of low pressure lines, and 90 miles of low pressure miles and 12 miles of electric railways.

3. Electric Railway Business:—Though but a short space of time has transpired since the Company took up this line of business, the Company's receipt in 184 days amounted to 72,362 *yen*. This comparatively large receipt occurred at a very bad time owing the general inactivety of business, the decrease in number of soldiers stationed in Seoul and of labourers, and prevalence of epidemics so that in better times, there is no doubt that receipts will be greatly increased.

4. Electric Lights Works:—The number of households useing eletric lights is 521, and the number of lights 8,600. The opening of the gas supply does not seem to affect the use of electric lights, since we see that new application come in from day to day. The Imperial Households has entered into contract with the Company for the supply of 500 lights, with a view to displacing the present oil motor plant by electric lights, and this will also considerably increase the Company's receipts.

5. Gas Works:—The mileage of gas pipes is rapidly increasing, while the provisions for gas works are being enlarged and approching gradually the completion of the Company's original scheme; The present provisions being but a part of the original scheme. Notwithstand this fact, the Company consumes 570,000 *kin* of coal, manufacturing and supplying 3,270,000 cubic feet of gas, while as by-products the 64,000 *kin* of coke and 42 *koku* of coal tar are produced.

6. Exhibits Rooms:—For the purpose of diffusing the knowledge regarding gas and electric lights, an Exhibits room was opened in December, which furnishes splendid opportunities for the extension of the Company's business. The following is the statement of the balance sheet of the Company at the end of January, the present year:—

Description	Amount *yen*	Description	Amount *yen*
Shares Unpaid	1,500,000	Deposit in Trust	1,198
Industrial Funds	666,312	Account Receivable	35,922
Unsettled Account of Industrial Funds.	33,417	Right and Immovable Property of the Kan-Bi Electric Company	1,554,915
Articles in Stock	230,848		
Suspence Payment	71,449	Cash in Hand	172
Negotiable Bonds	575	Total	4,300,427
Deposits at Banks	205,614		

The following table describes the account of receipts and expenditures of the company for the six months from August 1909 to January 1910.

Receipts		Expenses	
Items	Amount *yen*	Items	Amount *yen*
Electric Car Receipts	72,362	Materials	48,984
Electric Receipts	77,924	Repairing Expenses	5,397
Gas Receipts	9,290	Salaries and Wages	47,090
Sundry Receipts	21,334	Taxes and other Expenses	38,664
Total	180,911	Total	140,046

Thus it will be seen that the profit amounts to 10,864 *yen*, to which may be added the sum of 11,402 *yen* transferred from the previous year, making a total profit of 52,267 *yen*, of which the sum of 9,000 was first deducted for reserve and forms, and the sum of 36,120 *yen* was divided among the shareholders making 5% interest, and the remainder amounting 7,147 *yen* was carried toward the next year.

Baron Shibusawa at this period decided to retire from active business life, resigning the Chief-directorship of this company, together with his many responsible posts. Dr. Shiraishi was appointed a Director, and Dr. Takamatsu the Chairman of the Committee, who is also the President of the Tokyo Gas Co.

The company is making thus a steady progress in its business affairs, combining undertakings concerning gas, electric cars and electric lights, which makes the future of the company full of promise.

JAPAN AND SOUTH-MANCHURIA

Under Japan and South-Manchuria we intend to describe not only the present condition of the Liao-tung Peninsula which is under Japanese jurisdiction, but the rest of South-Manchuria as well, which lies as it were in the frontier of greater Japan and where the forward policies of the three powers, Japan, China and Russia meet together. In other words our principal aim will be the discussing of the present undertakings of Japan and the economical condition of the Peninsula (Kwantung province) the territory leased to that country and the railway zone through South-Manchuria, the right to this zone being secured by Japan through the Portsmouth Treaty of September 5th, 1905, and by the Peking Treaty of December 27th of the same year.

VISCOUNT YOSHIMASA ŌSHIMA,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF KWANTUNG PROVINCE

Manchuria is limited by Korea, Russian Siberia, Mongolia and China proper, the gulf of Pechili and the Yellow-sea. It has an area of over 360,000 square miles, that is some two-times and a half larger than that of Japan, and larger by 50,000 square miles than the aggregate area of England and Germany. The population of Manchuria is roughly estimated at between 9,000,000 and 12,000,000.

Manchuria consists of three provinces, namely, Shen-king, Kilin and Amur. The former is located in the South and the latter in the North, while the second lies between these two. The name of South-Manchuria is applied to Shen-king province while the two others are called North-Manchuria. The region lying in the southern part of Shen-king province is called the Liao-tung peninsula. The province leased to Japan is situated south of a line drawn between Hishika and Furanten the total area of the province and the islands belonging to it is estimated at 2,180 square *ri*. It is called Kwang-tung province. The South-Manchurian railway connects at Chang-chung with the Eastern Chinese railway in the North and terminates at Tairen in the South. The total length of the trunk line between Chang-chung and Tairen with its branch lines running between Mukden and Autung, between Taishichow and New-chang, between Tairen and Port Authur, between Sokaton and Fushun and between Entai and the Entai coal mine is about 1,800 miles. Besides the towns of Port Authur, Tairen, Liao-tung, New-chang, Mukden, Chang-chung and Autung, almost all the chief towns in South-Manchuria are connected by those lines mentioned above. The so-called railway zone is extended from 10 *ken* to 20 *ken* both sides of the railway tracks, besides the Station premises from 50,000 *tsubo* to 200,000 *tsubo* in each case. (The station at Mukden covers 500,000 *tsubo*).

In 1894 on the occasion of the Japan-China War the Japanese army entered Manchuria. The Liao-tung Peninsula which was ceded to Japan according to the Shimonoseki treaty was retroceded. In 1898 Russia held a part of Manchuria under lease of the Chinese Government and extended the Eastern China railway through South-Manchuria. At the same time she commenced to build the two new city quarter in Tairen and Port Arthur. She also commenced to engage in the mining industry. Thus undertaking the development of commercial and industrial industries of Manchuria, Russia intended to place the whole of Manchuria within the sphere of her influence. Since that time Manchuria came to be regarded as a place where the three powers—Japan, China and Russia—met. At the same time the proposal made by the United States concerning the so-called open-door policy in the Chinese Empire, has been recognized by Japan, England, Russia, Germany, France and Italy. Thus Manchuria has come to atttract the attention of Western and Oriental Powers.

After the late war between Japan and Russia, the former country practically took over all the rights and concessions held by Russia up to the time of war Thus the lease of the Liao-tung peninsula and rights in connection with the railways south of Chang-chung has been secured by the Japanese government. It is needless to say that the Kwang-tung Governor-General's Office and the South-Manchurian Railway Company are most important organs of the Japanese government in the exploitation of Manchuria. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was renewed about the time of the conclusion of the War. In 1907 the agreements between Japan and France, and that between Japan

and Russia were signed. In the following year a memorandum was exchanged between the governments of Japan and the United States. The position of Japan in Manchuria has been recognized by the Western powers. At the same time this country is pledged for the open door policy and the principles of equal opportunity more firmly than before. The Japanese government is devoting its utmost efforts for the preservation of peace in the Far East and for the maintenance of the open door policy, at the same time devoting herself to the exploitation of the province. We see no reason whatever why Japan should swerve in future from her policy of maintaining the principle of open door and equal opportunity in Manchuria.

The Totoku-fu

(Governor-General's Office)

The above office (represented by the Governor-General) exercises administrative power in the jurisdiction of Kwan-tung province and along railway lines of Manchuria, controlling and protecting the trunk lines and branches of the South-Manchurian Railway.

The total number of households and population in Kwan-tung province and those regions in Manchuria included in the railway zone, are estimated at 8,000 and 82,000 respectively. They are all enjoying the administration exercised by the Totoku-fu. It may be noted in particular that the people living in Kwan-tung province are seen to be thoroughly satisfied with the Japanese administration. The following table shows the classifications of the professions of Japanese, Chinese and Westerners living in that province.

MR. TAKESHI SHIKANI HEAD OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF THE KWANTUNG GOVERNMENT

	Household			Inhabitants		
	Japanese	Chinese	Europeans	Japanese	Chinese	Europeans
Agriculture	20	39,249	—	24	53,519	—
Industry	1,518	1,933	4	1,794	2,733	17
Commerce	2,439	4,711	20	2,667	7,237	20
Labourers	620	4,711	—	1,546	8,486	2
Officers	1,228	45	3	1,521	61	3
Fishermen	55	2,861	1	90	3,454	4
Miscellaneous	2,325	2,839	5	22,130	305,207	39
Total	9,205	55,649	33	29,773	380,697	85

Establishing the two organs of judicial and executive administration and strictly adhering to the principles for which Japan is pledged the authorities are carefully exercising their duties to promote the happiness and to protect the interests and property rights of people in South-Manchuria.

All regulations are issued by Imperial ordinance, the decree of the Central Government or that of the Totoku-fu; and Japanese laws are not in force. It is hoped that these regulations will be found to conform as much as possible to the life and customs of persons newly come under the Japanese jurisdiction.

Judicial System

As to judicial organs these two law courts have been established, namely, the Kōtō-hō-in (Superior Court) and the Chihō-in (Local Court). Besides these the Civil administration office and Consulate Courts serve, as auxiliary organs, in certain judicial cases. The civil administrative office has power to render judgments in minor civil and

criminal cases brought before it against Japanese, Chinese and foreigners. The Japanese Consulate has the right of deciding civil and criminal cases brought before it against people living within the railway zone of the interior districts of Manchuria, outside of Kwan-tung province. In the Chi-hō-in, both civil and criminal cases, which are not heard in the Civil Administration Office are heard and judgment pronounced by a single judge. The Kōtō-hō-in, which is the highest court, has jurisdiction on cases of appeal from either Chi-hō-in, the Consulate or the Civil Administration Office. The cases are heard and judgment pronounced by three judges. The precedure for a suit brought before these courts and the application of law and regulations are briefly as follows :—

1. On a civil case brought before the court by a Chinese against his countrymen, the judge should give a decision in accordance with Chinese law, taking into consideration the Chinese ideas of law.

2. On a case regarding real property the court should make judgment in accordance with the Chinese law or customs taking into consideration the economical interests of the natives.

3. As to the application of the criminal law there should be no difference between Japanese and Chinese. It should be applied in accordance with the present criminal law of Japan, except that Chinese may be punished with a fine or sentenced to flogging in place of liberal punishment of a short period. This exception was made as a result of experience with the Chinese.

4. The procedure for bringing a suit before the court is very simple and Chinese will be impartially treated, no line being drawn between Japanese and Chinese.

Thus the life and property of natives are fairly well protected by these courts mentioned above.

There are constant connections up between these courts and the courts in Japan Formosa and Korea so that these different authorities may assist each other in case of need. There is also a way opened for special pardon and commutation of sentence. Moreover the prison system in use under Japanese jurisdiction in Manchuria is identical with that of Japan. The people therefore who feel that they may rely on Japanese judicial system may do so in the courts and prisons of Manchuria.

The Administrative System

The Totoku-fu, is the central organ of administration in Liaotung peninsula. There are the offices subordinate to it, such as the Civil Administration Office, with its branches and agencies, in different localities. They render services as local organs of administration. The Totoku-fu consists of three departments, namely, the Department of the Secretariate, the Department of Civil Administration and the Military Department. It is presided over by the Governor-General. All the administrative affairs, with the exception of the military affairs, are placed in charge of the Civil Administration Department. The Chief of the Civil Administration Office, presides over the administration of all Civil affairs. The civil administration is, however subjected to the supervision of the Minister of the Foreign Affairs, and the military affairs to that of the Minister of War. The Department of Civil Administration, which is the most important of the three, is subdivided into four sections of General Affairs, Police Affairs, Finance and Civil Engineering, besides the bureau of Communication, the hospital, the bureau of Marine Affairs, the prison, the central experinental laboratory; and under these sections are sub-sections relating to education, religion agricultural and commercial industries, traffic, police, sanitary and civil engineering.

Thus the administrative system in Manchuria under control of the Japanese Government is established in as good order as that of Japan.

Some following pages will be occupied with a brief sketch of the actual working of the system.

CLAUSE 1. EDUCATION—There have been established common schools, (*Kogaku-do*) (common schools for Chinese children), a middle school, a girl's high school and *Kokwagaku-do* (technical school). The common schools in Kwan-tung province and outside of the province number twelve, with 72 teachers and over 25,000 children of both sexes. The annual expenditures alloted for common schools amount to over 80,000 *yen*. The total number of *Kogaku-do* in that province is five, with 27 teachers and 680 students. The total sum expended for the schools is over 200,000 *yen*. The Middle School in the town of Port Arthur is attended by 150 students. The number of instructors in that school is eight. The expenditures annually appropriated for the support of that school amounts to about 40,000 *yen*. The proposed technical school (*Kokwagaku-do*) is expected to be opened in April of this year. The object of that school is to educate young men desiring to be artisans. The expenditure of the school is estimated at 240,000 *yen*. Besides these, there is a girls' high school. With these it seems that the Totoku-fu feels that the educational means are tolerably well provided in these parts of Manchuria under Japanese jurisdiction.

CLAUSE 2. INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES—An agricultural experimental station has been established with a view to the encouragement of agricultural and other industries. Since the establishment of the station, the officers in charge are devoting themselves to the investigation of afforestation and various agricultural industries. There has been also fishery association organized and a fishery experimental station established. Another experimental station is established called the Central Experimental Station for the investigation of manufacturing and mining industries.

CLAUSE 3. TRAFFIC AND COMMUNICATION—We will not make remarks in this connection regarding the railway traffic in Manchuria, the steamship service between Tairen and Shanghai, nor the wharf of Tairen, which are under the management of South Manchurian Railway. We must speak however about the bureau of marine affairs which has charge of making quarantine inspection of vessels coming into the harbours from infected localities, and of encouraging coasting trade. Then besides there is the bureau of communications, which has control of the postal, telegraphic and tlephonic services.

CLAUSE 4. POLICE ORDER—There are police section, in the Department of Civil Administrations, in Civil Administration Office and in its branches and agencies, in order to maintain the peace of the Kwan-tung province. There are also six Police Affairs Offices, and four agencies and 130 detached offices, at places outside that province. Co-operating with the police stations in the jurisdictions of Japanese Consulates, the authorities will take charge of maintaining the public peace and order. The total number of police inspectors, policemen and auxiliary policemen is 1,000. As a result of their exertions riotous mounted bandits and pirates have entirely disappeared. The police system has been established in as good an order as the educational system.

CLAUSE 5. PUBLIC SANITATION—With a view to the improvement of public sanitation, the authorities have organized sanitary associations, and water works, sewage works and cleaning are controlled by the offices of that association. Food stuffs are subjected to the inspection of the same authorities, and lewd women are placed under the strict supervision of the police. The spread of venereal and also epidemic disease are being carefully prevented. In Tairen and Port Arthur there are several hospitals for the medical treatment of general patients. The work is being carried on very successfully. Besides these there are hospitals attached to the South Manchurian Railway, a branch hospital of the Red Cross Society and some hospitals established by private persons. On the whole medical and sanitary organs are in good condition

CLAUSE 6. CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS—The water works and sewage both in Tairen and Port Arthur are remarkably well done, though that in the former town is not yet completed. The laying of roads in Tairen is also well done. In view of the expected development of that town, the authorities are going to extend the water works so that water can be supplied for the use of 120,000 persons. The sewage in Tairen is already more than half completed. The amount to be appropriated for the work is not less than 1,060,000 *yen*. It is expected that the work will be completed in one or two years. The projected roads in Tairen, the work on which was commenced in 1907, costing 1,400,000 *yen* extending for six consecutive years are already half through.

CLAUSE 7. SUMMARY—What is mentioned in the preceding pages is a brief sketch of the administration of the Totoku-fu. Since every public enterprise, started under the jurisdiction of the Totoku-fu, is but of recent date, it is already much more developed, than under the late Russian jurisdiction. Among others, educational affairs must be ranked first among all peaceful undertakings of the Totoku-fu. It will be shown in the following tables how much the Japanese Government is spending in a year upon the enterprises.

Annual Accounts of the Totoku-fu

Accompanied by the development of enterprises the annual expenditure of the Totoku-fu increases year by year. The following table shows the annual income and expenditure of the three years since the special account has been established for the Totoku-fu, in 1907.

	Income	Expenditure
	yen	*yen*
1907 (settled account)	4,273,473	3,449,338
1908 („)	5,360,079	4,231,640
1909 (estimated account)	4,879,489	4,719,489

It will be seen from above table that there is an increase of about 600,000 *yen* in income and 1,500,000 *yen* in expenditure in the account of 1909, compared with that of the year 1907. This tendency is also seen in the comparison of local expenditures mentioned in the following :—

	Income	Expenditure
	yen	*yen*
1907	895,015	755,778
1908	1,089 903	928,077
1909	1,139,214	1,139,214

As mentioned, the annual account of the Totoku-fu has been made independent of the ordinary annual account of the Japanese Government, but its income is not quite enough to meet the expenditures, so that the deficiency amounting to about 3,000,000 *yen* is yearly disbursed from the ordinary account of the home government.

South-Manchuria Railway

As mentioned elsewhere in this work, the above company was organized with a capital of two hundred million *yen*. The aim of the company is to manage, in accordance with the principles of Japanese jurisdiction of Manchuria, the railway between Chang-chun and Tairen and all the branch lines, besides administrating the lands included in the railway zone. The Japanese Government will guarantee the loan floated by the company. The work planned by the railway company is making good progress and the guage of all lines has been changed to a breadth of 4 feet and 8 inches while the lines between Tairen and Suchiatung have been doubled. The wharf and the harbour of Tairen have been improved. The regular steamship service is also opened between Tairen and Shanghai. There are a number of hospitals, common schools and hotels established in the important stations in Manchuria. Moreover, the chief engineering works in the railway zone, such as the construction of tramways and installing of electric lights are all under the management of the company. Thus the company is devoting itself to the development of the interior of Manchuria, and improving the organs of transportation on land and sea. All these enterprises under management of the company are not only related closely to the peaceful policy of the Japanese government, but also to the commercial and industrial interests of other countries. The company is, for that reason, placed under the control of the Totoku-fu. Thus the Japanese authorities strictly adhering to the Open Door policy, standing upon the principle of equal opportunities. The company, following the policy of the Japanese Government, is carrying on business, attentively and impartially for the treatment of passengers of all nationalities and their goods. The profits of the company are increasing year by year so that now dividends can be declared to the Japanese Government. It is expected that the connection with the Eastern Chinese Railway greatly facilitate the through traffic with Europe.

The Opening of Port Arthur

In the preceding pages a brief sketch was given of the policy and administration of the Totoku-fu and of the South Manchurian Railway, which are the two great organs for the carrying out of the plans of the Japanese Government in regard to Manchuria. Hitherto the Japanese Government has been doing the best, paying great attention of the preservation of the peace of the Orient, strictly adhering to the policy and earnestly respecting the principle to equal

opportunities for all countries. If any further assurance was needed that the Japanese Government was determined to adhere strictly to these great principles in future, the recent opening of the Port Arthur as a free port may be regarded as such an assurance, should make the policy of Japan ever clearer than before. In September, 1906, the Japanese Government had decided to make the port a naval port. Since then the Government had adhered most closely to that decision with a view to keep the port closed to commerce. In 1909 however the port was partially opened, for junks only. And in January of the present year along with the progress of peaceful undertakings in Manchuria, the Government decided to throw open Port Arthur, so that west of the of Port Arthur was entirely opened as a free port, which will enable any vessels of foreign countries to freely enter the port. In short, there will be no impediment now for trade in all the ports of Manchuria.

Trade of Manchuria

In the foregoing paragraphs it was made clear that the peaceful policy of the Japanese government for Manchuria is an efficient factor for the development of industry in Manchuria. Let us now mention some lines of industry which are regarded as exceptionally promising. The principal industry in Manchuria at present is agriculture. There is no manufacturing industry to speak of. This fact and the condition of trade may be seen in the following tables The ports of Manchuria which are regarded as the most important and prosperous ones are Yinkow, Antung and Tairen. The condition of the export and import through these three ports may be understood from the following figures:—

		Export	Import	Total
		yen	*yen*	*yen*
Tairen:—	1907	14,540,398	27,891,896	42,462,294
	1908	34,726,896	31,355,647	66,082,543
Yinkow:—	1907	23,410,358	24,708,789	48,119,147
	1908	28,930,327	26,276,369	55,206,696
Antung:—	1907	3,256,328	3,840,897	7,097,225
	1908	4,477,450	3,815,540	8,292,990

As seen from the above table the port of Tairen is ranked first in exports as well as imports, and also it is the first in the rate of increase of the trade. There is tendency for the products of Manchuria to congregate especially at that port. The following table gives the trade in the port of Tairen:—

PRODUCTS EXPORTED (in 1908)

Items	Exports	Items	Exports
	yen		*yen*
Beans	9,805 208	Silk made from cocoons of wild silk-worms	3,554,841
Cereals	667,647	Cords, ropes etc.	30,099
Marine products	180,403	Bean cakes	8,478,179
Vegetables	2,074	Bones of animals	25,025
Provisions	205,385	Oil taken from beans	267,275
Chinese wine	36,445	Miscellaneous articles	399,836
Spirit	60,380	Total	23,830,725
Furs and hides	2,118	Re-export	10,896,171
Horns and ivory	10,971	Grand total	34,726,896
Cocoons of wild silkworms	102,866		

IMPORTS (in 1908)

Items	Imports	Items	Imports
	yen		*yen*
Rice and other cereals	1,888,638	Fuel	298,073
Tea and provision	2,450,910	Clothes	55,199
Cotton and cotton thread	995 510	Paper	535,844
Shirting	3,388,116	Mineral	408,374
Sugar	397,127	Metals	487,013
Wine	1,166,777	Metal articles	1,291,041
Tobacco	1,399,174	China and porcelain	268,344
Furs and hides	48,053	Machinery and instruments	1,320,182
Drugs	231,914	Miscellaneous articles	2,779,388
Oil and wax	313,288		
Building materials	11,172,682	Total	31,355,647

It will be seen from the above table that the items on the list of exports are chiefly agricultural products while goods imported are almost all manufactured articles. This condition of trade shows it to be yet in a primitive stage. From this point of view it may be said that the development of Manchuria depends much upon the progress of the manufacturing industry. According to the investigation made by the authorities of the Central Laboratory under the Totoku-fu the manufacture of oil taken from beans and bean cakes is ranked first as promising industry, and the manufacture of spirit and soy (Japanese sauce) come next. The reeling of silk from the cocoons of wild silk worms, paper making, alkali, the clay industry, the manufacture of glass and the mining industry are also regarded as promising.

The Yokohama Specie Bank has its branch office and agencies in South Manchuria, issues gold notes and makes advances, being practically the sole organ of monetary circulation.

THE SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY CO. LTD.

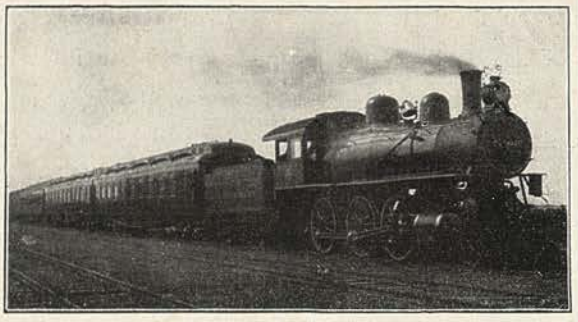
The South Manchurian Railway Co. L'td. was brought into existence as the result of the Japan-Russian war. In 1905, according to the 6th article of the Japan-Russian peace treaty, the Imperial Government came into possession of the main lines of railways between the branch lines of Changchung and Port Arthur which formed part of the Eastern Chinese Railway in Manchuria, together with all rights, privileges, assets and coal mines. In 1906, by an Imperial Ordinance regulations concerning the establishment of the company were issued, General Viscount Kodama being appointed the chairman of the committee of promoters which consisted of some 80 members. At the unfortunate

SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY HOTEL

death of General Kodama, which occurred in the same year, Viscount Terauchi, the Minister of War was appointed as his successor, and during this year, the articles of the company were sanctioned by the Government, and business pertaining to the floating of shares for the first time and the concession concerning the establishment of the company was completed. It was thus that the South Manchurian Railway Co. which may be regarded as the main artery of Manchuria was brought into existence.

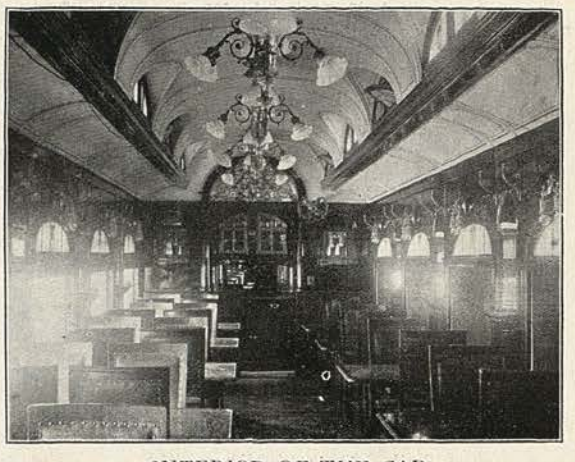
The officers of the company consists of a Vice-President, more than 4 directors, and 3-5 inspectors. Both the President and Vice-President are appointed by the Government under Imperial sanction. Directors are appointed by the Government from among shareholders, and inspectors are chosen at the general meeting of shareholders from among shareholders, and sanctioned by the Emperor. The President of the company at the time of its first organization was Baron Shimpei Goto, and Vice-President Mr. Zeko Nakamura, and at present, Mr. Zeko Nakamura is the President, and Shimbei Kunizawa Vice-President, and among directors, we may mention Messrs. Chotaro Kiyono, Katsuyoshi Kubota, Shintaro Inuzuka, Seijiro Tanaka, Seishu Kubota, Drs. Santaro Okamatsu, Kingoro Nonomura, and inspectors Tokugoro Nakahashi, Kinkichi Kawakami, Hyoemon Taki, Kyohei Makoshi and Seishu Iwashita.

The capital of the company is 200,000,000 *yen* divided into 2,000,000 shares (200 *yen* per share), of which 100,000,000 *yen* was subscribed by the Government in the shape of railways, all property (excluding rolling stock and rails of the Antung-Mukden line) in Manchuria, and the coal mines in Fushun and Entai, while the balance amounting to 100,000,000 *yen* was to be subscribed by both the Japanese and the Chinese. The Government promised 6% dividend per annum. In taking into consideration the economic situation of the times, the inaugural committee found it advisable to raise subscriptions to the amount of 20,000,000 *yen*, one tenths of which was to be at once paid up. At present, the funds unsubscribed amount to 80,000,000 *yen*, and according to the latest calculation, shares unpaid run up at present 18,000,000 *yen*. The general policy of the company was to raise debentures for various provisions, so that debentures bearing 5% interest amounting to 8,000,000 pounds were raised in three parts in London. The works under the management of the company at present consist of (1) railways, (2) marine transportation, (3) harbour works, (4) mining, (5) electric works, (6) gas works, (7) hotels, (8) local works.



A LOCOMOTIVE OF THE SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY CO.

In reference to railways, it may be stated that the railways which were transferred by the Government to the company in 1907 comprised 437.5 miles between Talien and Changchung, 28.8 miles of the Port Arthur branch line, 3.6 miles of the Ryujutan branch line, 13.4 miles of the Yinkow branch line, 9.7 miles of the Entai branch line, 38.9 of the Fushun branch line and 188.9 miles of the Antung-Mukden line. The line between Shinmintung and Mukden was transferred to the Chinese Government, by the treaty entered into with China in the same year.



INTERIOR OF THE CAR

Of the railways above mentioned, the Antung-Mukden line is a light railway with a 2 foot 6 inch gauge, while all the rest are of 3 foot 6 inch gauge. As soon as these lines were transferred to the company, with the exception of the Antung-Mukden line, the entire line was reconstructed into a broad gauge of 4 foot $8^1/_2$ inch, while the line between Talien and Suchiatun to the length of 238 miles was proposed to be converted into double tracks. The branch line to Port Arthur was converted into a broad gauge, and in November 1907, the broad gauge line was opened to traffic, which was followed by the adoption of a broad gauge in the main line and Fushun-Yinkow branch lines. Much credit is due to the authorities for having completed within the short space of a year this engineering work extending over 500 miles, the setting up of 200 engines and 2500 rolling stock without interfering in the slightest degree with the working of the old narrow gauge line. When the broad gauge was completed, for the sake of travellers from Europe, Pullman cars (Dining and sleeping cars) were introduced and run between Talien and Changchung three times a week. This train is connected in Changchung with the Imperial Russian Trains or those of the International Sleeping Car Co. In Talien,

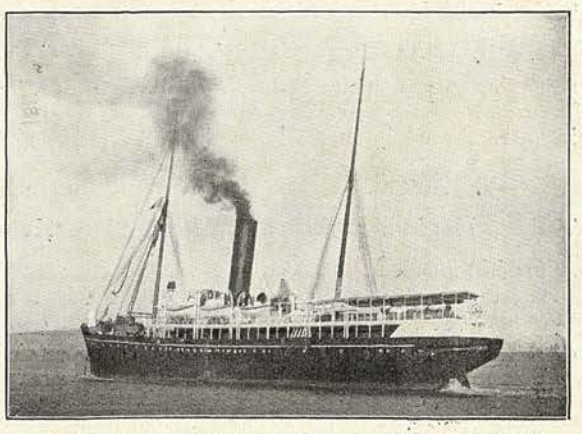
these trains are connected with steamers running to the port of Shanghai while the Yinkow branch which had its terminus at the Niu-chia-tun was extended to the new city of Yinkow according to the Manchurian agreement of 1909. Antung-Mukden lines are to be converted into broad gauges and the work is already commenced which will be completed by the end of 1912. The rolling stock owned by the company at present is as follows :—

Engines	205
Passenger Cars	123
Freight Cars	2,093
Conductors Cars	97

Rolling stock for light railways used on the Antung-Mukden lines stands as follows :—

Engines	82
Freight Cars	603
Passenger Cars	48

1. For executing work concerning railways, shops :—Factories have been built in Talien where repairs and setting up of rolling stocks are made. There are similar factories in Liaoyang and Antung, but since these factories have limited provisions, the necessity was felt for the establishment of large work shops and there is such a work shop being built at Talien, when it is completed there will be found equipments provided for repairing 20 engines 46 thirty ton freight cars all at the same time, besides being able to make all repairs to various implements used in railways and mining.



S. S. "KOBE-MARU" AND "SAIKYO-MARU" OF S. M. R. CO.

2. Marine transportation :—With the opening of the broad gauged railways and for the purpose of communication between Europe and Asia, the *Kobe-maru* and *Saikyo-maru* were put into service on the Shanghai and Talien line. This line is the shortest route between Shanghai and Europe by way of Manchuria. All mail matters, passengers and freight between Shanghai and Europe are generally carried by this line.

3. Harbour Works :—The construction of the Talien harbour is made after the plan inaugurated by Russia, and the work chiefly consists of the completion of the port yet left imcomplete. The chief engineering work consists of the construction of the break-water in the eastern side, the building of the wall in the eastern port, the building of the break-water on the north and the dredging of the harbour. In this connection the company intends to purchase steam launches and build as part of the wharf outfit warehouses. The company has undertaken all the handling of goods at the wharf, which used to be handled by various transportation agents.

4. Mining :—Among the largest mines owned by Japanese the names Fushun and Entai stand most conspicuous. The Fushun mine is situated at about 22 miles to the east of Mukden, the coal fields run along the river Hun extending about 12 miles and a half. The coal contained is estimated at 800,000,000 tons, even if a quarter is worked, the output will reach over 200,000,000 tons. The

places worked at present are 3 mines of Senkin-sai, 2 mines of Yang-pe-pu, and 2 mines of Lao-hou-ti making a total of 7 mines. The output per day is 3,000 tons. Besides, there is another adit of the Senkin-sai mine, and also of the Yang-pe-pu mine newly opened. The new mine in the Senkin-sai is called the Oyama mine, and one in the Yang-pe-pu, the Togo mine. When these mines are completed, a further output of 2,500 tons per day will be available. Among subsidiary works to the Fushun mine, we may mention such works as the founding of new streets at Senkin-sai, electric and gas works, water works, building of school houses and hospitals. In the case of the Entai mine as the first attempt is now being made, there is nothing particularly to be mentioned in this connection.

In reference to the export of coal, the company gives special attention to the extension of the market. In the first half of the year 1909, the amount of coal exported to Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin, Chefoo, Korea, Formosa and Singapore reached some 70,000 tons while the demand is steadily increasing in Manchuria.

5. Electric Undertakings—At the time of the formation of the company the electric undertakings were imperfect, but recently the work regarding the supply of electric light and electric power was started, while as the organs of communication for Talien, an electric railway over 13 miles has been planned the sheds for rolling stock are already been built and a great part of the rolling stock provided, the business will be started in near future as soon as the rails are laid. As accessory undertakings, there have been established various places of interest, and pleasure gardens. Beside Talien, in Mukden and Changchung, the power station was built together with the work connected with the supply of electric light.

6. Gas Works—Having perceived the necessity of undertaking gas works in Talien for lighting, heating and industrial purposes, the plan for building gas-works for the supply of 280,000 cubic feet of gas in 24 hours has been put into execution and the business opened from this year.

7. Hotels—Under the direct management of the company, the Yamato Hotel was established in Talien while in Port Arthur and Changchung, hotels were established, but in Talien, since the opening of steamship service to Shanghai, the number of passengers has rapidly increased, and since the insufficiency of hotel accommodation was keenly felt it is being planned to build another large hotel in Talien and a well equipped hotel in Mukden.

8. Local Works—The company is authorized to collect fees and expenses from the people residing on the grounds attached to the companyin order to meet ordinary running expenses of various public undertakings with the receipt from these sources while the company would provide their original outfit. We will mention the work of building up cities. The number of house holdsliving on the company's grounds are 10,951 and that of inhabitants 40,590. Arrangements for building new quarters are made in such cities as Pulantien, Hsiung-yuee-cheng, Kaiping, Tashi-ch'au, Hai-cheng, Liao-yang, Mukden, Tieh-ling, Kaiyuan, Chang-to, Ssu-ping-che, Kong-chü-ling, Tan-chia-tun, and Chang-chun. In these towns, provisions for roads, water works, and public gardens are made, together with sanitary and other necessary provisions. Hospitals are established in Talien, Liao-yang, Mukden, Tieh-ling, and Antung and other important places numbering in all 13. Hospitals in Talien have attained high degree of perfection, in all departments.

In reference to education, there are several schools under the management of the company. In Kaiping, the public school is established for the education of Chinese children. At present, there are 919 Japanese children and 34 Chinese in these schools.

Let us go a step further, and give some statistics of the company by way of reference :—

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAFFIC
(Receipts and Expenditures)

Terms	Passenger	Freight Tons ton	Receipts *yen*	Expenditures *yen*
1st half 1907	704,300	537,550	4,093,425	2,757,446
2nd „ „	807,931	960,776	5,675,462	3,344,168
1st „ 1908	910,946	1,091,690	4,372,751	2,587,589
2nd „ „	957,194	1,538,125	8,164,391	2,573,818
1st „ 1909	1,029,418	1,770,213	5,858,158	2,609,968

STEAMSHIP PASSENGER AND FREIGHT
(Receipts and Expenditures)

Terms	Passenger	Freight Tons ton	Receipts *yen*	Expenditures *yen*
1st half 1908	100	495	5,831	39,553
2nd „ „	848	10,264	66,750	164,646
1st „ 1909	866	13,915	90,163	230,722

ARRIVAL OF SHIP, AMOUNT OF GOODS
(Receipts and Expenditures)

Terms	Arrival of ship at half	Goods ton	Receipts *yen*	Expenditures *yen*
1st half 1908	659	343,463	319,795	328,206
2nd „ „	781	735,229	701,033	518,470
1st „ 1909	673	615,052	637,166	533,590

PROCEEDS FROM COAL AND MINES

Terms	Proceeds from coals *yen*	Mining Receipts *yen*	Expenditures *yen*
1st half 1907	76,949	647,066	348,251
2nd „ „	125,371	837,154	582,963
1st „ 1908	211,308	1,322,503	816,144
2nd „ „	231,705	1,380,119	859,139
1st „ 1909	344,457	1,983,227	1,355,672

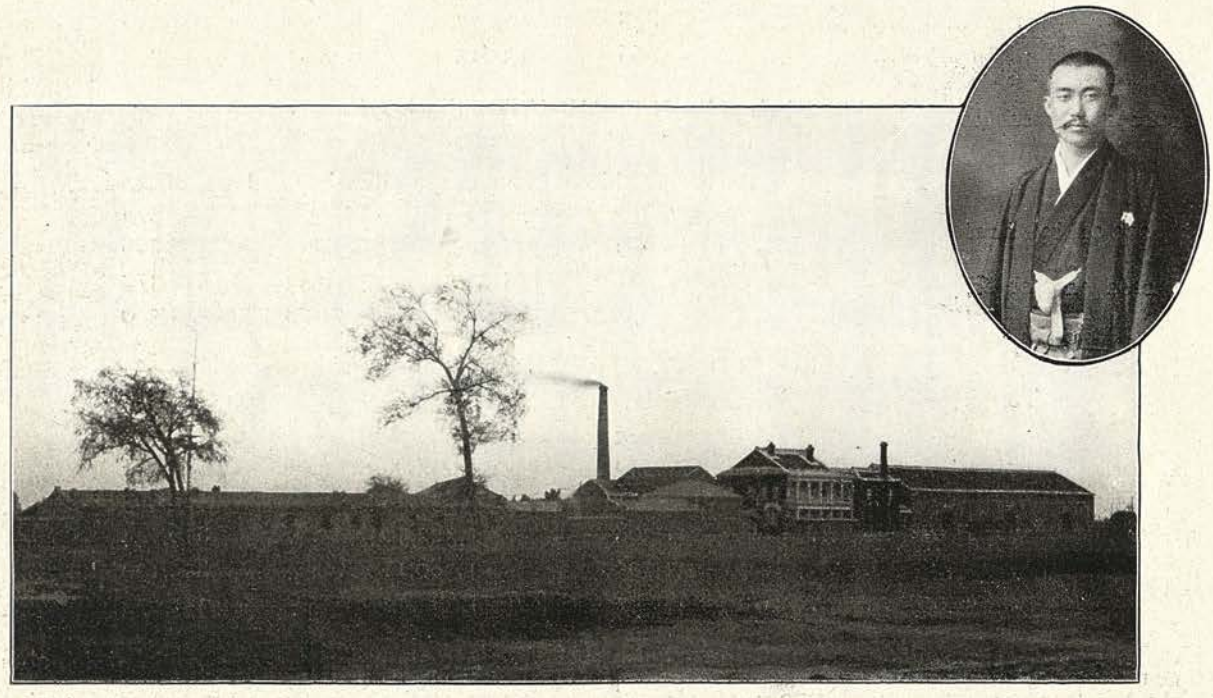
The investment made during the 1st part of 1907 amount to about 100,000,000 *yen* of which about 35,834,000 *yen* for railways, 1,481,000 *yen* for factories, 2,966,000 *yen* for harbours, 4,442,000 *yen* for mines, 2,166,000 *yen* for electric undertakings, 398,000 *yen* for gas works, 316,000 *yen* for hotels, 3,033,000 *yen* for local works, 4,696,000 *yen* for buildings making a total of 55,334,000 *yen*. The total receipts for same term are as follows, while expenditures include the interest on debentures etc. :—

Terms	Total Receipts *yen*	Total Expenditures *yen*	Net Profits *yen*
1st half 1907	5,002,459	4,073,863	928,596
2nd „ „	7,540,657	6,452,667	1,087,989
1st „ 1908	6,959,342	6,187,549	771,794
2nd „ „	10,656,340	9,314,553	1,341,788
1st „ 1909	9,892,575	8,206,709	1,685,866

Only a short time has elapsed since the establishment of the company, so that provisions are not yet completed. It is expected that in the course of time organizations for railways, marine transportations, mining, electric or gas works, hotels and local works will be completed contributing immensely towards the exploitation of Manchuria.

THE KODERA YŌKŌ

Manchuria, which came under our influence after the Japan-Russian War, has rich natural resources, but just after its conclusion, the number of Japanese who were interested in starting work was quite limited because at the time of the war, enterprises in Manchuria were still under investigation, and investments were apprehended. Japanese business men were highly tempted to launch themselves in the undertaking, but they hesitated to resort to do so. There was one person at this time who headed others in starting the bean-cake business. It was none other than the Kodera Yōkō.



MR. SOKICHI KODERA AND HIS OIL PRESSING FACTORY AT YINKOW

The proprietor of the Kodera Yōkō is a large land owner in Kobe, and the business is managed by the three brothers of the Kodera family, namely, Kenkichi Kodera, Sōkichi Kodera, and Matakichi Kodera. Mr. Sōkichi Kodera is the Director of the Firm.

The Kodera Yōkō started its business in 1906; the Company consists of the four sections of the Kodera Machinery Oil, Import, the Model Farm and Shipping.

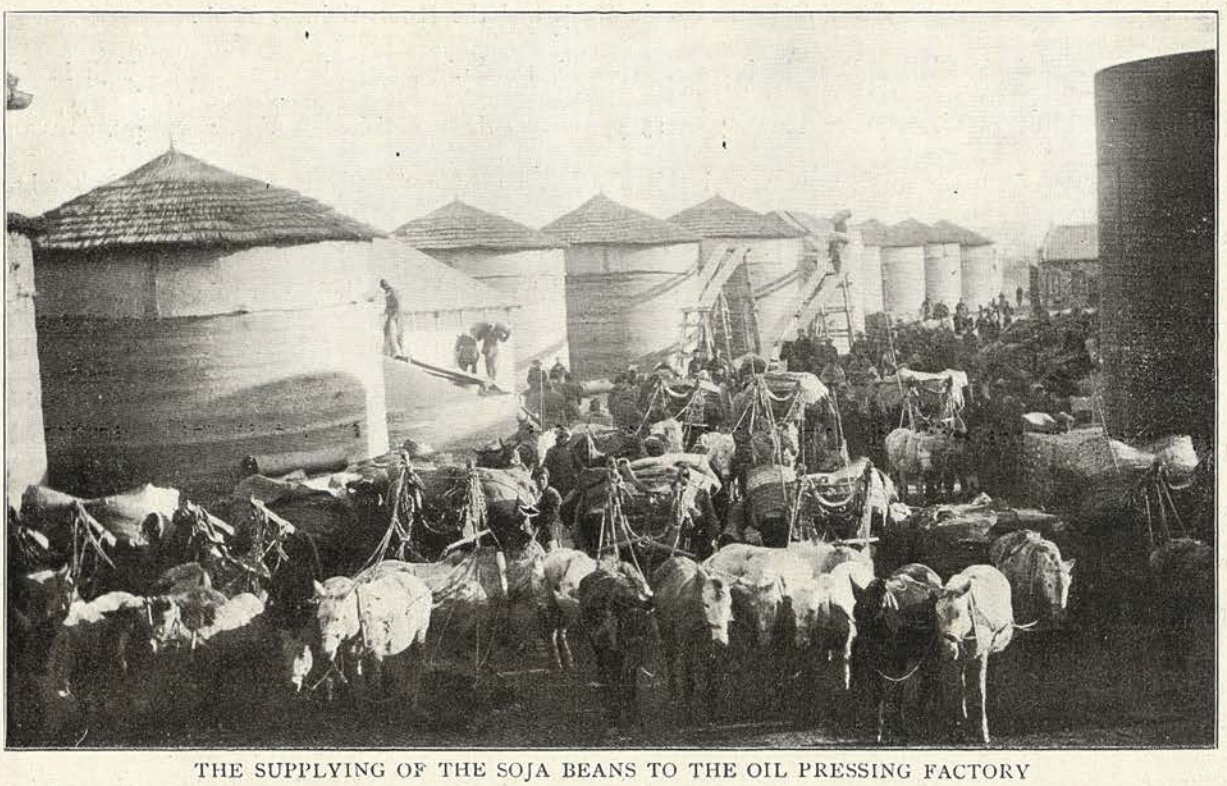
(*a*) The Kodera Machinery Oil Section. The Kodera Company owns land of 40,000 *tsubo* on the left bank of the River Liao of which 24,000 *tsubo* is used as the ground for the bean cake press factory where the Kodera Machinery Oil Office is built. The factory is one of the three largest factories in Manchuria, and the rest of the land is used as the pier and house grounds. The mooring

place along the coast is built by the Kodera Company where vessels of 2,800 tons, with 17 feet displacement are moored.

The scope of the work covered by the Kodera Machinery Oil Office is as follows:—

1. Manufacture of bean cakes and their export.
2. Export of bean oil.
3. Export of beans and cereals.

(1) In making bean cakes and oil, the up-to-date hydraulic press was adopted in 1907. The trouble with bean cakes is that they are easily breakable but articles bearing the label of the Kodera Company are superior in quality, and stand rough handling so that the product has become



THE SUPPLYING OF THE SOJA BEANS TO THE OIL PRESSING FACTORY

quite popular. The output a day at one time is not less than 5,000 sheets (46 *kin* per sheet). Bean oil made by the up-to-date and refined method is excellent in quality, the output per day being 25,000 *kin*. In the year 1908, there was a considerable amount exported to European countries. The demand for beans has rapidly increased, but the supply is far from satisfying. Every possible preparation is being made to meet the growing demand.

(*b*) The Import Section. This section is engaged in making a direct import to America of such articles as American flour, aquatic products and other necessaries. The head office is in Yinkow, and there are stations in Mukden, Tichling, Chanchung, and Tailen, and other important parts of Manchuria. They have a branch in Kobe and out-stations in Tokyo. Branches and stations in Japan

are engaged in business dealing in bean cakes, and also in the purchase of beans for export. The Europeans who wish to make a purchase of soja beans will find it convenient to negotiate with the firm.

(*c*) The Kodera Model Farms. The Kodera Co. has land in Manchuria extending over 36 *cho* where a model farm is provided for the cultivation of agricultural products, while means are provided for live stock.

(*d*) The Kodera Co. Shipping Department. There are two mooring places in Yinkow and Nyuchaton which are under the control of the Kodera & Co., where ships of all descriptions are moored. As a matter of fact, the Company acts as an Agent for the Osake Mercantile Marine Co.

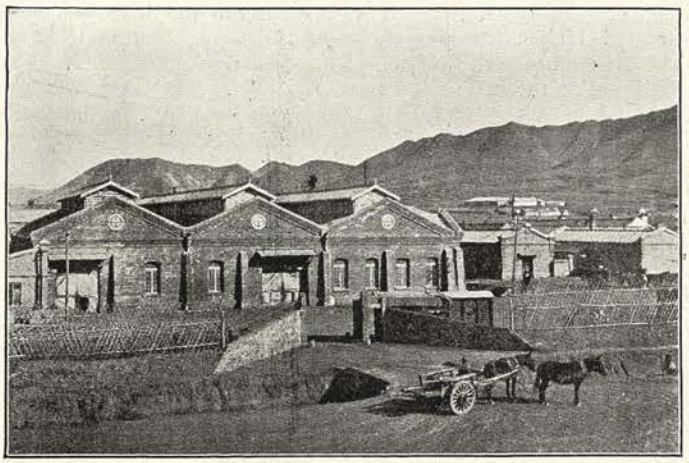
The Kodera Co. has but recently opened its business, but its credit stands high among foreigners. The banks of reference are the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Russo-Chinese Bank.

Mr. Kenkichi Kodera is a business man of high standing, and his name stands high in the political circles of Japan. It was some 14 or 15 years ago that he visited foreign countries, as soon as he graduated from the High Commercial School of Kobe. He actually spent ten years in foreign universities whence he obtained an university degree. When the Japan-Russian War broke out, he went to the front as a cavalry lieutenant. As soon as the war was ended, he again left for Europe and America, but being apprised of his father's death in 1907, he returned home at once, when he became an worthy heir to his father's vast fortune. At the time when peace was concluded with Russia, Mr. Kodera passing Newchwang on his way home became interested in this line of business which he is successfully carrying on at present. When Mr. Kodera started the business, his example was rapidly followed by several men of industry showing the remarkable business insight of Mr. Kodera. It was the year before last that Mr. Kodera was elected a M.P. from the Hyogo Prefecture. He is not yet 40 years old, but is a weighty figure both in the industrial and political circles of Japan.

Mr. Sōkichi Kodera, an able assistant and adviser to his elder brother Kenkichi, and the main stay of the activity of the Kodera family in various business undertakings is a graduate of the First High School, Tokyo. During the Japan-Russian war, he joined the army where he did many good turns to the cause of the country. The motive which led him to take an interest in Manchurian affairs is the offspring of his observations of the conditions prevailing there. Subsequent to the war, when his elder brother Kenkichi started the business in Manchuria, he bore all the responsibility upon his shoulders as the head of the Kodera & Co. His father Taijiro was a *samurai* belonging to a certain clan, but after the abolition of the clan, unlike his other colleagues who became officials he connected himself with the business circle. It was in the year 1878 that he bought a large tract of land in Kobe which is now worth some 10,000,000 *yen*.

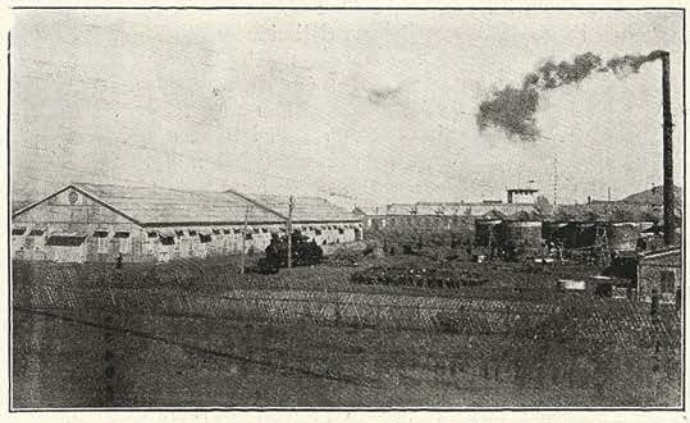
THE JAPAN-CHINA BEAN CAKES MANUFACTURING CO. L'TD.

The company is situated at Ni-chome, Shiba-guchi, Tokyo. The company was established in 1907. It has its factory in Dairen. Manchuria is an agricultural country so that there are produced varieties of agricultural products of which Soja beans occupy a greater portion. Bean cakes and oil form the important articles of export from Manchuria. The amount of bean cakes imported to Japan has now reached about 13,000,000 *yen* a year with every prospect of greater increase.



FRONT VIEW OF THE NISSHIN BEAN CAKE FACTORY

The manufacture of bean cake in those districts is still after the old method, and has not emerged out of the embryotic stage; moreover, owing to the scarcity of capital, attempts to carry on the work on an extensive scale are quite limited. Our business men who had investigated the natural resources of Manchuria subsequent to the Japan-Russia war arrived at the conclusion that bean cake manufacturing is a most profitable and safe way of investment. Thereupon a company was established with a capital of 3,000,000 *yen* a quarter of which (750,000 *yen*) was paid up, and with that sum the work of the company was started. In accordance with the programme for the first period, the company established a factory at Dairen facing the pier. The ground covered by the building is about 20,000 *tsubo*. The branch line of the South Manchurian Railway is brought right into the company's ground for the purpose of facilitating the conveyance of goods. By the use of up-to-date electro m tors, 2,000,000 *kin* of bean cakes and 9,000,000 *kin* of bean oil are produced.



SIDE VIEW OF THE NISSHIN BEAN CAKE FACTORY

At present, the company is engaged in developing the 2nd programme. This is the only company in Manchuria which is solely managed by Japanese.

The officers of the Company are Mr. Kokinji Takashima, (president), and Messrs. Kyujiro Matsushita, Torataro Shibata (directors), and Messrs. Kumema Okura, and Tokusoku Asada (auditors).

KARAFUTO

(Saghalien)

HISTORY:—It is a little over 200 years since Karafuto attracted the attention of the Japanese. Before that time nothing had been known, and there exists no reliable records concerning the discovery of the island. The vague idea of the discovery can only be formed by gathering informations from old documents. One thing however is certain, that the island had belonged to Japan and not to any other country. It is clear according to these documents or books, that in 1785 the Tokugawa Government ordered Hidemochi Matsumoto, to make an expedition to Karafuto, and afterwards the Lord of Matsumae at Ezo had been entrusted with the administration of the islands. The Lord stationed two samurai and two privates at Shiranushi during the summer every year.

The defence as well as the administration of the island under the Lord of Matsumae had been anything but satisfactory. Reports, one after another, reached the Tokugawa Government concerning the Russian inroad of the island. The Government therefore brought the administrative right of Karafuto under its direct control, and the *Bugyo* or high commissions of Hakodate was newly created to rule the island. At the same time, the Lords of Sendai, Aizu, Shonai, Morioka, and Hirosaki were ordered to colonize the island. Emigrants were sent, and agriculture and fishery were encouraged. Since that time, Rinzo Mamiya, Jūzo Kondo and many other patriots declared the necessity of paying more attention to the defensive works of the island. Jūzo Kondo personally went over to Iturup island and taking down the sign which the Russians had erected in place one bearing the "The regions south of this point belong to Japan." From this time the Japanese began to pay great attention to the defence of the northern boundary of the empire. The advance of Russia had, however, become greater with years. In 1852 she despatched Puchan to Japan, in connection with the delimitation of Karafuto. The envoy asserted that the islands north of Iturup and a greater part of Karafuto belonged to Russia, while we insisted upon Japan's possession of Iturop and Karafuto south of 50° N. Latitude. It was, however, arranged by the Shimoda Treaty that Iturup should belong to Japan and that the delimitation of Karafuto should be specially fixed. In 1859 Muravieff came to Japan with a view to apply to Japan the Aigun Treaty in connection with the Karafuto delimitation problem. The Russian assertion, this time, was to the effect that the whole island of Karafuto belonged to Russia. Japan, of course, refused to accept the Russian proposal. In 1862 the Government sent Takenouchi Iwami-no-Kami *Bugyo* of foreign affairs, to the Russian capital and negotiations were commenced between the Japanese envoy and the Russian authorities with regard to the Karafuto delimitation. Again, Russia adhered to the delimitation of Karafuto at 48° Latitude. Japan also did not concede and the negotiation ended in a fiasco. It was however arranged on this occasion, that the envoys of the two countries should meet at Karafuto next year for the negotiation concerning the delimitation problem. The second negotiation, again, did not witness satisfactory conclusion. At this time, Russian much toward the East had become accute. In 1867 the Tokugawa Government sent Koide, Lord of Yamato Province to St. Petersburg and the Karafuto treaty was concluded. But it was no more than the endorsement of the Shimoda Treaty. Japan could gain nothing through the treaty.

MR. S. HIRAOKA,
Chief of the Administration of Karafuto.

Under such circumstances, the colonization scheme of Russia daily progressed, while that of Japan was just the opposite. Thus practically Karafuto became a Russian territory. In Japan some asserted the advisability of purchasing the whole island from Russia, while those cherishing milder opinions thought it the best to cede the island to Russia. The latter had the best of it for the island was exchanged for the group of Kurile islands.

Although this concession on the part of Japan brought to an end the long standing trouble between Japan and Russia, the interests of the two countries were again in conflict in the Korean problem. This was the some immediate cause of the Russo-Japanese war. As a result of the Portsmouth Treaty in 1905, the southern part of Karafuto (south to 50° N. Latitude) was restored to Japan. Soon after this, the Civil Administration Office was established there. In 1907 the finance in the islands was brought under the special accounts, and simultaneously the Karafuto government was established with Major-General Kusunose as its Governor. In April 1908 Mr. Tokonami, Chief of the Bureau of Local Affairs was the Governor ad interim, and in June of the same year Mr. Hiraoka, Governer of Fukushima Prefecture succeeded in the office, which post he still holds. Through his good administration the wild fields have been converted into arable land, and wild shores into fishing districts.

GEOGRAPHY :—Karafuto is separated from the Russian Saghalien at 50° N. Latitude. Its eastern shores are washed by the Okhotsk Sea, the whole western shores facing Siberia with the Mamiya Strait between the two. In the south the capes of Nishitoro and Nakashirudoko form the Aniwa Bay. Between Nishitoro cape and Soya cape of the Hokkaido there is the Soya Strait, the width of which is a little over 40 knots.

The island covers 120 *ri* in length and 24 *ri* in average width, its total area being over 2,200 square *ri*. The surface of land is generally level plain, with but little undulations.

Mountain ranges traverse the land from north to south, 4,000 feet at height. Rivers flow through the plains. The climate of Karafuto is greatly influenced by ocean currents average temperature ranging between 38° and 29°, and during the winter 40° below the freezing point (C.).

TOWNS :—Since 1905 Odomari, Toyohara, Maoka and five other places have grown into cities. Odomari comprises two places formerly known as Korsakovsk and Poroantomali. There is good anchorage in the Aniwa Bay. The principal institutions are the Branch of the Karafuto Government Office, the Post Office, the Meteorological Observatory.

Toyohara was formerly called Vlajimirofka. It is situated 10 *ri* north of the city of Odomari. The city and its vicinity form the centre of the colony in the island. A great number of farmers are settled here and engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The Karafuto Government Office, the Headquarters of the Guards, the District Law Court, the Hospital attached to the Karafuto Government Office, the Post Office, the branch of the Sapporo Prison, are the chief institutions. Maoka is an important sea port at the western coast and has been the chief fishing district of the island.

THE CHARACTERISTIC FORESTS, OF PICEA AJANENSIS AND OTHER TREES, IN KARAFUTO
(60–100 years old)

Vessels can safely enter the harbor even during the winter, so that it plays the most important part in connecting the island with Japan proper. The chief institutions are the branch of the Maoka Office, the local court, the post office etc.

Kusun-nai, Notasan, Tomariaro, Kitanayoshi, Shikika etc. are the places full of promise, but they are not yet developed into commercial districts.

ADMINISTRATION :—In 1907, the Karafuto Special Accounts Law was promulgated and simultaneously the Karafuto Government Office was established. The Office consists of the president, four business officials, one police-inspector, three heads of the branch offices, six experts, one interpreter, and some other officials. The Governor i. e. chief of the Karafuto Government Office is under the direct control of the Home Minister, and his duties consist of the execution of laws and ordinance, the discharge of local affairs etc. He also superintends the matters relating to post, telegraphs and telephones under the control of the Minister of Communications, and those concerning the banking business, and the custom tariff etc. subject to that of the Minister of Finance.

EDUCATION :—In view of the increase of inhabitants, government elementary schools have been established at Odomari, Toyohara, and Maoka since 1906. Regulations relating to the aid to private elementary schools have been issued, permitting the establishment of such schools.

SANITATION :—Sanitary arrangements are not complete, but few inhabitants are attacked by diseases, except those fishermen and farmers who suffer from beriberi and scurvey.

COMMUNICATION :—Since the establishment of the Karafuto Government Office, roads have been greatly improved and the traffic between Toyohara and Maoka are effected by means of sledges.

The Light Railway between Odomari and Toyohara after it was transferred from the Department of War to the local government, the authorities opened it for the transportation of passengers and goods.

Post Offices have been established at Odomari, Toyohara and other important places. Telephone exchange offices have been established at Toyohara, Odomari and Maoka. Vessels sailing between the island and Japan proper are those under protection of the Karafuto office, those under the protection of the Department of Communications, and those belonging to the N. Y. K, Otaru and Hakodate are the starting points for these vessels.

FISHERY :—The island is rich in this respect the catch consisting chiefly of herring, trout, salmon, comb, etc. Those desiring to engage in fishing have to apply to the Karafuto Office for fishing rights by means of tenders.

Fishing tools to be used are confined to set-up-nets, and gill-net; others are prohibited. Fishermen except those for herring, trout and salmon are requested to have the government's permission. Twenty fishing guilds have been organized all along the coast to which the right for catching herring trout and salmon by means of gill-nets are granted by the government.

FORESTS :—Forests in the island are very dense and one can not see anything similar in Japan proper as no forestry exploitation has been made.

There are abundant trees which have never been utilized except that some have been used for buildings, materials for fishing, fire wood, charcoal etc. In 1908 some were exported to Japan proper for telegraphic posts and boxes for the first time the result being that a reputation for the w od in the island was established.

MINING :—The geological investigations of the island were commenced in 1905 and their investigation of coal and gold-dust alone were completed the rest being yet incompleted. The further investigation will be started anew 1910.

Horonai, Seltonai, Fushikago, Notoro are famous for peat. Coal is found everywhere in the island. Indeed the product of coal is unlimited. It is equal in its quality to that of Kyushu and Hokkaido. Gold dust is gathered in the beds of the rivers which flow from Shiridoko and Suzatani mountains, in the borders, and shores of the Aniwa Bay. Iron, sulphite stone for building, and other kinds of minerals useful to industry are also found.

COLONIZATION :—Since the investigation of settlements was commenced in October, 1905 the area of about 130,000 cho has been surveyed, of the above area 51,000 cho has alreadv been prepared for settlements of imigrants. These settlements lie at Rutaka, Suzuya and Uchibuchi, Western shores of the island and a part of Maoka.

The valleys of the rivers, or the regions producing willows and elm trees are generally fertile. Upper beds consist of alluvial deposits while the lower beds consist of glay deposits. In the former. trees with conifers grow, while the latter consist of clay, sand and stone. They are fit both for agricultural or pastoral purposes.

AGRICULTURE :—The temperature of the island is severely cold in winter, but mild in summer so that good harvests are obtained. According to the report of the Experimental farm belonging to the Karafuto Government Office, and the experience of the farmers the agricultural products in the island are barley, wheat, oats, rye, peas, potatoes, beans, ginseng, burdock, turnips, cucumbers, and many other vegetables.

CONCLUSION :—It is only a few years since Karafuto was annexed to Japan, and things are yet under investigation, but since Mr. Hiraoka, was appointed Governor, the development of industry and agriculture has been something remarkable. At present a gigantic scheme is on foot to establish a great industrial company under the joint management of the government and the people.

GONCLUSION

Remarks on Goncluding Ghapters

We have given somewhat lengthy and detailed accounts of the origion and development of Japan's civilization in order to explain Japan as she is at present. But our accounts of Japan's civilization have by no means been exhaustive. When a nation rises anew, there is sure to be an *espirit decorps* which animates the people. It may be the influence of religion or the condition of the times that brings forth such a spirit. Japan has a history running back more than two thousand five hundreds years, during which time the Yamato race showed itself robust and progressive in spirit, proving that these traits of character were innate to them. During all these years, in religion, in politics, in education, in economy, in literature and in all other social affairs, they have never taken any retrograde steps. The evolution of such spirit however must be due in a large measure to the influences of religion, literature, and art, the influences which flow from the unseen world of though and ideas. The innate charactersitics of the people, together with the influences of civilization and culture have contributed to the development of history, whose pages are adorned with brilliant examples in the acts, manners, and life of the people. In concluding the " Japan To-day " we herewith treat in separate chapters the four subjects (the History of Religions in Japan, the Literature and Arts, the Japanese woman Past and Present, and Bushido) which may be regarded as the main influences for the formation of Japanese national characteristics, in order to show that the present prosperity of of Japan is not in any way the result of fortuitous circumstances. We propose in the following chapter to give an inside explanation, so to speak, of things Japanese for the benefit of those who want to understand Japan. In Japan, dancing music and the fine arts have all found their sources of inspiration in religion and literature, which directly or indirectly had for their aim the good of the people. Under the heading, " The position of Woman, Past and Present," attempts will be made to clear off those erroneous views sometimes held regarding the position of woman in this country. It has often been thought that women in Japan were regarded as no better than honorable servants, so

hat in their moral as well as intellectual education their position was so low, that they could not have contributed much towards the social progress.

It is hoped that these explanations will be enough to dispel any false conception and show how well woman was appreciated and treated by men, and how they have together through cooperation brought about the present glorious prosperity of the country.

Under the heading "Bushido," we have shown how the manly character of the Japanese was built up under the educational influence of that peculiar idea and institution called "Bushido."

The above named four chapters have been prepared with the object of showing the various causes which led to the formation of Japanese national characteristics and which constitute so to speak the body, soul and spirit of the Nation.

NOTE

In publishing "Japan To-day" our original intention was to insert chapters on the History of Religion, Literature and Fine Arts in Japan as well as on the Japanese Woman Past and Present, and Bushido, but owing to the unexpected expansion of the book in volume and to the pressure of time caused by the approach of the opening of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, we are compelled to defer the publication of these items to another issue or to supplement the work in the form of a pamphlet which will be delivered later on to those who subscribe to the present issue.

ERRATA

PAGE	LINE			
1	12	... ...	...*For* phases	*Read* shores
16	14	... ...	... „ well	„ widely
18	9	[from bottom]	... „ in Kyoto	„ of Kyoto
22	32	... ...	... „ subjects	„ lords
„	36	... ...	... „ tribute	„ subsidy
28	14	... ...	... „ Open ports were	„ The foreign trade was
„	15	... ...	... „ Deshima and	„ Deshima in
29	14	... ...	... „ granery	„ gunnery
„	16	... ...	... „ Paintering	„ painting
30		[under the middle portrait]	„ Hashi Razan	„ Hayashi Razan
31	2	... ...	...*after* attacked *add* and killed	
37	17	[from bottom]	...*For* Pinto	„ Anjin
43	25	... ...	... „ the territory	„ integrity
44	10	... ...	...*after* ambignous and *add* intobrable	
59	3	[from bottom]	... „ export	„ import
79	4	[„]	... „ in Hokkaido	„ for Hokkaido
85	8	... ...	...*after* Japanese *add* on the main island	
93	9	... ...	.. *For* National ruins	„ famous remains
96	22	... ...	...*after* geyser *put* a period	
„	23	... ...	...*For* 1100 feet in height	„ the place is 1400 feet abcve sea level
97	16	... ...	... „ Sea town	„ Seaport
99	10	... ...	... „ greatly impaired	„ entirely destroyed
131	11	[from bottom]	... „ Azau, the present director	„ Aso the present dean
132	14	[„]	... „ Omit 11	
133	5	... ...	... „ number of schools	„ number of classes
„	12	... ...	... „ body	„ association
„	13	... ...	... „ Work for construction	„ Organ for construction
„	31	... ...	... „ Work for Association	„ Organ for Association
„	7	[from bottom]	... „ 7 Graduate Association	„ Graduate Association
144	5–8	... ...	... „ 1870; 1881; 1891; 1908	„ 1877; 1887; 1897; 1909
„	10	... ...	... „ subsequent of	„ subsequent to
„	11	... ...	... „ 1886	„ 1868
„	12	... ...	... „ 412,145,000 *yen*	„ *Y.*413,112,000 & imports *Y.*394,198,000
„	„	... ...	... „ 804,791,000	„ 807,310,000
„	22	... ...	... „ show	„ the
„	23	... ...	... „ which the	„ which shows
„	„	... ...	... „ 78,000	„ 789,000
„	26	... ...	... „ 100 4/10%	„ 1 4/10%
148	21	[from bottom]	... „ an industry	„ our industry
165	23	... ...	... „ civilization	„ invasion
„	5	[from bottom]	... „ coast trade	„ coast fishery
„	4	[„]	... „ and that	„ e.g. that
„	3	[„]	...*after* Saghalien *add* is added	
171	24	[„]	... „ Agricultural College *omit* and	
205	9	... ...	...*For* Members	„ Diet
„	11	... ...	... „ business	„ business men
„	33	... ...	... „ both the public and the people	„ the public
206	6	... ...	... „ economic condition	„ economic condition of Japan
244	2	[from bottom]	... „ government	„ government saw
„	„	... ...	... „ gave	„ give place
249	28	... ...	... „ of the aid	„ by the aid
258	5	[from bottom]	... „ 1700	„ 1200
285	21	... ...	... „ 100%	„ 1%
288	2	[from bottom]	... „ state property	„ municipal property
290	23	... ...	... „ 70,000	„ 7,000
303	21–22	[from bottom]	... „ an outing	„ amounting
304	16	[„]	... „ (212 miles)	„ 95 miles
319	12	... ...	... „ Prince Okubo	„ Mr. Okubo
326	15	... ...	... „ the government	„ the Shogunate government
„	19	[from bottom]	... „ were celebrated	„ was a celebrated lords

408	2	[from bottom] ... ...*For* of the lines	*Read* of the ships	
411	11	[„] ... ... „ 0.80 per cent	„ 80 per cent	
464	10	[„] ... ... „ from	„ than	
471	21	[„] ... ... „ import	„ important	
502	19	... ... „ Eaiwa	„ Taiwan	
509	15	... ... „ faction	„ factor	
„	28	... ... „ Shojo	„ Shozō	
520	8	... ... „ Heiemon	„ Heizaemon	
542	2	[from bottom] ... ... „ Y. Takimura	„ T. Takimura	
560	21	[„] ... ...*after* three sections, *add* as such divisions exist at the Kyoto Factory.		
„	13	[„] ... ...*For* The Section	„ The special section	
572	5	... ... „ baked	„ backed	
581	24	... ... „ Yamada	„ Yamaha	
585	8	[from bottom] ... ... „ U. S. A.	„ England	
„		[below the picture] ... ... „ Galina Mine	„ Graphite Mine	
614	17	[from bottom] ... ... „ millionaire	„ the millionaires	
617	15	[„] ... ... „ (cedar)	„ (cryptomeria)	
647	24	[„] ... ... „ Tow years	„ Two years	
671	10	[„] ... ... „ had joined	„ had not joined	
681	6	... ... „ of then	„ of them	
687		From this page on to P. 703, the page heading should be " Temples and Shrines."		
689		[under the portrait] ... ...*insert* Rt. Rev. Shokin Ishikawa		
692	2	[from bottom] ... ...*For* vermillion	„ rouge	
„	6	... ... „ built	„ rebuilt	
692		[under the portrait] ... ... „ Rev. Ryu-un Sayeki		
693	2	[from bottom] ... ...*For* work	„ prayer	
694	8	... ... „ prophesy	„ prophets	
„	15	[from bottom] ... ... „ of the Hokekyo	„ the Hokekyo	
695		[under the portrait] ... ...*insert* Rev. Hanshu Muto		
696	16	[from bottom] ... ...*For* such is	„ such as	
„		[under the portrait] ... ...*insert* Mt. Rev. Sodo Ishikawa		
698	26	[from bottom] ... ...*For* there were	„ there were made	
699		[under the portrait] ... ...*insert* Rt. Rev. Shinjiro Nakayama		
701		[below the lower picture]...*after* Tenrikyo *add* Temple		
702		[below the picture] ... ...*For* tomb-stone	„ tomb	
704		... ...*before* Our success in Formosa, *transfer and insert* the whole page 738 with the heading " Greater Japan and Her Sphere of Influence."		
		From this page on to P. 737 the page heading should be changed to " The Greater Japan and Her Sphere of Influence."		
705	10	[from bottom] ... ...*For* viceroy	*Read* governor general	
703	20	... ... „ (both upper and lower)	„ and sewage	
729	7	... ... „ Development	„ department	
730		[under the lower picture] ... „ the Formosan architectural company	„ the Keelung Public Hall built by the Company	
735	9	[from bottom] ... ... „ south-northern bank	„ north and south banks	
„		[bottom line] ... ... „ subject of	„ subject worthy of	
741	20	... ... „ imprisoner	„ prisoner	
„	21	[from bottom] ... ... „ parrh	„ path	
742	16	[„] ... ... „ Mayanho	„ Masampo	
„	13	[„] ... ... „ Residing General	„ Resident General	
759	9	[„] ... ... „ a Vice-President	„ the President and Vice-President	
765	4	[„] ... ... „ to America	„ from America	
768	17	[„] ... ... „ much	„ march	

LIST OF ADVERTISEMENTS

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Morimura Bank.
Musashiya (Dealer in Jewellery and Silver Ware).
Tōkai Bank.
K. Otani Co. (Exporter and Importer of Raw Silk, Tea etc.).
Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.
M. Takamatsu (Wood Carver).
Tashiroya (Manufacturers of and Dealers in Porcelain and China Ware).
Fujiya Hotel
The Yokohama Nursery Co.
Kobayashi & Co. (Manufacturers of and Dealers in Lacquer Ware).
T. Moriya (Manufacturer and Exporter of Japanese Curios and Silk Goods).
Mikawaya Hotel.
S. Takagi (Dealer in Lace Gown, Drawn Work and Embroideries)
Kamitaki & Co. (Exporters and Manufacturers of Chip and Straw Braids, Tagal Braids and Feather etc.).
Omiya & Co. (Dealers in Silk and Cotton Yarn).
S. Kasawara (Manufacturer of Lace Work, Drawn Work etc., and Commission Merchant in Silk Piece Goods).
Tasaburo Murakami (Bill Broker).
T. Owariya (Exporter and Importer).
Tomioka & Co. (Manufacturer of Ham)
Yasuda Kyōto Tojiki Goshi-Kaisha (Manufacturers of and Dealers in "Satsuma" Porcelain and "Awata" Ware).
Yamaguchi Bank.
Iwai Shoten (Exporters, Importers and General Merchants).
The Tokyo Asahi Shimbun (News Paper).
The Tokyo Gas Co.
The Seiyoken Hotel & Café (Ueno).
The Seiyoken Hotel (Tsukiji).
Mitsui Bank.
The Dai Nippon Brewery Co.
The Tokyo Yarn Spinning Co.
The Hiroshi Morishita's Drug Store.
Kin-un-ken (Manufacturer of and Dealer in Cloissonne Ware).
The Teikoku Hat Manufacturing Co.
The Yokohama Fish Oil Co.
Genzo Tanabe (Dealer in Cameos).
K, Miyamatsu (Bill Broker).
Tanaka Bank.
Mansei Bank.
Gyokuho-do(Manufacturer of and Dealer in Precious Metals, Stones and Fine Arts etc.).
Amita Shoten (Manufacturer of Nets and Twine).
The Nippon Trading Society (Importers and Exporters).
S. Komai (Artist in Damascene Work).
Iida & Co. (Dealers in Silks, Embroideries and Cut-Velvets.
R. Tanaka (Dealer in Silks, Embroideries, and Cut-Velvet Pictures).
Shibusawa & Co. (Raw Silk Traders)
Kwanto Acid and Soda Co.
Nozawaya (Dealers in Raw Silk and Dry Goods also Bankers.)
Dai Nippon Hotel Co. (Miyako Hotel, Nara Hotel, Gonikai Hotel, Arima Hotel).
Itaro Saihara's Co. (Importers and Exporters of Food-Stuffs).
Tetsunosuke Nasu's Co. (Manufacturers of Aluminium Articles).
H. Yamaguchi (Exporter of Chip and Braid).
Ozawa & Co. (Manufacturers of Furnitures).
The Tosha-do (Manufacturer of Copy Printers).
Takichi Oishi (Dealer in Patented solid paper).
The Ashimori Cotton Rope Manufacturing Co.
The Nagato Brush Co.
Japan Pharmaceutical Establishment.
Tsuruga Hotel.
Sendai Hotel.
Matsushima Hotel.
Kanaya Hotel.
The Taiwan Railway Hotel.
Mikado Hotel.
Hara Gomei Kaisha (Exporters of Raw Silk, Habutai and Silk Handkerchiefs).
The Chitose-Ro (Japanese Restaurant).
Gakkai Shishin Sha (Book Publishers and Manufacturers of Educational Articles).
Takashima Seirin-do (Stationer).
Thirty Fourth Bank.
Kitahama Bank.
Yokohama Dock Co.
Kichibei Hamaguchi (Soy Brewer).
Miyamoto Shōko (Gold and Silversmith also Dealer in Art Curios).
The Japan Pattern Dyeing Co.
Suzuki Shoten (Kobe).
Naonosuke Kamiki (Artistic Book Publisher).
Kawamura & Co. (Manufacturers of the *Bankoyaki* Earthern Ware).
K. Kawaguchi & Co. (Manufacturers of and Dealers in Tortoise-shell Ware).
Meiji Bank.
Fifteenth Bank.
R. Yamada-ya (Importer, Exporter and Commission Agent).
The Methodist Publishing House.
Taipeh and Tainan Offices of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Kawamata Silk Refining Co.
K. Sowa (Wholesale Dealer in Silk, Brocades and Embroideries).
To-a Tobacco Co.
Kimura Shoten (Exporter and Importer of Raw Silk, Yarn and Textures).
Kawai & Co. (Importers and Dealers of Copper).
The Tokyo Shirt Manufacturing Co.
The Nippon Marine Transport and Fire Insurance Co.
Katakura & Co. (Raw Silk Manufacturers)
S. I. Yamatoya (Shirts Manufacturer).
The Jiji Shimpo (News Paper).

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NEW YORK OFFICE: 445, Broome St.

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STEAM-SHIP OWNERS affording facilities of transport to all countries.

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New York,	Hongkong,	Seoul,	Karatsu,
San Francisco,	Shanghai,	Yokohama,	Miike,
Manila,	Newchwang,	Osaka,	Otaru,
Singapore,	Dairen,	Kobe,	Taipeh,
	etc.,	etc.,	etc.

MORIMURA BANK

Paid up Capital . . . . 500,000 Yen

Reserve Fund. . . . . 320,000 Yen

No. 15, Tōri I-Chome, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo

TELEPHONE (Long Distance): No. 673 Honkyoku

President: - - - JITSUEI HIROSE

Manager: - - - KOYATA MOROKUZU

Senior Partner: - - ICHIZAEMON MORIMURA

MUSASHIYA

Established 1859

(S. ŌZEKI)

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Jewellery AND Silver Ware

No. 66,
Honcho Shichome,
YOKOHAMA,
JAPAN

MUSASHIYA & COMPANY,

No. 66, Shichome Honcho, Yokohama, Japan

Manufacturers of high grade engraved silver goods. Among the exhibits are silver bowls, fruit dishes each made from one silver rolled and engraved plate, this being characteristic to the company. Special attention is requested to the cigar and cigarette box made of the *shibuichi* silver, engraved by Mr. Bisei Unno, a first class engraver of Japan. Besides tea-sets and coffee-sets, etc. are made after the latest designs.

TRADE MARK

TOKAI GINKO

(THE TOKAI BANK LIMITED)

Capital	*Yen*	*3,000,000*
Reserve	„	*704,000*
Deposit Oct. 30. 1909 . . .	„	*13,522,000*

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

HEAD OFFICE

No. 6, Gofukucho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

BRANCH OFFICES

Horiecho Branch
Horiecho Itchome, Nihonbashi-ku.

Hongo Branch
Hongo Sanchome, Hongo-ku.

Akasaka Branch
Tamachi Nichome, Akasaka-ku.

Kyobashi Branch
Owaricho Itchome, Kyobashi-ku.

Honjo Branch
Kamezawacho, Honjo-ku.

Mita Branch
Mita Itchome, Shiba-ku.

Asakusa Branch
Namikicho, Asakusa-ku.

GENJIRO YOSHIDA,
Manager.

K. OTANI CO.

(KAHEI OTANI, PROPRIETOR)

General Exporters and Importers

Raw Silk, Tea, Marine Product, Etc.

15 Motohamacho Yokohama

JAPAN TEA FIRING CO.

TEA EXPORTERS

MAIN OFFICE: YOKOHAMA ★ FACTORY: SHIZUOKA

Now Open!!!

JAPAN TEA HALL

JAPANESE GARDEN

Anglo-Japanese Exhibition

LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1887

Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, Limited

HEAD OFFICE - - - - TOKIO

BUSINESS HEADQUARTERS - HIOGO

CAPITAL subscribed - - 14,006,800.000

CAPITAL paid up- - - 9,084,760.000

RESERVE FUNDS - - - 5,362,718.000

FUNDS for special purposes - 684,482.000

ANNUAL PRODUCTION:

(1) Cotton Yarn – – – – 230,000 Bales
(2) Shirting – – – – 94,000 Pieces
(3) Spun Silk Yarn – – – 575,000 lbs.
(4) Sheeting – – – – 210,000 Pieces

17 COTTON MILLS with 294,900 spindles and 700 LOOMS in operation.

2 SILK MILLS with 15,300 spindles in operation.

2 WEAVING SHEDS with 1,208 Looms under construction.

M. TAKAMATSU

No. 12, Hagoromocho Itchome, Yokohama, Japan

WOOD CARVER

OF

Cabinets, Chairs, Screens, Escritoires, Frames, Stands, etc., in all Styles,

AT MODERATE CHARGES

First class workmanship and material guaranteed, Articles carefully packed and delivered to any address

TASHIROYA, JAPAN

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Porcelain & China Ware

Orders executed carefully and promptly

MAIN STORE: Bentendori, Yokohama
FACTORIES: Nanamagari, Nagoya
BRANCH STORE: Kanocho, Kobe

TASHIROYA is the largest and oldest concern in Japan

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MIYANOSHITA, SAGAMI, JAPAN.

Telephone No. 2, Miyanoshita.

First Class Accommodation
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Lighted throughout with incandescent electricity
Suites with bath room attached

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BILLIARD TABLES,
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Only 4 hours from Yokohama

Excellent Cuisine and Best of Attention, Hotel Porter in Uniform, Meets all trains at Kodzu.

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P. O. Box No. 72

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The largest exporters of Japanese Lily Bulbs, Plants, Trees, Seeds and all other horticultural products. All orders executed and shipped promptly with care.

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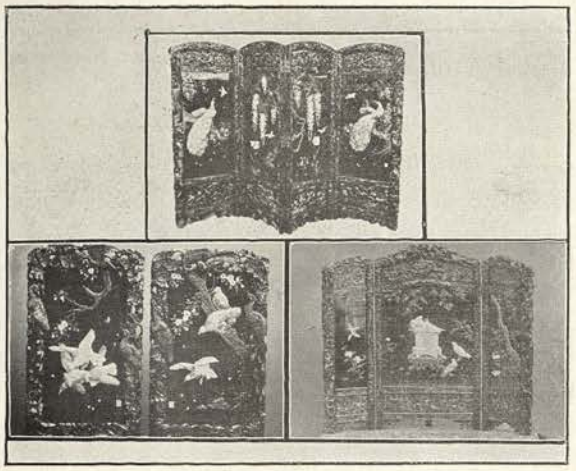

KOBAYASHI & CO.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS

OF

Lacquer Ware.

NO. 4, ITCHOME BENTEN-DORI,

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN

T. MORIYA,

No. 82, Bentendori Shichome, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN

BRANCHES: Taku-road, Tientsin; Oyamadori, Dairen

★ ★ *Price Lists are supplied on Application* ★ ★

MANUFACTURER AND EXPORTER OF

Japanese Curios and Silk Goods

SUCH AS

Lacquer, Bamboo, Paper, Bronze & Antimony Wares, Porcelains, Toys. Ivory & Shell Goods, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Goods, Drawn Works, & Renaissance, &c., &c., &c.

Importer of General Merchandise *Correspondence Solicited*

MR. T. MORIYA: This firm was established in 1898, and deals largely in Japanese manufactured goods, and products also exporting them all over the world.

For the Anglo-Japanese Exposition they have exhibited Silk Handkerchiefs, Renaissance, Paper Napkins, Silk Fans, and Kairo and Charcoals; this print is one of the exhibits.

We recommend this firm to be one of the most reliable among the leading business men in this City.

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Telephone "Miyanoshita No. 5."

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IRISH CROCHET LACES — PATENT SECURED NO. 11144 — SOLE RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE IN JAPAN

Modern Lace Gowns,
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Kamitaki & Co.

YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

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Chip & Straw Braids, Tagal Braids, Stuffed Birds and Feathers.

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for

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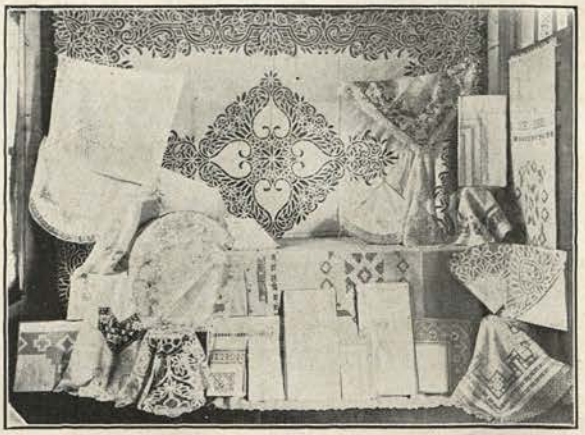
Omiya & Company

(SEIJIRO SAKURAI)

Telephone No. 1910

6, NIGHOME, OKINAGHO,

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN



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TOKYO.

TELEPHONE: Naniwa 291
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CODES USED:
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"A. 1" Code.
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SOLE AGENT FOR

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The Peacock Mineral Water Co., Osaka.
The Iwashiro Mineral Water Co., (Banzai Water) Tokyo.
The Compagnie Du Vin St. Raphaël., Valence (Drôme) France.
Messrs. Pellisson Pere & Cie., Cognac, France.
Messrs. Th. Darriet & Co., Bordeaux, France.
Monsieur Gve. Martineau, Saintes near Cognac, France.
P. Henry & Fils, Paris.
Messrs. Henry Simpson & Co., London.
The Mohawk Condensed Milk Co., N.Y.
The Societa Anonima Fabbriche Riunite di Fammiferi, Milan, Italy.

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JAPAN BEST HAM

TOMIOKA & CO.

SAGAMI=OFUNA STATION=SAGAMI

Yasuda Kyoto Tōjiki Gōshikaisha.

TRADE MARK

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TELEPHONE NO. 538.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

ARTISTIC SATSUMA PORCELAIN AND "AWATA" WARE,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

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(UNLIMITED)

OSAKA, JAPAN.

Capital	**Yen 1,000,000**
Reserve Fund	**„ 1,300,000***
Deposits	**„ 16,000,000**

* Standing in January, 1910.

Proprietor: ***Kichirobei Yamaguchi, Esq.***

Director: ***Chuji Machida, Esq.***

„ ***Yoshisuke Koshino, Esq.***

A Brief Outline of the History of the Bank.

THE Bank started its business in 1864 as a money-exchange. In 1880 when the national banks were established it was transformed into one of them, the 148th National Bank with a capital of 300,000 *yen*, which succeeded the money-exchange business and also opened up general banking business. In 1899 when the term of the National Bank expired, it was made into a private bank succeeding to all its former business and at the same time the capital was increased to 1,000,000 *yen*.

THE IWAI SHOTEN

KB

Exporters, Importers . . .
and General Merchants

HEAD OFFICE:

43 Kitahama 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka, Japan.

BRANCHES:

12 Himono-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
49 Sakaye-machi 2-chome, Kobe.
3 Motohama-cho 1-chome, Yokohama.

The Head Office and the Tokyo Branch are exclusively engaged in importing, while the Kobe and Yokohama Branches engage in exporting.

* * *

Correspondence Invited.

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An Independent Daily Newspaper established in 1888.

Daily Circulation minimum estimate 200,000.

A Recognized Favourite in Educated and Business Circles.

OFFICE:

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Established: October, 1885. **Business Term: Ninety-nine Years.**

The Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd.

Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo, Japan.

Subscribed Capital 17,000,000 Yen. Paid-up Capital 1,141,000 Yen. Reserve Fund 968,000 Yen.

NAMES OF OFFICIALS:

President	Dr. Toyokichi Takamatsu.	Director	Mr. Kashizo Fukushima.
Vice-President...	Mr. Ryosaku Kume.	„	Mr. Suekichi Hiramatsu.
Director	Mr. Soichiro Asano.	Auditor	Mr. Saku Watanabe.
„	Mr. Shintaro Ohashi.	„	Mr. Toyemon Kobayashi.
„	Mr. Fukusaburo Watanabe.	„	Mr. Kan-ichi Ito.
„	Mr. Kishiro Hakamada.		

Chief of the Accountant Section ... ... Mr. Ryosaku Kume.
Chief of the Business Section ... ... Mr. Kashizo Fukushima.
Chief of the Engineering Section ... ... Mr. Suekichi Hiramatsu.
Chief Secretary ... ... Mr. Gentaro Hagiwara.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

(By the End of December, 1909.)

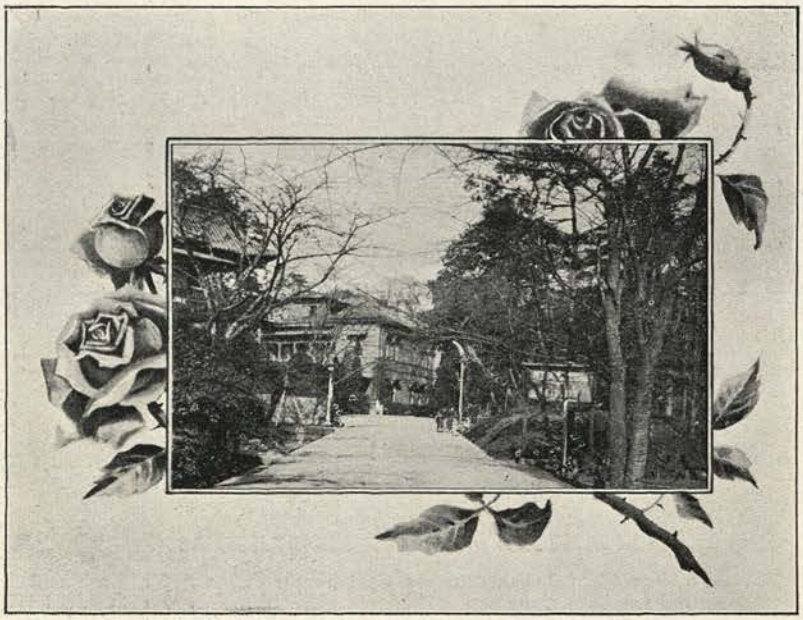
ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Unpaid Capital...	¥ 5,590,000.000	Capital	¥17,000,000.000
Initial Expenses	13,744,257.789	Reserve Fund	531,000 000
Initial Expenses not yet settled	1,190,539.055	Special Reserve	326,610.982
Initial Work and Business Requirements ...	1,568,964 726	Pension Fund	48,452.880
Customer's Account and Bills Receivable...	721,544.683	Contract and Personal Security	163,047.685
Provisionary Payments	340,220.441	Bills Payable and Payment Unsettled ...	5,522,710.726
Negotiable Bonds	58,436.000	Provisionary Receipts	142 363.945
Bank and Postal Transfer Accounts and Cash in Hand	1,340,538.867	Balance Brought Forward	103,024.733
Workshop	131,770.200	Net Profit for the Term	908,586.560
Refining Works	59,525.740		
Total	24,745,797 511	Total	24,745,797.511

THE SEIYOKEN HOTEL & CAFÉ

Uyeno Park, Tokyo, Japan.

BRANCH OF TSUKIJI SEIYOKEN HOTEL.

The Seiyoken is the largest and oldest establishment among the First Class Hotels of Tokyo, Japan.



The location is most convenient to every principal district of the City. Seiyoken is located on the Uyeno Park, highest and healthiest position.

In front of the court of the Hotel, an avenue of fragrant cherry blossoms exhibits a splendid sight during the spring season.

Close to the Hotel there is an oldest Shinto-Shrine dedicated to the Tokugawa Shogunate family.

The principle institutions in near vicinity are the Imperial Museum, the National Zoo Garden, the Imperial Library, the Musical Academy, the Fine Art Gallery, the Bronze Statue of Great Buddha Idol.

Few steps down the hill there is a large pond called Shinobazu-ike which is famed for its lotus blossoms in the early summer dawns.

Within a few minutes ride in a carriage or an auto to the Uyeno Station, where the Express Train leaves daily for Nikko and other summer or winter resorts.

The policy of management is strictly liberal and services in each department are perfect and excellent.

SENO, *General Manager.*

THE
Tsukiji Seiyoken Hotel
TOKYO, JAPAN.

WHEN YOU COME TO TOKYO ASK FOR SEIYOKEN.

S. KITAMURA, Proprietor.

The Seiyoken is operated on the European Plan only.

RATES:

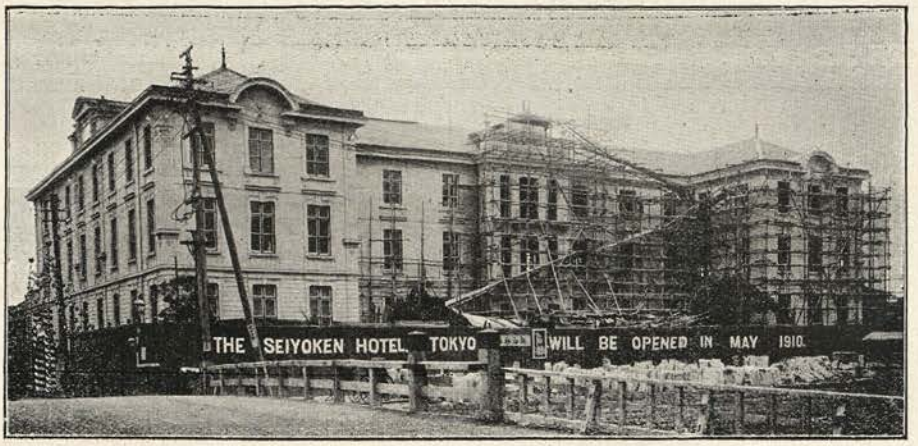
Room Y. 2.00 up to 10.00 per day.
Including attendance, electric lights, fans and telephone.
Rooms with bath, en suite.
Y. 4.00 up to Y. 50.00 per day.

Note.—The above rates are only one person. If two persons occupy the same room Y. 1.00 per day for additional person. Children under 10 years of age ½ of adult.

DINING ROOM

Breakfast . . . 7 a.m. to 9 a.m.
Luncheon . . 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Dinner . . 5.30 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Cozy Grill Room open for all hours.



THE SEIYOKEN HOTEL.

This select, centrally located hotel has attained the highest rank among the leading hotels of Tokyo, Japan.
It is magnificently guided by the most refined taste.
In addition to the beautifully furnished suites are rented by the season or shorter periods.
The policy of management is liberal, painstaking and everything possible is done to perfect; the service in each department.
The location is most convenient in relation to the business central and social activities of the Capital.
Only five minutes ride from the Grand Central Station on the carriage, or an auto, within fifteen minutes to every principal part of the city from the Hotel.
Great improvement have been made since the season of 1906-7. Hot water radiators, electric lights, fans and private telephones are provided for every guest room.

THE ROYAL SUITE.

When unoccupied by Royalty, is available for other guests.
Magnificent suites of apartment for Wedding Breakfasts, Receptions, Balls.
The private suites are the most luxurious in the City.
Seiyoken's charming band will play after the dinner.
Residents may make use of the Hotel Motor Garage without any charge.

KABUSHIKI KWAISHA

MITSUI GINKO

The Mitsui Bank, Ltd.

THE OLDEST BANKING ESTABLISHMENT IN JAPAN.

(Reorganized in Oct. 1909)

CAPITAL paid-up - - 20,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 1, Suruga-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

The Statement of the Account for the 1st Term

From 1st Nov. 1909 to 31st Dec. 1909.

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.	
Deposits	¥ 86,162,862.51
Bills payable	236,946.36
Due to other Banks	242,094.23
Sundry Accounts	87 06
Capital	20,000,000.00
Net Profits for this term	875.241 10
Total	107 517,231 26

ASSETS.	
Loans and Advances	¥ 72,828,814 46
National and Local Loan Bonds	16,071,481 73
Debentures	141,584 00
Shares	4,892,906 40
Due from other Banks	88,811 93
Sundry Account	72,175 70
Land and Premises	3,696,497.43
Land and Premises for the Offices	492,301.37
Cash and Treasury Bills	9,232,658.24
Total	107,517,231.26

Profit and Loss Accounts.

The above distributed as follows.

Net Profits for this term	¥ 875,241.10
Total	875,241 10

Reserve Funds	¥ 400,00.000
Dividends	350,000.00
Bonus and Allowances	59,650.00
Carried forward to the next term	65,591.10
Total	875,241.10

BRANCHES:

Fukagawa (Tokyo), Hiroshima, Kobe, Kyoto, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Nishiku (Osaka), Osaka, Otaru, Otsu, Wakayama, Yokohama.

President and Director:—Mr. Takayasu Mitsui.

Managing Directors:—Mr. S. Hayakawa, Mr. S. Ikeda and Mr. U. Yoneyama.

Directors:—Mr. M. Mitsui, Mr. T. Dan, Mr. G. Iida and Mr. K. Hayashi.

Auditors:—Mr. T. Mitsui, Mr. Y. Asabuki and Mr. O. Ono.

THE DAI-NIPPON BREWERY CO., LTD.

TRADE MARK

CAPITAL - - - - Yen 12,000,000

Telegraphic Address :

"BEER TOKYO."

CODES :

A.B.C. 4th & 5th Ed.

A. I.

Scientific and Hygienic Brewing

Purest and Best

PURVEYOR TO THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.

ASK FOR YEBISU BEER, ASAHI BEER, SAPPORO BEER, ETC.

The Company was established on the amalgamation of the Japan Beer, Osaka and Sapporo Breweries, and owes the extension of its business to accommodating Beer to the taste of the public.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO.

BRANCHES: OSAKA, SAPPORO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, HAKATA (Kyushu).

Breweries: Tokyo 2, Osaka 1, Sapporo 1, Hodogaya 1.

Export business attended to by the Osaka Branch.

THE
Tokyo Spinning Yarn Company.

ESTABLISHED: APRIL, 1887.

No. 40 DAIKU-MACHI, FUKAGAWA-KU,

TOKYO.

Telephone: Naniwa (L.D.) 201, 3208.

Capital	4,800,000	Yen.
Reserve Fund	163,700	„
Ring Frames	97,500	
Ring Doublers	31,300	
Gassing Frames	2,500	Light.
Power Looms	500	

The Hiroshi Morishita's Drug-Store.

(Established in 1900, February)

Minamikawahori-machi, Tennoji, Minami-ku, Osaka.

Manufacturer and Seller of the "Jintan" and "Dokumetsu," and other Patent Medicines. . . . . .

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 54, Nichome, Bingo-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Tokyo Warehouse: No. 1, Motodaiku-machi, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

Hiroshi Morishita, Proprietor.

AGENTS:—Asahi St, Japanese Settlement, Tientsin, China—Ho St., Hankow, China—Honan St, English Settlement, Shanghai, China.

FACTORY:—Tamahori-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

The East Sign-board Making Place:—Nippori in the Suburbs of Tokyo.

The West Sign-boarding Place:—Shinonome-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

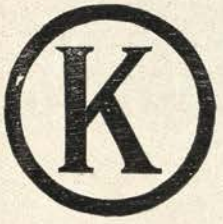
The Area of the Ground of the Faotory.	1,930 *Tsubo*
The First Factory	210 ,,
The Second Factory	200 ,,
The Ware-house	108 ,,
Engine and Locomotives	30 H.P.
Annual Output (1908)	1,197,909 *Yen*

MARKETS:—Various places in Japan, Siberia, Korea, China, Malay Peninsula, Annan, Siam, Burma, Indies, Africa, Java, Philippine Islands, Australia, Hawaii, Canada, and the United States.

OFFICIALS:—A Manager, Vice-Manager, Chief-of-the-Factories, Superintendent of Selling Business, Superintendent of Accounts, and Chief-of-the-Tokyo Warehouse, 6 Officials for the Expansion of Business, 8 for Home Sale Business, 10 for Export Business, and 5 in the Factory for Medicine Manufacturing, Total 35. Employees (Workers) 237.

Mr. Hiroshi Morishita was born in 1869, November, at Tomonotsu, Bingo Province along the Seto Inland Sea. At his early age he went to Osaka where he first introduced his patent medicine "Dokumetsu" or "Poison Extinguisher" in February, 1900, when he first started his business of selling patent medicines. Later on after five years' assiduous investigation in April, 1905, he invented a kind of Pocket-capsule "Jintan" as it is called, which is one of the patent medicines that sells most at present in Japan as proved by the statistics published by the Department of Finances. Some charitable tickets are enclosed in the bags of "Jintan," and a pretty considerable amount of money is contributed every year for charitable purposes thereby.

TRADE MARK



KIN-UN-KEN

By Imperial Appointment

PATRONIZED BY H.M., THE KING OF BELGIUM.

HIGH CLASS

CLOISONNE WARE

Visitors are cordially invited to see our factory.

Sanjo-dori, Shirakawabashi Nishi-iru, Kyoto, Japan.

Telephone No. 2276.

THE TEIKOKU HAT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

PRESIDENT: KANEJI KIGA, ESQ.

Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Prefecture.

Established: July, 1896. Capital: Yen 300,000.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES

The various grades of woolen cloth hats, straw hats, ribbons, raw silk and twisted threads.

THE YOKOHAMA FISH OIL CO., LTD. YOKOHAMA, . . JAPAN.

This is the largest of fish oil companies in Japan, and is also engaged as a by-occupation in the manufacture of cocoa-nut oil and flax-seed oil.

There are three large factories covering 4 acres in all, well equipped with the latest machines.

About 15,000 tons of products are annually exported, and about 1,000 tons are supplied at home. Hundreds of tons can be supplied at one time.

The fish oils produced by the company are sperm whale oil, ordinary whale oil, herring oil, sardine oil, shark oil, and cod oil, and the vegetable oil, the cocoa-nut oil, and flax-seed oil, besides cocoa and bean cakes.

Patronized by both Navy and Army Offices.

THE COMPANY HAS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING REWARDS:

A Silver Medal	Norwegian Marine Products Exhibition, 1898.	**A Grand Prize Medal**	Liege International Exhibition, 1905.
A Gold Medal	Paris International Exhibition, 1900.	**do.**	Milan International Exhibition, 1906.
A Grand Prize Medal	St. Louis International Exhibition, 1904.	**do.**	Seattle Exhibition, 1909.

CAMEOS. CAMEOS.

All kinds of "Cameo" cutting in Sea Shells, Coral, Tortoise Shell, etc.

Designs for Sleeve Links, Brooches, Hat and Scarf Pins, Ash Trays and for Decorations.

Awarded with Medals in the 44th Exhibition at Uyeno, and also patronized by Her Majesty the Empress.

THE ONLY DEALER IN JAPAN.

GENZO TANABE,

11 Moto-machi Itchome, Yokohama.

K. MIYAMATSU.

3 KABUTO-CHO, TOKYO.

MEMBER OF THE

Tokyo Stock Exchange.

CORRESPONDENCE IN ENGLISH.

The Tanaka Bank,

(JOINT PARTNERSHIP CORPORATION)

Representative Member: Heihachi Tanaka, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 7, Sakamoto-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo

BRANCHES:—YOKOHAMA AND OTARU.

CAPITAL	Yen 500,000.00
RESERVE FUND	„ 696,394.65

RATES OF INTEREST:

Fixed Deposit (for 6 months or more)	5 per cent. per annum.
Current Deposit	5 Rin per dium. per Yen 100.
Special Current Deposit	1 Sen per dium. per Yen 100.

In business much importance is attached to promptness, exactness, and kindness.

THE MANSEI BANK

LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1896)

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 6, Suda-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Telephone: Honkyoku 552, 2248.

President: Koichi Nishimura, Esq.
Managing Director: Sohei Kato, Esq.
Manager: Denzaburo Uyeda, Esq.

	Yen
Capital...	750,000.000
Reserve Fund	134,000.000
Fixed Deposit	465,823.440
Current Account	478,290.526
Petty Deposit	599,011.015

THE GYOKUHO-DO

(Established 1778)

Proprietor: IHEI IIZUKA, Esq.

Naka-cho, Ikenohata, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

High Grade Watches, Precious Metals & Stones, Fine Arts.

THE Company is quite an old establishment and was constantly patronized by the Tokugawa Shogunate, it is now an appointed purveyor to the Imperial Household, and patronizad by high class people and such public institutions as the Japan Red Cross Society, the Woman's Patriotic Association, the Association of Military and Naval Officers' Wives, Imperial Voluntary Fleet, etc.

NETS AND TWINE.

AMITA X SHOTEN

Nagoya Japan

Established in the Bunkwa era (1804-1817).

(Started about 100 years ago and lasting for three generations.)

Business Dept. . . .	**Nagoya Branch,** Aichi-machi, Nagoya. Telephone L.D. 1575.
Manufacturing Dept.	Yellow-Tails-Large-Seine-Nets Weaving Dept. Toyohama, Aichi Prefecture.
Proprietor	Mr. Yamamoto Tajihei.
Head Office	**Amita Shoten,** Toyohama, Aichi Prefecture.
Branch.	**Toyohashi Branch,** Arakawa-machi, Toyohashi, Aichi Prefecture.
Factories	There are Eight Factories.

THE company engages in the dyeing of the textures of nets and the making of various grades of fishing nets, besides hemp-cotton fishing nets, hemp-cotton gloss yarn, large seine nets, twisted nets, foreign and domestic hemp, sail cloth, various kinds of rope, dye-stuff for nets, bark, dyes, anti-septics, fishing implements, ship furnishing.

The Proprietor Mr. Yamamoto always resides at the Nagoya Branch.

The company is favoured with orders by fishery institutes and fishery experiments in various prefectures of the country, and has many medals conferred at various expositions both at home and abroad.

THE NIPPON TRADING SOCIETY

LIMITED.

SAKAI-MACHI, KOBE, JAPAN.

DIRECT

Exporter and Importer.

Cable Address:—"Nip Trade Kobe." Codes:—A.B.C. 5th, A. I. & Lieber's.

ESTABLISHED 1909.

Capital - - - Yen 500,000.

Mr. E. HOPP, Managing Director.

DIRECTORS:

Mr. N. MASUDA. Mr. S. MORI. Mr. S. NISHIOKA.

AUDITORS:

Mr. G. TAKABE. Mr. K. KAGAWA.

EXPORT GOODS.

Rice, Copper, Cotton Yarn, Camphor, Peppermint, Fish Oil, Wax and other Natural Products.

IMPORT GOODS.

Rice, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Dry-goods, Wools, Woolen Yarn, Artificial Silk Yarn, Pulp, Paper, Fertilizer, Sugar, Metal, Chemical and Industrial Articles, Machines, Apparatus, etc.

AGENTS:

Gordon Woodraffe & Co., London.
Carl A. Walter, Hamburg.
Gravenhorst & Co., New York.

TRADE 圖 MARK

S. KOMAI

SHIMMONZEN, KYOTO.

Original Artist in Damascene Work

Exclusively made by hand.

Attention of connoisseurs is invited to spurious electro-plated productions offered for sale elsewhere, and to the Trade Mark 圖, the evidence of the only genuine hand work Damascene, enjoying a time honoured reputation.

BRIEF SKETCH.

S. Komai & Co. have been established for fifty seven years. Formerly his grand father was very famous at decorating swords and daggers by Damascene Work, and by constant improvement in quality and workmanship, as well as by his judgement his products have reached the enviable position of the first class Damascene Manufacture in Japan.

There being so many imitations (Electro-plated) of Damascene Work now a days, and it being difficult for the uninitiated buyer to detect fraud, S. Komai wishes to protect their patrons by an absolute guarantee that the gold wire inlaid on oxidised steel, entirely by hand, is pure (24 Karat).

Go to S. Komai if you wish to buy the famous product, specially done only in Kyoto, Japan, "The Damascene Work."

The Proprietor knows how to satisfy the taste of his customers, both Japanese and foreign.

IIDA & CO.,

"Takashimaya."

SILKS, EMBROIDERIES,
KIMONOS & CUT-VELVETS.

KYOTO:

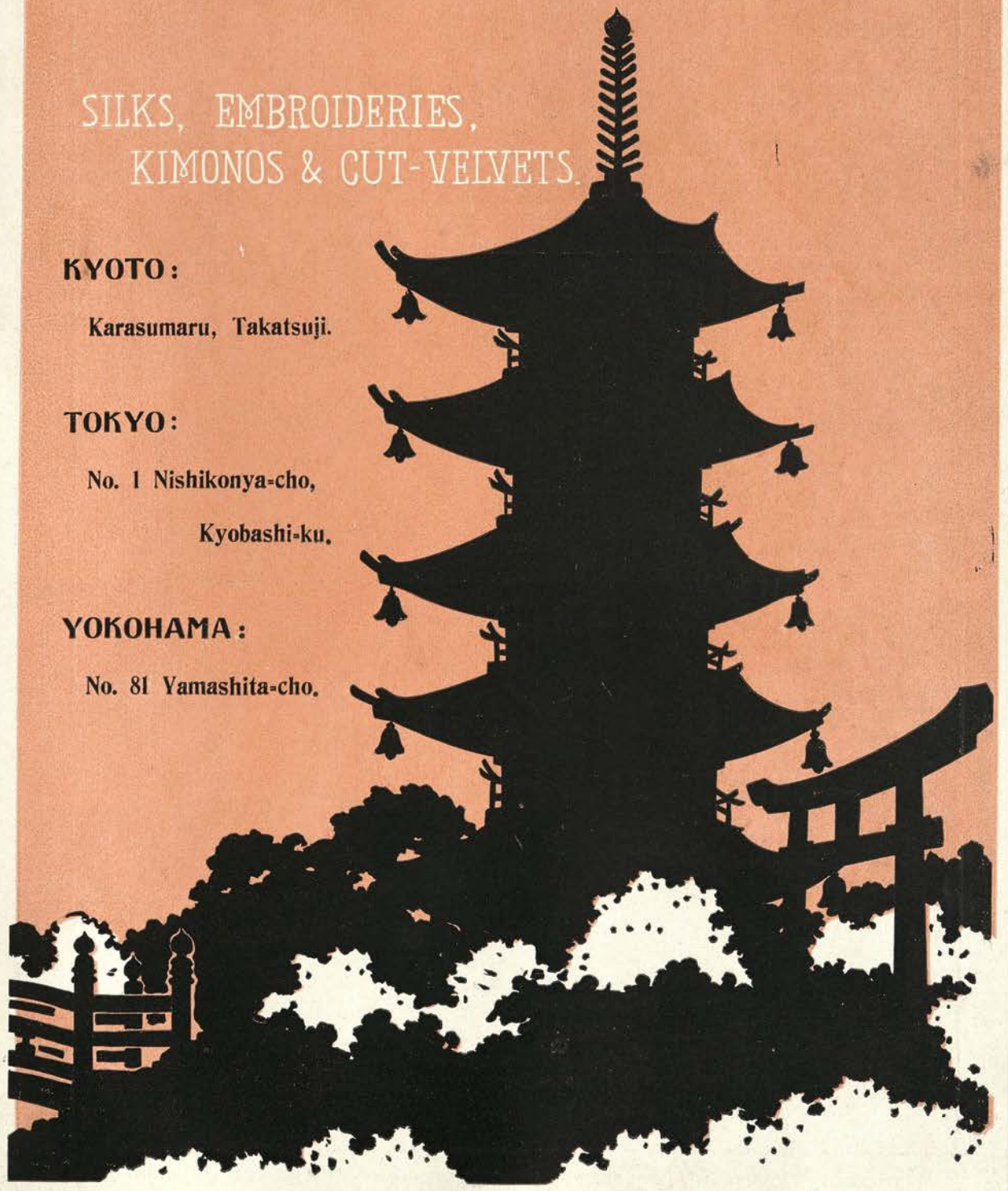
Karasumaru, Takatsuji.

TOKYO:

No. 1 Nishikonya-cho,
Kyobashi-ku.

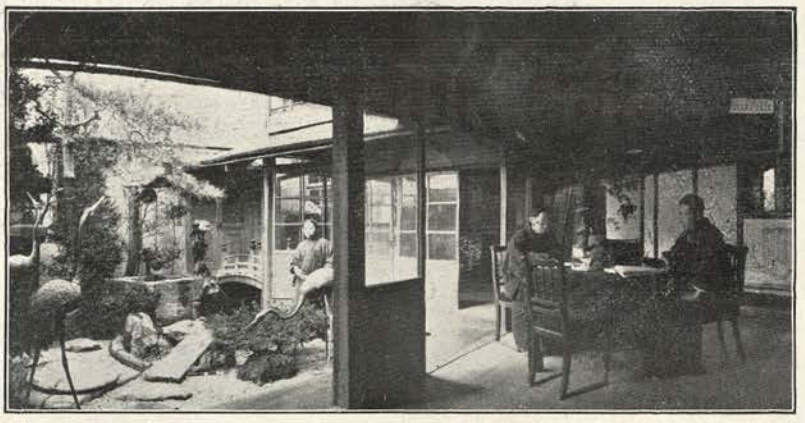
YOKOHAMA:

No. 81 Yamashita-cho.



R. TANAKA

Silks, Embroideries and Gut-Velvet Pictures



"The Store of R. Tanaka, Kyoto."

HEAD OFFICE:

Shichijo, Karasumaru, Kyoto

BRANCH:

No. 1 Itchome, Owari-cho, Tokyo.

THE SHIBUSAWA & CO.

(Established: May, 1881)

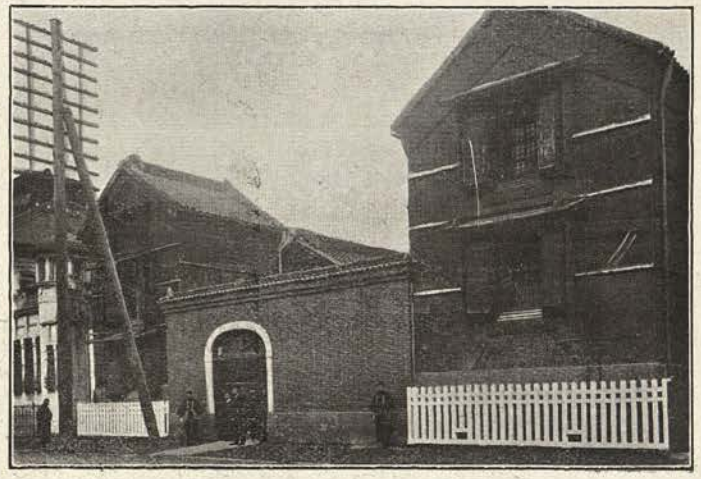
No. 51, Sanchome Honcho, Yokohama.

TELEPHONE:—Nos. 38, 249 and 139'.

ENGAGED IN THE RAW SILK TRADE.

Proprietor: Mr. Saku'aro Shibusawa.
Manager: Mr. Shunshiro Kakiage.
Sub-Manager: Mr. Yoshiwo Momonoi.

Deals chiefly in machinery filature and hand filature raw silk of Joshu Province, and some superior products of Kwansai Province. The amount of raw silk dealt in a year is 25,000 pieces (one piece weighs over 74 pounds).



TRADE MARK

THE KWANTO SANSO KAISHA.

(KWANTO AGID AND SODA CO.)

ŌJI, SUBURB OF TOKYO.

TRADE MARK

Articles Manufactured & Dealt

Sulphuric Acid, Fuming Sulphuric Acid, Sulphuric Anhydride, Muriatic Acid, Caustic Soda, Bleaching Powder, Sodium Ashes, etc., etc.

TRADE MARK

Superphosphate of Lime, Copper Ingot, etc., etc.

Nozawaya

— Established 1856 —

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

—Oldest and Largest Silk House in Japan—

HEAD OFFICE AND RAW SILK DEPARTMENT.

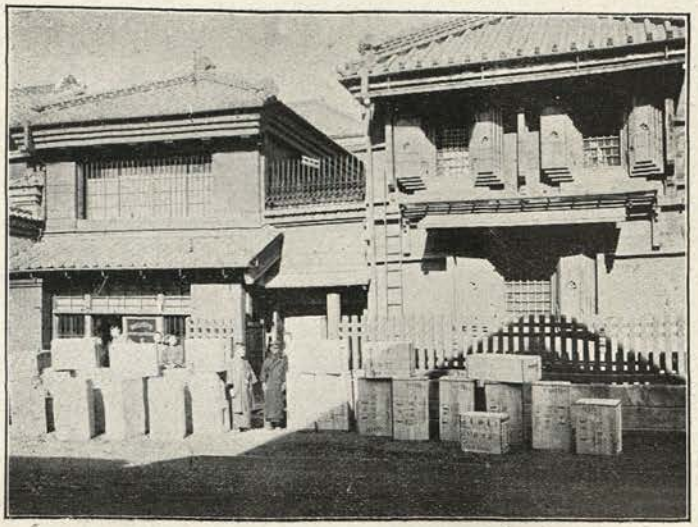
MOGI SHOTEN is the name of the Head Office and raw silk department. They are one of the best established in the Far East. A greater part of silk trade in the Empire of the Mikado is under their control. They have their own raw silk factories, Sanrin-sha, Nisshin-kan and Asahi-sha. The production of these factories is the very best in quality and is very moderate in price.

BANKING DEPARTMENT "MOGI GINKO."

CAPITAL . . . . . Yen 1,000,000. **RESERVES . . . . . Yen 700,000.**

It is one of the best financial organs in Yokohama and it is impossible to over rate its importance in the raw silk trade.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.



NOZAWAYA SILK STORE,
YOKOHAMA.

NOZAWAYA SILK STORE
(Retail Silk Store).

NOZAWAYA DRY GOODS STORE
(Domestic D.G. Store).

Both stores are the largest in Yokohama. No foreign visitor should neglect to see the Nozawaya silk store where hand-embroidered silks, dressing gowns, blouses, shirts, pajamas, cotton-crapes etc., are always in stock at moderate prices. Their Kimono and Mandarine coats are well known and are much appreciated for their special designs and colors.

Nozawaya

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES:

NOZAWAYA.
6 Rue Lafont, Lyons, France.

NOZAWAYA & CO.,
100 Prince St., New York.

W. R. SNOW & CO.
(AGENTS FOR GT. BRITAIN)
33 Old Change, London E.C.

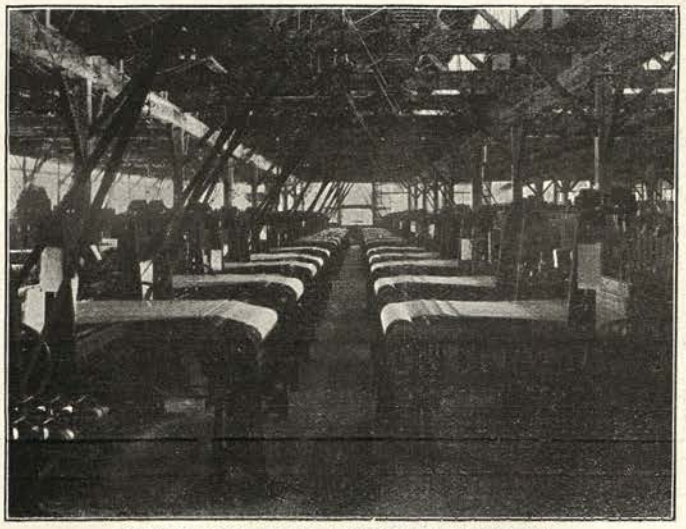
NOZAWAYA EXPORT DEPARTMENT, YOKOHAMA.

EXPORT DEPARTMENT.

The Export Department opened their business in 1882, and is to-day the largest among the silk piece goods exporters. The name of Nozawaya is an undisputed guarantee for the best quality and prompt delivery. Their agents for Great Britain are Messrs. W. R. Snow & Co., 53 Old Change, London, E.C. and all orders will certainly have their very best attention. Their branch for Europe is at No. 6 Rue Lafont Lyons, France, and is under the careful management of Mr. K. Komiya. They have their own silk factory at Fukui, Echizen (centre of silk industry in Japan), which is the best equipped with the newest power looms. Habutai silk produced in this factory is known as

"Kinsen Brand."

It is very tightly woven of pure silk and is entirely free from any blemish. Silk buyers are requested to give special attention to this brand.



NOZAWAYA SILK FACTORY, ECHIZEN.

—THE—

DAI NIPPON HOTEL CO.

MIYAKO HOTEL. Tel. 421–338

KYOTO.

Most Popular Hotel in this Popular City.

TWICE PATRONISED BY

H. R. H. PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

150 rooms, 25 acres of Ground, and most centrally situated for sightseeing and shopping.

NARA HOTEL. Tel. 153–166

NARA.

Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

The opening of this Hotel means to the Foreign Tourist, the opening of the Richest district Historically and Artiscally in the Japanese Empire.

—THE—

DAI NIPPON HOTEL CO.

GONIKAI HOTEL.

YAMADA, ISE. Tel. 52

The ***Sacred Shrines of the Imperial Ancestors*** are near the Hotel.

The ***Futami rocks.*** The women shall fish divers at ***Toba.***

Asama Mountain and the peculiar dance of the district are also of interest.

ARIMA HOTEL.

ARIMA.

Arima of Hyogo Prefecture ranks among the famous watering place in Japan. Not only in its spring efficacious for the health but it is noted for the good climate of the district. Foreign travellers praise the district especially in the latter point and it is not very far to Suma-no-ura, Kobe, Minato-gawa, and other. This Hotel stands high in public estimation for its perfect accommodation.

: : The : :

Itaro Saihara's Co.

(*Established 1879.*)

NO. 122 SHICHOME, AZUCHI-MACHI, HIGASHI-KU, OSAKA.

Telephone Higashi ; L.D. 393, 1990.

Importers, and Dealers in European and American wine, and other spiritous liquors, and food stuffs, and Exporters of Japanese canned articles, especially the canned fish articles made in Karafuto by the Company, which started the works this year - - -

The TETSUNOSUKE NASU'S CO.

(Established 1895)

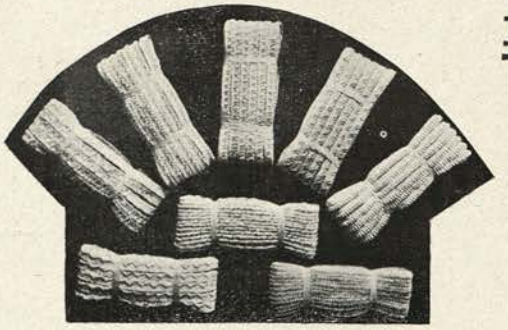
No. 6 Minami-Futabacho,
Honjo, Tokyo.

First manufacturers of Aluminium articles in Japan.

MANUFACTURERS OF FLOWER-VASES,
KETTLES, WATER JARS, etc.

CHIP BRAID

STRAW BRAID
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
'WOOD SHAVING'



EXPORTER

H. YAMAGUCHI

52, Aioicho San-chome, Yokohama, Japan.

THE OZAWA & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS OF BOTH EUROPEAN AND JAPANESE FURNITURES.

STORE - - - - - - - - - - ***Kembo-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.***
FACTORY - - - - - - - - - ***Mita Shikoku-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.***
AGENT - - - - - - - - - - ***Nanzan-cho, Seoul, Korea.***

THE

TOSHA-DO.

No. 3 Kajicho-Ōdori,
Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Proprietor . . . SHINJIRO HORII.

The inventor of the "Horii" copy-printer and paper all patented.

The "Horii" copy-printer is most suited for the quick printing of reports and notifications and such things as are in government offices, schools, companies, banks, etc.

SOLID PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF IT.

Inventor :— **Mr. Takichi Oishi,**

Kitaniban-cho, Sendai,
Miyagi Prefecture, Japan.

THIS paper is so strongly manufactured that it will never be destroyed even if thrown into water, it is also quite air-tight. Therefore if rice or cocoons or such things are kept in a bag made of this paper, they can be kept from becoming mouldy also free from damage caused by rats, insects etc., besides they never lose their lustre.

Articles made of this paper are therefore greatly used in both naval and military circles.

The great characteristic of this paper is that the more it is used the more soft yet strong it becomes. Many medals and certificates of merit were given in various industrial and competitive exhibitions in Japan, and besides a silver medal at the Paris International Exhibition, and the St. Louis International Exhibition and a silver cup by the United Exhibits Association at the Paris International Exhibition.

The following are the articles made of the paper exhibited at the Japan British Exhibition.

1. Bags for keeping cocoons,
1. Bags for holding rice.
1. Bags for preservation of clothes etc.
1. Bags for storage of cereal products.
1. Paper for baling of goods.
1. Paper for packing of goods.

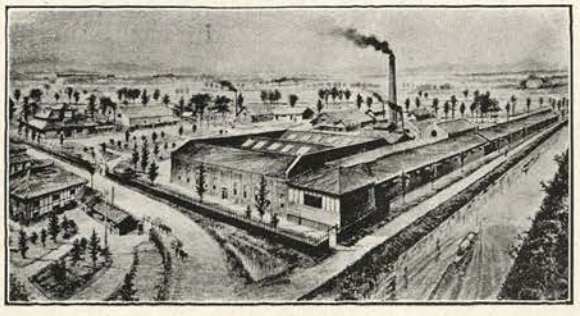
Application directly to the inventor.

THE ASHIMORI COTTON ROPE M'F'G. CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1878)

BUSINESS OFFICE . . . Kita-Sanchome, Kami-Fukushima, Kita-ku, Osaka,

FACTORY :—Location ... Imasato, Kamitsu-mura, Nishinari-gun, Osaka-Fu.



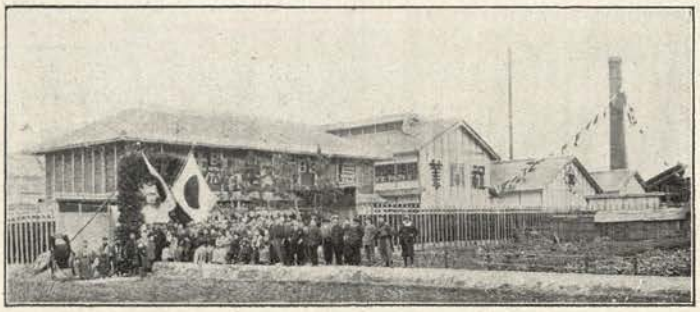
Site	...	...	13,200 *tsubo.*
Building ...	...	...	1,320 „
Motor Power	...	...	150 H.P.
Employees	...	...	320

Cotton rope invented by the company are of much repute For the way of use, there is prepared a pamphlet which will be sent gratis on application with 4 *sen* for postage. Many rewards have been received in various expositions.

THE NAGATO BRUSH CO.

OSAKA.

OFFICE:
No. 155 Ichome Honden.
(Telephone: Nishi 1869)



FACTORY:
Nos. 278, 279, 280,
Nakaya-cho, Nishinoda.
(Telephone: Nishi 1658)

Mr. Y. NAGATO, *Proprietor.* **Mr. MOTOJI SHIMATANI**, *Manager.*

Established	1895.
Capital	200,000.
Number of Workers	2,120.
Annual Amount of Manufactures	500,000.
Destributions of Manufactures	Tooth, Hair, Nail, Milinery, Shoes, Clothing and Toilet Brushes.

Destination of the Article Exported:

The United States, England, Germany, Italy, Australia, and a part of South America and Africa.

Materials Imported:

Bristles	from Germany and China.
Bone	from England, Australia, the United States.
Ivory, Fox	from India and China.

Received a Gold Medal at the Alasuka-Yukon Pacific Exhibition held at Seattle 1909.

Japan Pharmaceutical Establishment.

(JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.)

CAPITAL 300,000.00

Established 1897.

President, **KUROBEI HINO, Esq.**

HEAD OFFICE:
29, SANCHOME, FUSHIMI-MACHI, HIGASHI-KU, OSAKA.

FACTORY:
EBIE, SAGISU-MURA, NISHINARI-GUN, OSAKA-FU.

LABORATORY:
36, SANCHOME, KITAHAMA, HIGASHI-KU, OSAKA.

BRANCH OFFICE:
25, ITCHOME, ODEMMA-CHO, NIHOMBASHI-KU, TOKYO.

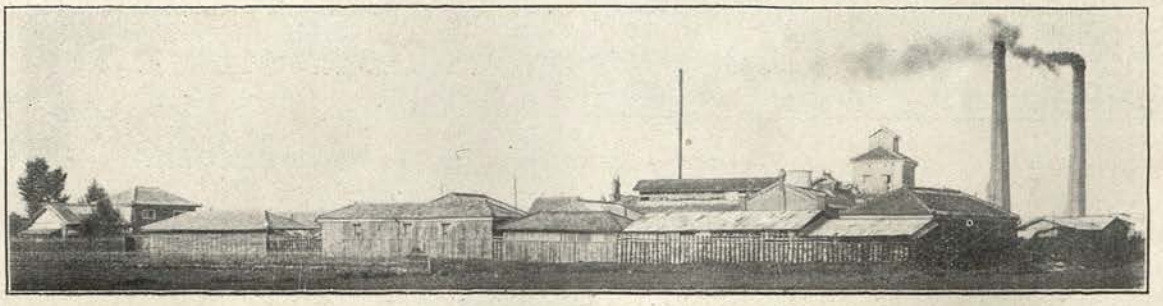
The company was awarded with a first class Medal at the Fifth Domestic Exhibition held in 1903 at Osaka and many medals in other expositions.

DRUGS DEALT:

Tincture, Powdered Drugs.
Syrup, Ointment and Plaster.
Extract, Alcohol.

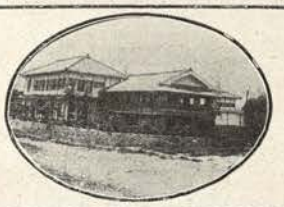
Alcoholic preparation, Pills and Tablets and Chemical and Pharmaceutical preparations of every descriptions.

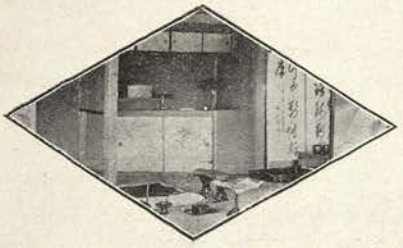
ADVISERS:
Doctor, NAGAYOSHI NAGAI.
Rigaku Hakushi Yakugaku Hakushi.
Doctor, KEIZO TAMBA.
Yakugaku Hakushi



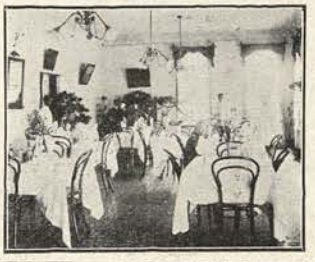
Pharmacy Department.

TSURUGA HOTEL





The Japanese room once o-ccupied by H. I. H. Prince Fushiminomiya



View of the town from the Hotel

THE SENDAI HOTEL.

SENDAI, JAPAN.

TELEPHONE No. 214.

The Sendai Hotel stands in front of the Sendai Station at 215 miles *i.e.* about 10 hours North from Tokyo.

Rooms single or *en suite*, with or without bath. Clean and nice Japanese rooms also prepared. Wines, Cuisine, and Attendance of the best.

Travellers can complete their sight seeing in the city of Sendai within three hours, Matsushima in five hours, Mt. Kinkwa in 12 hours, Chusonji in 10 hours.

The Matsushima Hotel.

Kwangetsu-Ro Restaurant

Hakuwo-Ro Restaurant, Villa

(PRIVATE TELEPHONE SERVICE PREPARED)

MASANOSUKE DAIGUJI, Proprietor.

THE Hotel stands on a hill and commands an excellent sea view. This Hotel was once visited by H.I.H. the Crown Prince and Prince Ito who gave the name to the villa "Hakuwo-Ro" *i.e.* **The White Swan.** It is about 10 hours from Tokyo to the Matsushima Station, and whence it is 25 minutes to the Hotel by *rikisha.*

KANAYA HOTEL NIKKO, JAPAN.

(ESTABLISHED 1871)

Strictly First-Class in all its Appointments.

Lighted throughout with E'ectricity. Suites with Bath-room attached. Billiard Table, Library, and Barber in the Hotel. Near to the famous Shogun's Shrines and only 100 yards to The Sacred Bridge. Uniformed employé of the Hotel meets all Trains. Only 10 minutes' walk from the Station. Cook's coupons accepted.

5 Hours from Tokyo and 7 Hours from Yokohama.

Public Telephone Nos. 1 and 7 connected with Tokyo and Yokohama.

Private Telephone connected with LAKE SIDE HOTEL, Chuzenji, Nikko.

Z. & S. KANAYA, Proprietors.

A beautifully printed Guide Book of Nikko will be sent on application (free of charge.)

THE TAIWAN RAILWAY HOTEL.

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, JAPAN.

Cable Address: "HOTEL, TAIHOKU," (Taipeh)
A.B.C. 4th & 5th Edition & A1. Code Used.
TELEPHONE No. 556

The Building of the Taiwan Railway Hotel.

After Mr. Robert Young, The Editor and Publisher of THE JAPAN CHRONICLE, Kobe, one of the leading English papers in Japan, made an inspecting tour of Formosa last summer, he wrote the following about THE TAIWAN RAILWAY HOTEL in the paper, July 24, 1909: "However, the first thing on arriving at a strange town is where to find good accommodation. This is an easy matter at Taipeh (Taihoku), for the newly opened TAIWAN RAILWAY HOTEL, owned by the Government, will compare favourably with any hotel on the mainland. It is an imposing building of brick and stone and forms a distinctive land-mark for miles around. The foyer is large and delightful breezes blow through even on hottest days. The food, accommodation, and attendance are excellent, and the manager speaks English fluently."

The above is a fact, not in the least exaggerated. THE TAIWAN RAILWAY HOTEL is conducted under the direct management of the Imperial Formosan Government Railway Department and is the only European styled hotel in Formosa. The premises covered 3,000 *tsubo*, and the building is a three-storied structure of brick and stone, covering 621 *tsubo*.

On the GROUND FLOOR a stately and commodious main entrance precede the central hall, into which opens a grand and richly decorated parlour, a dining room and a large

banquet hall capable of entertaining 300 guests, while the dining room will be used for ordinary occasions. Near at hand will be found a drawing-room, a reading-room, and a billiard-room, the latter furnished with three tables, one of which is in English style with the attached pockets. The office and a hair-dressing saloon are also to be found on this floor.

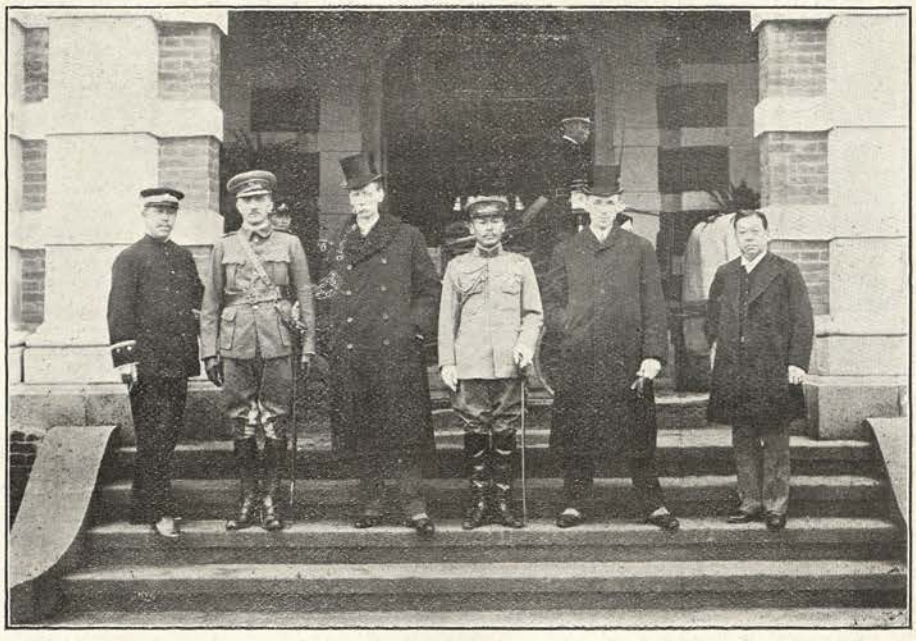
Mr. T. Iwamoto, the Manager.

The SECOND FLOOR will be reached by a grand-stair case or by an elevator, both of which leads into the upper central hall, where the various products of Formosan Island are exhibited. Opening into this hall are a lady's drawing-room and 11 sleeping apartments, two of which are attached with sitting-rooms and baths.

THE THIRD FLOOR contains a commodious and quiet reading-room, also 16 sleeping apartments.

The whole plan of THE TAIWAN RAILWAY HOTEL is grand in design, and strong in construction, while modern sanitary fittings are carefully and appropriately provided.

Special attentions are given to the comfortable furnishing of beds, and the selection of table decorations and necessary utensils.



Sir Claude MacDonald and his party at the hotel.

The GARDENS, surrounding the buildings are filled with beautiful flowers, shrubs, and evergreens peculiar to the island of Formosa while the grounds for walking and for active gymnastics will be well laid out.

The CUISINE is conducted in the highest style of French art.

BEVERAGES of the finest quality, and of all descriptions will be always on supply.

Mikado Hotel,

Telephone
No. 301

KOBE,

Leading Family and Tourist Hotel.
Close to Railway and Pier. All
Trains and Incoming
Steamers met. . .

Excellent Cuisine and Moderate Rates.

MIKADO HOTEL,

Miyajima (Inland Sea.)

The Mikado Hotel occupies a fine position overlooking the sea. ▿ ▿ ▿ Fine Sea Bathing, Boating, Fishing, and Tennis Court, etc. ▿ ▿ ▿ Several Japanese Bungalows suitable for families attached to the Hotel. . . . . .

TRADE MARK

REGISTERED

HARA GOMEI KAISHA.

RAW SILK DEPARTMENT.

T. HARA, Proprietor.

TOMIOKA FILATURE.

This filature was established by the Japanese Government in 1872 as a Model Filature and in 1902 it was transferred to the present owner Mr. T. Hara.

This filature not only stands as the highest but has unrivaled distinction among all other Filatures in Japan. In 1873 it was favoured with visits of Their Imperial Majesties the Empress Dowager and The Empress, and H I.H. The Crown Prince in 1902. Such visits are regarded as an exceptional and unusual honour in Japan. This filature has the further honour of being the recipient of a Grand Medal at the International Exposition held in Paris in 1899. Several Medals have been awarded at Domestic and other Foreign Expositions.

NAGOYA FILATURE.

This Nagoya Filature was founded in 1896, by Mr. Mitsui and worked by experienced workers. In 1902 it was taken over by Mr. T. Hara who soon greatly expanded the work.

Only the First Class Materials are used by this filature which is located in one of the Principal Silk Producing Districts of Western Japan, so that it commands many facilities and conveniences for obtaining best cocoons.

TRADE MARK

REGISTERED

Hara Yushutsuten

EXPORT DEPARTMENT OF HARA GOMEI KAISHA

CABLE ADDRESS: HARA, YOKOHAMA.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 50 Bentendori Sanchome, Yokohama.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS.

Tata Sons & Co.	New York, U.S.A.
Tata Sons & Co.	Bombay, Rangoon, India.
Antoine Bechetoille	Lyons, France.
Michikuro Kono	Moscow, Russia,
Rowson & Son	London, Macclesfield, England.

This department is also owned by Mr. T. Hara and makes export to almost all countries of the World, of Raw Silk, Habutai, Silk Handkerchiefs, etc.

MRS. KŌ SAWADA,
Proprietress of Chitose-ro.

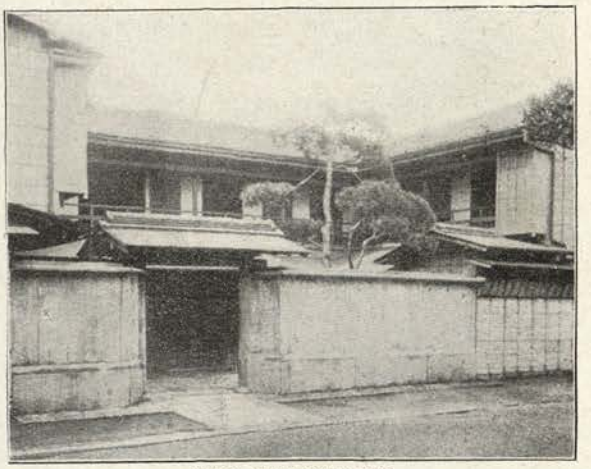
THE CHITOSE-RO RESTAURANT

ESTABLISHED: JUNE, 1881.

No. 79, Rokuchome, Sumiyoshi-cho,
YOKOHAMA.

THE Largest and Most Reputed Japanese Restaurant in Yokohama - - - - - - - -

Patronized by both Government and other Quarters.



THE CHITOSE-RO.

GAKKAI SHISHIN SHA.

No. 4 SHOHEIGASHI, KANDA, TOKYO.

Book Publishers and Manufacturers of Educational Articles. . .

MOULD OF THE MAP OF JAPAN. Price for delivery in Japan, Y. 100.
MOULD OF THE MAP OF NIKKO. Price for delivery in Japan, Y. 5.
MOULD OF THE MAP OF HAKONE. Price for delivery in Japan, Y. 8.

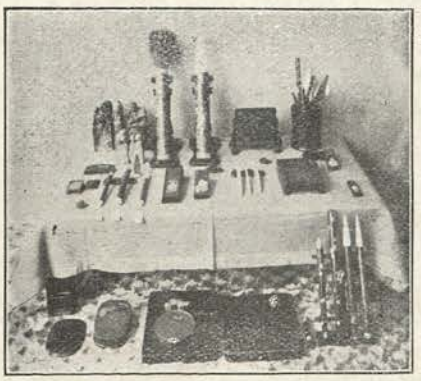
These moulds of map are invented by the manufacturer as results of his many years investigation. They have the following strong points:—

1.—They are made upon the basis of the exact map compiled by the General Staff Office.
2.—Their original body is made by a well-known expert, and upon this original body is made a matrix into which is stuffed Japanese paper.
3.—These moulds, being made out of Japanese paper of strong fibre parted, with glue, their durability is excellent.
4.—They being minutely stuffed with fibres of strong Japanese paper in every part, hence no vacuum. They are not easily damaged by outside pressure.
5.—They are not so easily cracked or damaged on account of friction as the now-a-day moulds, and the former are also lighter than the latter.

Samples of these moulds are exhibited in the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, and they will deserve inspection.

A Terracota Bust of Prince Ito, reduced to over half size. Price for delivery in Japan, Y. 10.

This is a bust of the late Prince Ito, the greatest statesman that modern Japan has produced, and it is made by Mr. Kasho Kawamura, a well-known sculpter in Japan, who has assiduously studied for many years how to make the Prince's statue. This bust was made also after valuable suggestions of the Prince's family and Mr. Koyama, a doctor who attended the late Prince for about 20 years and accompanied him to Harbin where the Prince was assassinated.



Articles made by Y. Fukita.

THE TAKASHIMA SEIRINDŌ.

. . STATIONER . .

Proprietor . . . . Yosuke Fukita.

Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo,

JAPAN.

THE
THIRTY FOURTH BANK, LIMITED
(Sanjushi Ginko)

ESTABLISHED 1878

K. KOYAMA ESQ. . . . . . *PRESIDENT.*

Paid up capital . . . . Yen 5,000,000.

Reserue fund . . . . . „ 1,760,000.

HEAD OFFICE

KORAIBASHI, SHICHOME, OSAKA

BRANCHES

SEMBA (Osaka),	TEMMA (Osaka),	ZAKOBA (Osaka),
HORIYE (Osaka),	KYOTO,	KOBE,
HYOGO,	HIROSHIMA,	TOKUSHIMA,
NARA,	TAIPEH,	TAINAN.

BALANCE SHEET, (31st December, 1909)

Liabilities.

	Yen
Capital	5,000,000.000
Reserve fund	1,700,000.000
Deposits	23,699,567.452
Current accounts	9,493,854.285
Fixed deposits	6,904,473.329
Petty current accounts... ...	6,561,114.559
Sundry deposits	740,125.279
Loans	800,000.000
Due to correspondents	1,344,561.320
Unpaid dividends	1,241.655
Profit brought forward	53,520.820
Net profit for this half year ...	291,479.967
Total	32,890,353.214

Assets.

	Yen
Cash in hand	3,321,695.518
Deposits with bankers	359,118.005
Government bonds	6,096,645.260
Municipal bonds	431,837.500
Treasury bills	1,900,000.000
Railway securities	11,250.000
Bills and drafts discounted ...	17,373,761.119
Loans and advances	2,245,605.798
Due by correspondents	303,259.440
Bank premises and furnitures ...	694,316.762
Securities unredeemed	152,863.812
Total	32,890,353.214

THE

KITAHAMA BANK

LIMITED

OSAKA

K. C. IWASHITA Esq. . *President.*

S. KODSUKA Esq. . . . *Managing Director.*

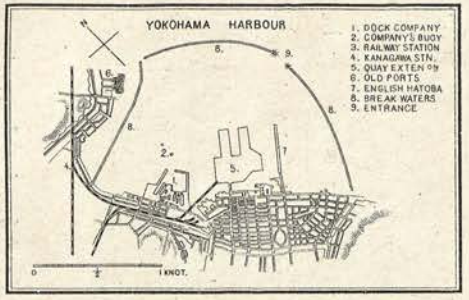
Capital - - - - Y. 10,000,000.

Reserve Fund - - Y. 1,051,202.

BRANCHES

Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, Tokyo.

Every description of banking and Exchange business transacted. . . . . .



THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO. LTD. YOKOHAMA

PLAN SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE BUILDINGS AND THE DOCKS

AUGUST 1908

SCALE

0 100 200 300 400 500 FT.

AREA OF THE COMPANY'S COMPOUND = 39219.84 TSUBO
= 155506.78 SQ. YDS
= 32.038 ACRES

Telephones Nos. 376, 506, 681.
Telegrams "DOCK" Yokohama.
Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.
Liebers, Scotts.
A. I. and Watkins.

Every description of repair work is carried out for vessels and machinery. The plant and tools are of the most recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with the work. A large stock of material is kept, plates, angles and tail shafts being tested by Lloyd's surveyors. Two powerful twin-screw tow boats are available for taking vessels in and out of dock. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons. Engines and machinery of all kinds, boilers, steam launches and lighters, steel buildings, roofs, and bridge work are made on the premises. Estimates and information of any sort will be given upon short notice by cable or letter.

SOY, Superior Quality.

TRADE MARK

"JIGAMISA BRAND"

BREWER

Kichibei Hamaguchi

GHOSHI, GHIBA PREFECTURE, JAPAN

MR. K. HAMAGUCHI

UP to the time of the Tokugawa's, there was no refined soy such as we have at present. It was a kind of thick muddy bean molasses called the "Tamari Soy." The forefathers of the Hamaguchis and the Tanakas established the soy manufactories at Choshi Harbour, the output of which was bought by the Tokugawa government, and in 1750, the output of the Choshi brewers had already reached 7,000 *koku*. According to the latest statistics, the output of soy reached about 60,000 *koku*. The "Jigamisa brand" made by Mr. Kichibei Hamaguchi was one of those allowed the epithet "Superior" by the Tokugawa government. Three hundred years have elapsed since the establishment of the firm, during which time, the business has been rapidly increasing in volume. Mr. Kichibei Hamaguchi, the present head of the firm is a gentleman distinguished in character and ability. Acting in union with his elder brother Kichiemon, he established the Toyokuni Bank of which he became a director. He organized the 1st Life Mutual Insurance Co. working together with Messrs. Kenzo Ikeda and Shintaro Ohashi and contributed a great deal towards the life business in Japan.

"From a Paper of the Liberal News Agency."

EXPERT GOLD & SILVERSMITH

ALSO

DEALER IN FINE ART CURIOS

PURVEYOR TO THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD

We have had the Honour of Manufacturing the Wedding Souvenirs in Great Numbers Thrice on the Occasions of H. I. J. M's Daughters by their Orders. Customers are assured of Moderation of price, excellence of Workmanship and utmost Attention to Order. Visitors to JAPAN are Cordially Invited to Inspect Our Shop - - -

MIYAMOTO SHOKO

No. 2, YAZAEMON-CHO, GINZA, TOKYO.

Nippon Katasome Kabushiki Kaisha

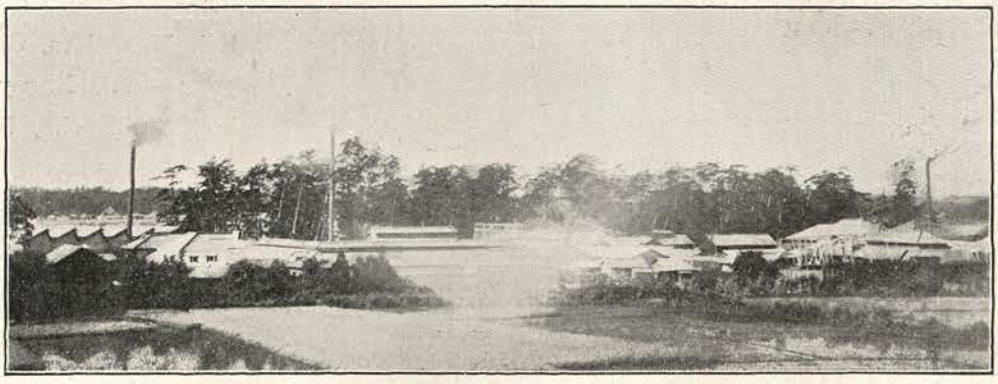
THE JAPAN PATTERN DYING COMPANY

HIKUMA-MURA, NEAR HAMAMATSU, SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE, JAPAN.

CAPITAL INVESTED ... ... ***Yen 880,000***

The amount of products 1,000,000 *hiki*. Dyers of Silk, Cotton and Woolen Cloths. Important articles dyed are calico, etc., plain, figured, and striped, used for clothes by both Japanese and Chinese. Pioneer of the scientific dying by means of machinery in Japan, and has many patented machines.

Several gold medals awarded at home expositions and competitive exhibitions, and two gold medals given at the St. Louis Exhibition in 1904, and is frequently favoured with orders from the Imperial Household.



President, JINSHICHI MIYAMOTO. *Managing Director,* ROKUNOSUKE KOTAKE.

Manager, KIICHIRO KAMO.

Peppermint and Mint Oil Manufacturing Factory

Shichome, Isokami-tori, Fukiai,

KOBE.

DEALERS IN SUGAR.

SUZUKI SHOTEN

(JOINT PARTNERSHIP CORPORATION)

(ESTABLISHED 1887)

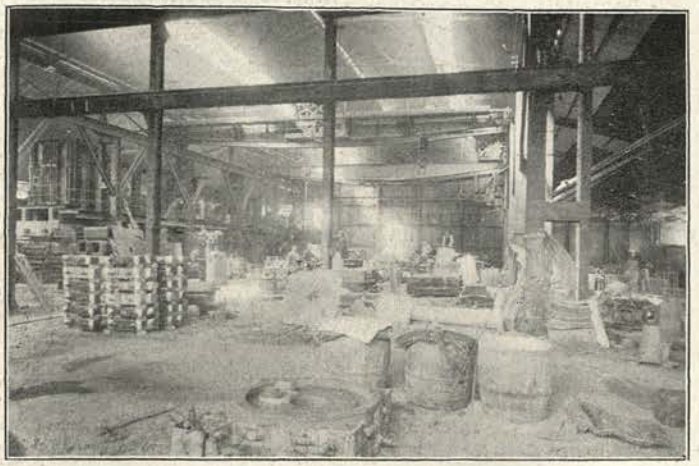
HEAD OFFICE:

Sanchome, Sakai-machi, Kobe.

STEEL FOUNDRY.

Nichome, Wakinohamacho, Fukiai,

. . KOBE . .



BRANCHES:

Shanghai:—Shanghai, China.

Moji:—Sambashi - dori, Moji, Japan.

OUTSTATIONS:

Tokyo:—In the Tokyo Warehouse, Echizen-bori, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Osaka:—Nichome, Andojibashi-tori, Minami-ku, Osaka.

Nagoya:—In the Nagoya Warehouse, Hijie-cho, Nagoya.

Otaru:—Sakai - machi, Otaru, Hokkaido.

Hakodate:—Itchome, Ō-machi, Hakodate, Hokkaido.

Nawa:—Nawa, Loochow.

Tainan:—Nanka-gai, Tainan, Formosa.

Fuchow:—Fuchow, China.

Fish Oil Manufacturing Factory

Itchome, Kitahon-cho, Fukiai,

KOBE.

Sapporo Flour Milling Co.

LIMITED.

Near Sapporo, Hokkaido.

In fact under the sole control of the Suzuki Shoten.

SUZUKI SHOTEN

(JOINT PARTNERSHIP CORPORATION)

Representative Partner: Mrs. Yone Suzuki.

Partners: Messrs. N. Kaneko and F. Yanagida.

AGENT:

Blyth, Greene, Jourdain & Co., Ltd., London.

CORRESPONDENTS:

Hamburg, New York, Middleborough on Tees, Seattle, Portland, Bombay, Madras, Manila, Baterbia (Java), Slabaya (Java), Samalan, Hongkong, Tientsin, Hankow.

Crude Camphor Manufacturing Factory

Itchome, Yakumo-tori, Fukiai, Kobe.

— AND —

Camphor Refinery

Gochome, Kumoi-tori, Fukiai, Kobe.

Under the order of the Formosan Government in 1900, and the order of the Minister of Finances in 1903.

"THE MYŌSEKI ZUROKU"

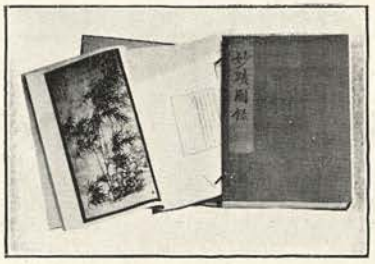
By NAONOSUKE KAMIKI.

10 vols.; 13 inches length; 9 inches width.

PRICE: *Japanese Paper Edition, Y. 40.*
European Paper Edition, Y. 26.

Published by the Maruya & Co.

THE author of this book is a well-to-do banker and earnest painter who lives in Tokyo. Since his early age, he has been fond of painting, and studies the Oriental paintings for 20 years. The circumstances under which he lieves have given him an opportunity to make the aquaintance of wealthy people and judges on fine arts who collected during some decades a number of valuable work which cost no doubt a high price. By the permission of these friends of his, he has taken pictures of the works in their possession in order to decorate his room with such old an valuable works. Regretting the idea of the modern times in which high value is given to worthless works simply because they are old productions, he selected 200 works of the Japanese painters and 120 works of the Chinese artists and determined to publish them in the form of a book. The book is completely printed by the first class printers in Japan. He afforded also much facility to the students of arts by his publication of criticisms upon these works and the biography of their authors. By reading his book, one can understand what the characteristics of the Oriental paintings are and at the same time solve the question as to what works the Orientals mo.t value. After this book, the author wrote a book the "Myōseki Zuden" which consists of two volumes and he is now writing another book the "Tōyō Gwakai." By these works, one can understand that the author is an ardent student in the Oriental arts.



THE KAWAMURA & Co.

Yokkaichi, Ise Province, Japan

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

"Banko-yaki" and

Other kinds of

Earthen-Wares

The "Banko-yaki" and Mr. Matasuke Kawamura

THE "Banko-yaki" sells well now-a-days, and the one who has made great services to bring this "Banko-yaki" to its present condition is Mr. Matasuke Kawamura who was born in Yokkaichi. At the time of the Restoration in 1868, he was a medicine pedlar, and being a man of loyality, he rendered services for the restoration of the Imperial regime by visiting those *samurai* of various *daimyos* interested. In 1875 he started a wholesale shop called the "Banko-yaki." At that time the manufacturing of earthen-wares had greatly declined, so that to restore it to its normal condition, he made efforts for the export of the earthen-wares and also the training of artisans. To establish harmony among the fellow dealers and also to make good the defects of the industry the "Banko yaki" Earthen-Ware Dealers Association was organized at his initiation in 1885, and he himself was elected the president of the association. In 1905 he started a joint capital corporation named the "*Kawamura Gumi*" which engaged solely in the manufacture of the "Banko-yaki" Earthen-Ware and is reputed to be the model of similar factories.

Y. KAWAGUCHI & CO.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

Fine Artistic Tortoise-Shell Wares.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 16, Funadaiku-machi, Nagasaki.

BRANCH:

No. 41, Nichome, Benten-dori, Yokohama.

Proprietor: Yeizo Kawaguchi.

SPECIAL attention is taken for the selection of materials and when the articles are half made they are further dried for a certain period, so that no change will come upon their form even afterwards. They are durable for a long time. The company has been reputed among foreigners for the form, design, model, and engraving that are made so as to suit to their taste. The art of making of inlaid work of tortoise-shell, was first invented by the company and is now much reputed. Kinds of rewards have been conferred upon the company for its superior manufactures by various exhibitions held both at home and abroad. A large selection of all descriptions of genuine goods is kept at their showrooms in Yokohama. The articles are manufactured at its factory at Nagasaki and customers are respectfully invited to inspect the goods in process of manufacture there.

MEIJI GINKO L'TD.

(THE MEIJI BANK)

TENMACHO, NAGOYA, JAPAN.

CAPITAL . . . . . Yen 3,600,000.

President - - - K. KAMINO Esq.
Managing Director- - T. KADONO Esq.
Manager - - - Y. ANRAKU Esq.

Foreign Correspondents.

LONDON, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, HAN-KAU,
TIEN-TSIN, NIU-CHWANG, DAIREN,
VLADIVOSTOCK, &c.

THE FIFTEENTH BANK

(THE JUGO GINKO, L'TD)

TOKYO, JAPAN

Telegrams: *"JUGOGINKO TOKYO"*

All Banking Facilities Accorded

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HEAD OFFICE.

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TOKYO, JAPAN.

By the recognition of the Monopoly Bureau of the Imperial Government of Japan, the company engages in the export to and sale of various kinds of tobacco in Korea, Manchuria, Russia, Saghalien, Amur districts, coast provinces and other foreign places.

The company has at present its branch offices, factories and selling agents in the following places.

China Branch at Yinkow, China. China General Selling Agent at Yinkow, China. Yinkow Selling Agent at Yinkow, China. Antung Selling Agent at Antung province, China. China Factory at Yinkow, China. Tairen Selling Agent at Tairen, China. Mukden Selling Agent at Mukden, China. Chanchun Selling Agent at Chanchun, China. Lioyang Selling Agent at Lioyang, China. Kilin Selling Agent at Kilin, China. Korea Branch at Seoul, Korea. Korea General Selling Agent at Seoul, Korea. Chemulpo Selling Agent at Chemulpo, Korea. Fusan Selling Agent at Fusan, Korea. Teliang Selling Agent at Teliang, China. Harbin Selling Agent at Harbin, China. Korea Factory at Seoul, Korea. Seoul Selling Agent at Seoul, Korea. Paju Selling Agent at Paju, Korea. Gensan Selling Agent at Gensan, Korea.

Though its establishment was quite late November 1906, the company being an unique tobacco company in Japan, has its business enjoying every prosperous tendency year after year. The company opened in November 1909 its manufacturing business which no doubt will bring further prosperity upon the company in the future.

Cable Address: "Kirin." *Telephone: No. 23 and 202.*

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(ESTABLISHED 1873)

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IMPORTER OF
Yarn & Textures

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THE TOKYO SHIRT MANUFACTURING CO.

No. 25, Chiyoda-machi, Kanda, Tokyo.

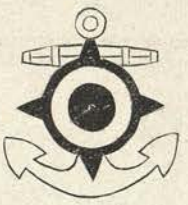
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

White Shirts, Silk Shirts, and Corrugated Cloth Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

The annual amount of manufactures about Yen 180,000.

THE COMPANY is managed by the members of one family, and is quite an old establishment so that it was patronized by the Tokugawa Shogunate. It was formerly engaged in the manufacture of Japanese Clothes while in 1871 it changed its business to the present one, which has continued up to the present. Its manufactures are of much repute, and were rewarded with prizes in various exhibitions.

THE
NIPPON MARINE TRANSPORT
AND
FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

TRADE  MARK

Capital Subscribed ... ... ***Yen 3,000,000.***
Paid-up Capital ***900,000.***
Reserve Fund ***1,524,299.***

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HEAD OFFICE

144, YEDOBORI-MINAMIDORI-NICHOME, OSAKA, JAPAN.

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LONDON ... W. M. STRACHAN & Co., LTD.
„ C. T. BOWRING & Co., (Insce.) LTD.
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And all other principal ports in the World.

Katakura & Co.

(The Oldest Raw Silk Manufacturer in Japan)

Annual Amount of Products 727,000 Kin.

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BRANCH OFFICES:

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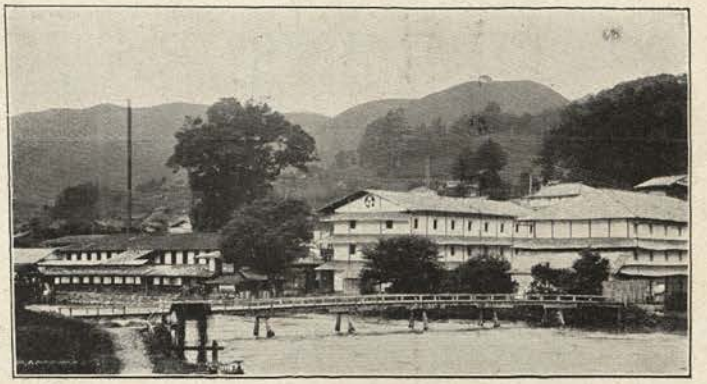
Tatami-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Hachiwoji, Musashi Province.
Taihoku, Formosa.
Paju, Korea.



The company has ten factories, whose location, annual amounts of products and trade-marks are as follows:

Kawagishi Factory:
Kawagishi, Suwa-gun, Shinshu Province.
200,000 *Kin.*

Matsumoto Factory:
Matsumoto, Shinshu Province.
100,000 *Kin.*

Hirano Factory:
Okanoya, Shinshu Province.
95,000 *Kin.*

Ishiwara Factory:
Kumagai, Musashi Province.
33,000 *Kin.*

Aichi Factory:
Ichinomiya, Owari Province.
64,000 *Kin.*

Iida Factory:
Iida, Shinshu Province.
55,000 *Kin.*

Hachiwoji Factory:
Hachiwoji, Musashi Province.
53,000 *Kin.*

Omiya Factory:
Omiya, Musashi Province.
25,000 *Kin.*

Sendai Factory:
Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture.
66,000 *Kin.*

Ryou Factory:
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(Established 1877)

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Ogawa-machi, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

PRICE LIST C.I.F. LONDON.

Style of Negligee shirt, plain front, with cuffs attached.

Coarse white cotton crape shirt per piece retail 3/6
Coarse stripe „ „ „ „ „ „ 3/9
Finest white „ „ „ „ „ „ 4/
Finest stripe and white silkette crape shirt per piece retail 6/4
Finest stripe and white with cord crape shirt per piece retail 7/4-1/4
Light quality stripe silk shirt per piece retail 11/7
Heavy „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 14/7
Light quality white „ „ „ „ „ 10/7
Heavy „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 17/4
Natural color Japanese ponge silk shirt per piece retail 19/12

The style with cuffs turned over and pleated front, will increase extra price.

Finest stripe and white silkette crape pyjama per suit retail 10/11
Natural color Japanese ponge silk pyjama per suit retail 16/
Light quality stripe silk pyjama per suit retail 19/11

For piece goods, silks and crape shirtings.

Finest stripe and white silkette crape 30″ per yard retail 1/3½
Finest stripe and cord „ „ „ „ „ „ 1/4½
Japanese ponge silk 30″ per yard retail 2/1¾
Heavy stripe and plain colore silk 30″ per yard retail 2/11¾

The trade is invited to write for swatches, and full lines will be mailed with explanations, etc., from which you can order intelligently.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN!

We have been engaged in the business of shirt manufacturing both retail and wholesale for thirty three years with a yearly increasing patronage from the public.

Our reputation for excellence of finish and workmanship is well-known throughout the world, as we always have on hand thoroughly trained and experienced workmen, perfectly fitting shirts of the most fashonable styles excellent materials of every description and promptly execute every o rder.

So far as foreign materials are concerned our imported linens, calicoes, and various choice fancy shirtings, coloured in exclusive patterns reach us direct from the best manufacturers at Belfast, Manchester, Paris, Japanese silks, silket crepe and other cotton crepe shirtings and produced at our private factory of exceptionally strong quality and exclusive patterns.

Should reference be required, we can produce them in large numbers in the shape of letters from British, American, and other tourists including many persons of eminence to whom our goods have given entire satisfaction. We would also draw attention to the following public testimonials in the shape of prizes awarded various exhibitions.

Osaka Industrial Exhibition, 1st Medal, 1903.
St. Louis Universal Exposition, Gold and Silver Medal, 1904.
Liege Universal Exposition, Diplôm d'Honneur, 1905.
Liege Universal Exposition, Médaile, d'Or, 1905.
Tokyo Industrial Exhibition, Honorable Silver Medal, 1907.
Gold Medal in Seattle Exposition, 1909.

Thanking Ladies and Gentlemen for past patronage, and soliciting the favour of further orders.

We remain, Yours faithfully, **S. I. YAMATOYA.**

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The "Jiji Shimpo" Office,

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